New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

The Great Fire at New York.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The New York World, speaking of the great fire which resulted in the entire destruction of St. Patrick's Cathedral in that city, says:

THE CATHEDRAL BURNT.

As the vast crowd and breathless hosts arrived at the Mott street wall of the cathedral yard, they were brought to a stand by a far greater concourse of men, women and children, who blocked up every avenue to the church to such a degree that, without the aid of a posse of police, even the engines were unable to reach the hydrants in the vicinity. The rumor spread by the terrified trustees was true, the church was on fire, but not in flames.

The sparks from the Broadway fire fell thick and fast on the crisp shingle roof, yet only here and there was visible a little flickering flame, carried by half extinguished cinders, each of which the unceasing wind itself blew out as the flame of a wax taper would be blown out by a sudden current of air. The crowd was confident, and yet not so. The thousands of Catholics of the neighborhood, to whom the old edifice was as an old home, where their weary souls find rest when overwhelmed with the cares and strifes of worldly doings, were present, and the idea of their good old resting place taking fire like an ordinary building seemed out of the question entirely.

Their confidence was misplaced, and their pious ejaculations that it might be spared, even if it could burn as quickly as a tenement house, were soon turned to cries of despair and anguish. A sudden strong gust of wind carried a little cinder in the air over the heads of the crowd and landed on the railing of the roof of the sacred edifice, on the southerly side. Another and another and still another flew over the other buildings and landed on the same roof in different localities. In another moment a light flame arose where every cinder had dropped, and a cry of terror arose from the crowd.

A TERRIBLE SCENE

here ensued. The vast crowd, overcome with excitement, and bent on saving the edifice at all cost, without calculating chances, rushed in a body towards the church gates. Over the walls into the yard, over the graves, over the chains at the entrance went hundreds, pell mell, to the very walls of the church itself. The crowd without were fearfully excited, and yelled madly for the engines, which, with their usual inactivity, had not as yet got ready to work. As the cinders fell faster on the roof, and the flickering flames grew stronger on all sides, Mr. Hart, the junior sexton of the church, and several parishioners appeared on the roof with buckets of water, with which they endeavored to extinguish the incipient flames.

The crowd cheered loudly, and the spark traces began to grow less as Hart and his associates threw the contents of bucket after bucket on the roof, which they drew from a twenty gallon keg they had hauled up to them. But the water ran out, and the flames began to crackle and hiss, and in another moment the daring men were forced to beat a retreat below. The little tongue like flickerings on the railings now joined into one grand flame, with branches rising over the roof like fire-snakes. A cry of rage went up from the crowd. The engines got to work, and heavy streams of water were dashed against the big roof, but all to no purpose. The fire had gained headway, and the moment when the building could have been saved had passed. The scene as the fire grew in intensity is one which will not easily be forgotten by any one who witnessed it.

The flames ran around the railings, up the roof sides, until they had covered the entire upper part of the edifice, when they shot up in the air, lighting up the surrounding streets everywhere. The women, and even some of the men in the crowd, who, perhaps, had been married and baptized in the old pile, and loved it as we all love those things which, when once they are lost can never be replaced, went bitterly at the sight. Strong men looked pale and laughed at their wives' ejaculations, while their own breasts heaved with suppressed emotions, and as the flames burst forth in all their fiery intensity, the pale faces of the hundreds, crouched trembling in the near-by tenement houses, showed the falling tear trickling down to the quivering lip. Oh, if all the churches were loved as this old temple of God!

INSIDE THE CATHEDRAL

while these scenes were passing outside, all was commotion. The gates were forced open by the trustees, and the crowd, half frenzied with the excitement of the occasion, yet instantly knowing that they were doing right, they tore up the copels, seized hold of the pictures, candlebras, candlesticks, and hurried out of the building to the pastor's residence. All of the sacred vessels and the holy sacrament were saved by priests of the church, who acted with great bravery during the whole time the building was burning, and even entered the edifice in search of the vessels after the roof had begun to fall through. At midnight the fire had consumed the entire woodwork and interior of the structure.

THE RUINS—THE CROWDS—THE CROSS.

The ruins yesterday presented a feature of destruction rarely seen. Standing at any point near by the walls of the church, the comparatively slender appearance of the columns being but a trifling obstruction, along with the adjoining low houses, to admit the vision of the spectator from Prince to Houston. A large portion of the crowd assembled to witness the burning while it was yet in progress remained till daylight, and during the entire day yesterday the multitude of spectators would have numbered a hundred thousand.

A force of police were stationed around the church yard, it being feared that the walls might fall at any moment. Looking at the ruins, and remembering the appearance of the place but two days before, it seemed too difficult to realize that so great a work of destruction could have been performed in so short a space of time. One of the features of the after scenes of the conflagration is the cross at the westerly end of the church. The fire consumed it to the cross-piece, reducing the lower part to the circumference of a hammer handle, while the broad gilded cross remains untouched, and reflects the sun as brightly as ever. Work on

THE CATHEDRAL

was commenced in 1811, and was not completed until 1817, when it was opened with great pomp and ceremony. New York had no bishop at the time it was opened, although Bishop Cubanon had been appointed by the pope a short time before to preside over the diocese. He never lived to see the city, he having died before reaching this country. Bishop Dubois, Archbishop Hughes and Bishop McCloskey, have each in turn officiated in the cathedral. It was discovered on five three different times at three different periods since its erection, and was for that cause confidently looked upon by some as proof against fire. In 1838-3 Bishop Hughes enlarged the edifice, by adding that part which was of late the westerly end, containing the altar, vestry, etc. It was capable of seating three thousand persons, and was ever considered by the Catholics as one of the most attractive landmarks of Catholicity, it being the second oldest Catholic church in the metropolis.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE ROMAN CATHOLICS ON SUNDAY.

The scene of the great conflagration was visited yesterday by vast crowds of sympathizing sightseers, who filled the streets in the vicinity, all eagerly scanning the ruins and discussing the probabilities of the rebuilding of the cathedral. The policemen on duty about the ruins were busily employed all day in keeping the vast crowds moving, and protecting them from the accidents arising from falling stones and other missiles. The ruins of this once noble edifice are the great point of attraction to the concourse of idlers and sightseers who flocked to the spot from all parts of the city. The roof of the structure is entirely burned off, and the interior is all destroyed, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing.

A portion of the wall on the Mott street front has fallen in, and there is great danger of other portions of the edifice shaking a like fate. The gilded cross surmounting the elevation on the Mulberry street side is still standing, though in a precarious condition, and a brisk breeze may bring it down at any moment. The loss by the fire at the Cathedral is very heavy. Sheriff Kelley, one of the trustees of the congregation, stated to our reporter that, although all portable property inside the edifice was removed in safety, the loss on the building will not fall short of $150,000. There is an insurance of $10,000 on the building, $10,000 each in the City, Harmony, Bowery and Jefferson companies.

The organ, which was a very fine one, and erected in 1850, was valued at $12,000. It was totally destroyed, insured for $6000 in the Stuyvesant company. The vestments, ornaments, etc., were insured for $5000 in the Eagle and Equitable companies. The cost of rebuilding the edifice in all its pristine magnificence would require over $200,000. The trustees will await the return of the archbishop from Baltimore before taking any steps toward the rebuilding of the edifice.

The Herald gives the following particulars:

PROPERTY SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

From them it is ascertained that all the movable articles were borne out of the church and saved. All the vestments, chalices, plates and books were removed before the flames could reach them. The vestments of pontifical ceremonies, brought on by Bishop Bacon, of Portland, and bought by the late Archbishop Hughes, and valued at $3000, were all saved. The chalices were all removed in time. Some of these were very good ones, and one of them especially was decorated with precious stones. They were valued at $1000. The old baptismal font was hauled out, but with considerable difficulty, having been tugged at with the enthusiasm of Trojans by two citizens, who, unable to overcome its inertia, called the assistance of a number of others, and rescued it from the flames, much to the gratification of all interested in the church, not so much on account of its intrinsic value as because of the many sacred associations which cluster around it, during fifty years of use. All the books of the school were saved, as also were the missals. There were about five hundred men, women, and children, during the progress of the fire, engaged in bringing out the movable articles, and manifesting by their zeal and activity the affection in which the church and its associations were held by the people connected with its ministrations. Both the crosses, though made of wood, were, by a strange freak of the flames, saved from any material injury. One fell down, as the stones on which it rested were displaced, and the other still remains, unscurned, although both of them were completely encircled with the crackling fire.

This incident recalls a similar one that occurred in Philadelphia during the native American riot in 1848, when St. Augustine's church was destroyed. Its architecture of wood had been burned and its massive walls toppled into ruinous heaps on the ground below, with the exception of a small inclosure over the altar. In this there was an emblematic picture of an eye, with the words, "And the Lord seeth," inscribed below it, which were miraculously preserved amid the general ruin that surrounded them. The altar, which was expensively decorated, was completely destroyed, though its moveable ornaments, consisting of valuable candlesticks, candelabras, vases, etc., were removed in time.

THE BURIAL VAULTS.

Underneath the structure, which was enveloped in flames, the winter stock of coal, consisting of forty tons, was placed in fearful proximity to the burial vaults, wherein lie the venerated remains of those eminent prelates. The fire had made rapid progress toward this part of the building, but no ignition of the coal took place, and no disturbance whatever to the vaults, the firemen preventing either by copious streams of water.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

From New Orleans.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE CONFEDERATES BY GEN. BUTLER—PROPOSITION FROM GEN. BUTLER TO GEN. VAN DORN—GIVES POWDER TO HIS ENEMIES TO KILL HIS FRIENDS—A PRIVATE LETTER TO SECRETARY STANTON.

"Oh! damned villain!"—(Shakspeare.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—While the Confederate Army of the West was at Topeka, Miss., Gen. Butler was in New Orleans; and for months this noble, patriotic, unselfish man supplied them with boots, shoes, salt, gunpowder, percussion caps, etc., etc. Does any man doubt this assertion? If so, let that man go to Jackson, Miss., or to any point on the New Orleans railroad below Jackson, and ask anybody living upon the railroad if supplies of all kinds were not regularly sent over the road from New Orleans.

Let the unbeliever inquire for a certain Captain Colby, (formerly known in Cincinnati, Ohio,) who was a commissary of the Confederate army, and stationed at Jackson, Miss., whether he did not receive, constantly, large supplies of coffee, salt, etc., etc., for a period extending over eighteen months. The writer of this article, while in Jackson, Miss., in the summer of 1864, had occasion to visit the chief clerk of Captain Colby, a Mr. Bliss (formerly governor of Colorado Territory,) and while there heard a conversation take place between Colonel Jones, of General Bragg's staff, and a confidential agent of General Butler, in which it was agreed on the part of General Butler to furnish the Confederate army of the West with shoes, blankets, salt, etc., and that 5000 sacks of salt should be delivered—if I remember right—in three weeks. Bliss and myself were separated from the sneakers by a board partition, not well made, and could hear the entire conversation. As we listened we became much interested, and exchanged frequent significant winks, both being good Confederates.

Bliss afterward "slaped" to avoid the conscript law: he was a fine fellow for all that, however. Butler's agent wanted a bale of cotton for a sack of salt, and the parties came near splitting on the point. Don't know how it was settled, but know that supplies came in regularly. Upon the evening of the same day that the conversation above reported took place, I visited the headquarters of General Van Dorn, and while talking to two of my old acquaintances—Colonel Ned Dillon, chief commissary, and Colonel Lomax, both graduates of West Point—General Van Dorn, himself entered in laughing. "Well," said the General to Colonel Lomax, "I have just had a proposition from Gen. Butler, and he proposes to supply our army with all we want, provided I will send him cotton. "What an infernal scoundrel he is," said Van Dorn. To this we all unhesitatingly agreed. What a spectacle of depravity is here presented—a man furnishing gunpowder to slay his comrades, and clothes and food to supply their enemies."

I have been a Confederate soldier of the fighting department, and have met on many fields, the noble soldiers of the North-west, and I have thought when I have seen them dead and dying around me, that they probably had fallen, killed by ammunition furnished by General Butler. Now, this beast, this "shape infernal," presents himself before the people of the North, and has been hailed with applause by thousands.

Is there a just God above, who will pour out the vials of his wrath upon those who defy him? There is, and Benj. Butler will come to a horrible end, mark the prediction; this man is destined to a terrible end. It might have been said of him that he was simply a brute, for publishing his order No. 28, or for presenting a loaded pistol to the head of a weeping lady; but where are the terms, in which to characterize the utter depravity of the man that would slay thousands of his countrymen, for gold.

Came forth ye hundreds of witnesses of this man's depravity and make it known to the world! I summon you to the inquisition, not as a partizan, but for the cause of humanity. Benjamin F. Butler must be unmasked! Somebody must undertake this task.

Some months ago I wrote to Secretary Stanton, giving him "the points" against Butler, and the names of the witnesses, but nothing has been done. I wrote a private letter to Secretary Stanton in regard to this matter, but no move has ever been made against him.

Butler is a worthy son of New England. He is loved there as a good, true, patriotic man. Wait for a time, and "see his guilt unkenned."

JOHN E. WATSON.

A GOLD STREAKED MOUNTAIN.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer publishes the following communication:

I noticed an article in your paper in relation to a mountain of gold in Tallapoosa county, Ala. I have examined that mountain. It is a most extraordinary show up in nature. I tested for three days the ore with mortar and pan, and found no rock on or about its base that did not make a show of gold. There is one vein, about nine feet broad, which I denominated the jugular, in consequence of its so far exceeding all others. There are other rich mines in the immediate neighborhood that promise an abundant yield when skillfully worked.

Tallapoosa county has been explored and mined for gold in former days, for I traced for miles a range of pits, showing great labor and perseverance; and I learned from the Indians that some of the bottoms of the pits were covered with gold. Tallapoosa is the field for speculation in gold mines, and will be found on trial one of the richest and most productive in the Southern mining regions.

AN OLD MINER.

THE COTTON CROP.—We find the following paragraph in the Mobile Register of the 16th:

We are informed by a gentleman who has lately passed over the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, that not a single hand is to be seen in the cotton fields, although what there is of the crop has been ripe and ready for picking for several weeks past. The city is full of indolent negroes, who cannot be induced to go on plantations, and every day increases this number. A whole steamboat load of vagrant negroes were left at our wharf last week, and most of them are now lounging about the city.

In his address at the Fenian picnic on Staten Island, on the 8th, Gen. Santa Anna said: "That, when Mexico was invaded by that noble enemy on whose hospitable soil I am now living, when I had pursued against me the powerful armies of the United States, under that immortal hero, General Scott, (three cheers for General Scott and for Santa Anna,) the flower of my army then were two companies composed of men from the Green Isle, with the image of their patron saint on their flag."

GOING WEST.—A train of ten wagons, filled with women and children and household plunder, passed through Chattanooga one day last week, en route for Texas. The emigrants were from Washington county, East Tennessee. They represented that many others from the same section were preparing to go West.

A child was poisoned fatally, a few days ago, at Yorkville, Tenn., by quinine received from a Northern city, which, on examination, was found to be largely mixed with corrosive sublimate. Two adults also were poisoned by the same, but were relieved by copious vomiting.

MACHINERY.

KNIGHT & CO—

—DEALERS IN—

MACHINERY, BELTING, COTTON GINS, ETC. ETC.,

—HAVING—

Removed to 172 Gravier street,

Are prepared to fill all orders for MACHINERY and ENGINEER SUPPLIES of all kinds.

Parties requiring Machinery not kept for sale in this city, would do well to give us a call, as we have Agents in the North and East, through whom we are prepared to fill orders promptly. We still have a few of the old style

E. CARVER COTTON GIN,

Which we are now selling at $4 per Saw. Persons wishing these Gins should send in their orders early, as the Stock will soon be exhausted.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY—

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Poucher streets.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screw Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

Orders left at Box 73, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURG, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

All Descriptions of Cast and German Steel,

—WARRANTED—

EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED OR MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Best quality Refined CAST TOOL STEEL; SPRING, MACHINERY, PLOW, SHEET and SHEAR STEEL; RAILROAD, SPRING and FROG STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE, AXLES, CRANK PINS, PISTON RODS, SLIDE BARS, FIRE BOX and FLUE PLATE, etc.

Branch Warehouse:

NOS. 42 and 44.....SATTERY MARCH.....NOS. 42 and 44 Between Milk and Broad streets, BOSTON, MASS.

OLIVER HUNT, Agent.

WINTER'S IMPROVED PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL,

—WITH—

"Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works."

"We respectfully call attention to our "IMPROVED PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL," with "LANE'S PATENT SET AND FEED WORKS," some of the particular advantages claimed therefor being as follows:

1st—The instantaneous and unerringly certain "set" of the log by the man attending the Saw, with a single motion of the hand, under a device as simple as effective, and in no wise subject to breakage or derangement—the log, of whatever length, being set at both ends at once, and the same instant of time by the Sawyer, as above stated; and an unerring uniformity in the thickness of the plank (board, timber, etc.) 2d—Time saving secured, not only in the number of hands employed about the mill, but the saving of that which is of far more importance, viz: the saving time of the log, which is sufficiently illustrated, perhaps, when it is stated that in the "setting time" usually required by other mills, we are able to "set" three logs. "Yes," I hear some another plucky Yank say, "we are enabled to cut three twenty feet planks (if required) in a single minute! accounted for by the fact that the Saw is almost unerringly suspended this "set-back" time excepted." In actual work from the moment the stock is in place until it is entirely converted into lumber

3d—The perfect arrangement of the "Feed Works," thereby the "slip" and "tear and tear" always incident to the usual self-acting feed is avoided, and in lieu, an instantaneous "starting" and "stopping" unfailingly effected.

4th—The substantial and perfect proportions of the Mill, together with its complete adjustments of Saw Mandrel, "Hubbed" Metal, Self-Oiling and Self-Adjusting Boxes," the frequent cast-iron supports on the carriage for the log, and the unusual beauty of finish and symmetry of its features are the peculiarly characteristic of the Mill, and which secure for it the unfailing admiration of the practical.

These references are sufficient, we trust, to assure for our Mill all that is required, and all that is asked in any instance to insure a preference, namely: "An examination before purchase is invited."

We are, very respectfully,

General Commission Merchants, No. 60 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—"LANE'S PATENT SET WORKS" supplied with facility to Mills of other patterns.

MUNROE & REDDINGTON,
Agents for the above Mill,
No. 62 Carondelet street.

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.,

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Engine and Machine Shop,

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Manufacturers of

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Circular Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Road Rollers, Screws and Cylinders, Wool Carding Machines, Maley Saw Mills, etc., etc., constantly on hand.

Agents for the sale of JAMES SMITH & CO.'S superior Machine Cards.

We are prepared to receive orders for any of the above mentioned Machinery, etc., and will furnish any information desired. LAMB, QUINLIN & CO.,
51 Tchoupitoulas street.

NOTICE—DANIEL EDWARDS,

Nos. 28, 30 and 32 New Levee street,

New Orleans,

is prepared at all times, with men and material, to execute all orders in his line of Copper and Sheet Iron Worker, Blacksmithing and Brass Founding and Finisher. The long established character of this house is a sufficient guarantee that any work entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully executed.

D. O. McCAN,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER,

FULTON, NEW LEVEE, NOTRE DAME AND JULIA STREETS, New Orleans.

Office—125 Fulton Street.

Has on hand all sizes and second-hand machinery for steamboats, saw Mills and Sugar Plantations.

Particular and prompt attention paid to Steamship and Steamboat repairs.

DRUMMOND, BOIG & CO.,

STEAM BOILER MANUFACTURERS.

Low Pressure Locomotives, Flued and Cylinder Boilers, Chafers, Filter and Juice Boxes, made at the Shortest Notice.

We respectfully solicit contracts for Boilers and all necessary connections, such as Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Steam and Scape Pipes, Valves, etc., Fittings and Breeches, all of which will be furnished at the lowest prices.

All work executed at our establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material, to any in the city or elsewhere.

Planters, Merchants and Steamship Agents are respectfully invited to call and examine the work and prices at 126 FRONT Street, between Notre Dame and Julia streets.

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Plans and Specifications made for all kinds of Machinery, Surveys carefully instituted and Specifications setting forth the condition and requirements of the Hulls and Machinery of Steamships and Steamboats will be promptly furnished. Parties contemplating the purchase of Steamships and Steamboats would do well to have them examined before buying.

Novelty Iron Works,
Corner Delord and New Levee streets, New Orleans.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
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JOHN GEDDES—JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE—S. SWOOF

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Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists, manufacture several variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, etc. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

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NO. 9 PERDIDO STREET, (Adjoining Masonic Building) OFFICE NO. 128 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Circular Cross-Cut Mill and Mulay saws: Gorn Rolls; Belting and Belting Apparatus; Shafting Pulleys and Belting. All descriptions of Plantation Machinery and Agricultural Implements.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of

CANE CARTS, PLANTATION AND ROAD WAGONS

Timber Wheels and Wheelsarrows, from the well known factory of Joshua Badger, Wheeling, Va.

We have connection with extensive foundries and machine shops in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, through which we are prepared to contract for any class of machinery on most favorable terms, and deliver anywhere north or New Orleans freight paid.

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PATENT CLOTHES-WASHER.

THE HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER AND WRINGER.

The best and most useful invention of the kind for saving household labor ever invented.

Has more and better recommendations for saving time, labor and the wear and tear of fabrics washed, than any other machine. All the other machines either rub the clothes and wear them out speedily, or do not satisfactorily perform their work. With the

HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER

This is not the case. There is no rubbing of the clothes, in consequently no wear and tear. The washing is most completely and thoroughly performed by the action of the wires alone. Send for a circular, giving full explanation, or call and examine them at the General Southern Agency.

Good inducements offered to agents elsewhere.

S. M. BARTON & CO.'S,
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STOVES.....STOVES.....STOVES.

A GOOD COOKING STOVE

—IS—

ONE OF THE MOST NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE

Articles of Household Economy.

And, if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort, and happiness of every member of the family.

TIME, MONEY, and extreme VEXATION by delays of your daily meals, may be saved by using the

Charter Oak Cooking Stove.

Over TEN THOUSAND of these celebrated COOKING STOVES are in daily use throughout the city of New Orleans. Every one of them has been sold under a FULL GUARANTEE, and we offer them as a reference wherever found.

The Improved Charter Oak Stove, with Extension Top,

Has but ONE DAMPER, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The OVENS are larger, Bake more uniform, and the Stove heavier than any Cooking Stove of corresponding size ever made.

The Hot Water Reservoir Boiler

furnishes a constant supply of Hot Water at all hours of the day, and for hours after the fire has been extinguished, without additional cost for FUEL, a practical illustration of the ECONOMY in using the CHARTER OAK.

The Reflector Gridiron,

original with the Charter Oak, and used on no other stove—the most perfect manner to BROIL Meats and Poultry, whereby the offensive odors arising from meats during the process of broiling are carried up the pipe, and JUICES of the Meats preserved.

The Hot Closet

in which MEATS and PASTRY are kept WARM for hours when there has been a delay at meals, besides enabling the cook to furnish a greater variety of dishes and deserts, and place them hot upon the table.

The Charter Oak Stove

will do one third more baking in a given time, and use 25 per cent. less wood than any other stove now made.

RICE BROS. & CO., Sole Agents,
75 and 95 Camp street, near Poydras,
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Warehouse, Nos. 97 and 99 Julia street.

AT PERRY'S OLD STOVE HOUSE,

181 POYDRAS STREET (Between Camp and St. Charles Sts)

For Sale, 500 Flat Top Diving Flue Cooking Stoves.

(All of the same general character, but differing in ornamentation, and in their prices.)

For twenty years I have been selling, and I continue to sell the "OLD HALF WAY," stoves which, under the names of Charter Oak, Brilliant, Peerless, Olive Branch, Antique and Magnolia, are all the market. Our prices vary in with the amount of parlor ornament the respective models add to, for any real advantage they afford them, as every the stoves, the SIFT or PREMIUM STOVE, under the names of Southern Star, Queen of the South, Mustang, Pride of the East, Planter's Choice, Plantation and other name, I have, then, in great variety, coal and wood Parlor Franklins, and a new of our Tight Wood Stoves, large and small box, and Ten Plate Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin ware, etc., etc., all of which being made to hold meats, broil steaks and to preserve the juices, to keep water hot at all times, or to roast, bake or cook, in one stove, as people of common sense know that all cooking stoves will and do do this, and they know also, that a poor by any other name would smell as sweet," and that half or two hay, "by any call it PERRY'S, 181 Poydras street, and save $8 in the purchase of a Stove.

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NOS. 227, 229 and 231 CANAL STREET, (Corner Basin.)

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This house, having been thoroughly repainted and renovated, will be ready on the first of October, 1866, for the reception of permanent, transient and day boarders, on the European plan. Its rooms are airy and comfortable, and a table not surpassed by that of any house in the city. Fine dairy rooms, single or in pairs. Meal hours: Breakfast 7 to 9. Dinner 2 to 4. Sup per 6 to 8.

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GOHN J. PRICE—J. F. PIERCE—Dr. M. A. McLEOD.)

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THE LEE HOUSE,

No. 76 CARONDELET STREET,

Is now open to the public. None but the best WINES and LIQUORS sold over its counters.

Give us a call, and test for yourselves.

LATOUR & COLTON, Proprietors.

MURPHY'S HOTEL—THE UNDERSIGNED Proprietors of Murphy's Hotel, No. 92 and 100 St. Charles street, hereby notify the public that they will find it to their advantage to call and see them before going elsewhere, as they will get the comfort of a full set of lodgers at the bar. Superior Dinners and Meals of all kinds at the Restaurant, and Board and Lodging of a superior quality, at greatly reduced prices.

MORERA & SCHLOEKER.

MOREAU'S RESTAURANT,

No. 128 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.

The Proprietors respectfully inform their old friends and the epicurean world, that the above Restaurant is upon their accommodation, at the same old place; and that they intend to leave nothing undone to secure a continuance of that reputation which it has so many years enjoyed, viz.: that of being one of the very first Restaurants in America.

All the delicacies of the season, with the choicest Wines and Liquors, always on hand.

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C. A. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M.D., Professor of Medicine.

J. B. CHAILLE, M. D.,
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D.,
Demonstrators of Anatomy.

The Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will begin November 12, 1866, and end March 24, 1867. A Preliminary Course will be given in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th without charge to students. The Anatomical Rooms will be open October 15th.

The Clinical advantages of the Institution are unsurpassed. The Professors are Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and the Students accompany them in their daily visits.

Fees—Tickets of all the Professors, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Diploma, $30. Payment required in advance.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean.

New Orleans, August 15, 1866.

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D. D. BRUNER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry, Toxicology and Legal Medicine.
WM. S. MITCHELL, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Special Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery and Diseases of the Eye.
JOS. HOLT, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics.
A. W. PERRY, M. D., and FREDERICK LOEBEL, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.
L. H. COREN, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Chemistry.

The Eleventh Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will begin November 12, 1866, and will end March 16, 1867.

A Preliminary Course will be given in the Charity Hospital commencing October 15th, without charge to students. The Anatomical Rooms will be open October 15th.

The Clinical Advantages of this Institution are unsurpassed. The Professors are, under the laws of the State, Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and their points accompany them in their daily visits.

FEES:

Tickets of all the Professors	$140
Matriculation	5
Practical Anatomy	10
Diploma	30

Payment required in advance.

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