# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1866.


### Notice.

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

J. O. NIXON, Proprietor.

The Bee of yesterday announces that Mr. C. F. Weisse, for twenty-seven years connected with that paper, has withdrawn from it, and has domiciliated himself in France. The Bee will be published in future by the firm of Dufour and Limet.

The consecration of the bishop elect of Louisiana, Rev. Dr. Wilmer, will take place, as announced by the standing committee of the diocese, at Christ Church in this city on Wednesday the 7th of November. It is understood that the bishop of Vermont, (the senior of the house of bishops) will be present, assisted by the bishops, respectively, of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

The Bazaar Tombola for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul's church begins this evening, at Masonic Hall, and will continue for several days. Tickets only twenty-five cents. Let the benevolently and charitably disposed bear the fact in mind, and secure the enjoyment of a pleasant evening passed in the midst of refined society.

LARGEST LOAD OF THE SEASON.—The steamer Gen. Quitman, Capt. White, arrived last evening with 2239 bales of cotton, being the largest load brought to this port this season.

LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 102.—Members of this lodge are referred to the notice of Mr. Waugh, the secretary, announcing a regular communication this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Hall. Members are requested to be punctual, as business of importance will be brought forward. Visiting brethren are also cordially invited to attend.

We tender our thanks to the committee of arrangements for a courteous invitation to attend the Turngemeinde festival, which will be held at the Fair Grounds next Sunday and Monday.

The officers of the steamship Herlan have our thanks for favors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The bill at the Academy is always so varied and excellent that it is difficult to decide what is the most entertaining. Some prefer farce, others songs, others dancing, others the Ethiopian eccentricities, and others pantomime—while the great mass enjoy them all, and like the rapid succession with which they are brought upon the boards. Manager Bidwell is daily adding to the strength of his company, and it would be hard for any one, no matter what his tastes, to fail to extract both pleasure and amusement from the varied performances of the Academy combination.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We listened with pleasure last evening to Mr. Eddy, in the "Stranger," and do not remember when we have seen him to better advantage. He has an extremely musical voice, and though sometimes a little monotonous, his reading is nearly always correct, and is never heard without effect. Misses Irving and Sackett, Mrs. Keach and Mr. Collins are all artists of merit, and, in a large measure, to their efforts was due the frequent applause bestowed upon the performance. In the "Idiot Witness" we were as well pleased with Mr. Tilton, in the character of *Gilbert*, as in any part we have seen him perform. The play to-night is "Macbeth," and Mr. Tilton will support Mr. Eddy in the principal character as *Macduff*.

VARIETIES.—"Still Waters Run Deep" was performed last night in that smooth, and yet super style in which everything is done at the Varieties—and yet we were surprised to see more empty seats at the theater than is customary at this favorite place of amusement. It occurred to us that fewer repetitions of pieces, and a succession of plays not before presented this season, would be of advantage to the manager, and would better suit the audience. The "Eton Boy" wound up the entertainment last night, in which those universal favorites, Dolly Davenport, Fiske and Mrs. Leighton "came out strong." We were glad to see Shakespeare's beautiful play, "As You Like It," underlined for early performance.

The editorial columns of the Vicksburg Times of the 14th are in mourning for the death of W. H. Stevens, of that city. Mr. Stevens had been a citizen of Vicksburg for many, many years, and in every relation discharged the obligations of life with exemplary fidelity. As a mason his name stands high on the roll of the illustrious—he having, during his life, occupied the following offices: Past Master of Hill City Lodge, No. 124; Past High Priest of Vicksburg Chapter, Past Eminent Commander of Magnolia Commandery, Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, Past Grand High Priest Grand Chapter of Mississippi, Most Eminent Grand Commander of Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of Mississippi. At the time of his death he was Eminent Commander of Magnolia Commandery, and Master of Hill City Lodge. An elder in the Presbyterian church for many years, his daily life furnished practical evidence of his unassuming yet pure and unfaltering piety.

An economical family of moderate size can keep house in New York for from $3000 to $10,000 a year, or they can live in suits of three rooms for $300 per week.

The bankers of St. Louis are taking the preliminary steps toward establishing a clearing-house in that city.

The jury in the "American Cousin" case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, Miss Laura Keene. Mr. J. S. Clarke, the comedian, is ordered to pay that lady $2168 69, for playing the drama without her permission.

A New York milliner has just paid $95,000 cash for a palace on the Fifth avenue for business purposes.

## THE SOUTH AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The New York Herald appears never to look at a question except askance. It cannot see anything except in a grotesque shape. To its distorted vision virtues take the form of vices, and heroic qualities are nothing but objects of sarcasm and ridicule. It not surprising, therefore, that the Herald takes a curious view of the questions before the country, and one which, in fact, people endowed with ordinary directness of intellectual vision are utterly incapable of appreciating. The manner in which the constitutional amendment is pressed on the consideration of the Southern people, affords an example of our meaning. The radical papers make no concealment of the purposes with which they wage war on the South. Bitter and vindictive as they may be, they are yet serious in their aims and earnest in their objects. But the Herald seems incapable of understanding designs which are entertained on the one side, or the principles by which the other side is guided. For every expression of conscientious duty it has only the sneer of Mephistopheles. Take the following as an illustration:

> The section of the constitutional amendment before the States which proposes, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, to debar from all federal offices hereafter all that class of men who violated their oaths to support the Constitution as officers in the service of the United States, civil, judicial or military, by engaging in the late rebellion, is considered in the South a severe exaction. It has been suggested to us, however, that in thus clearing off all the old politicians of the South that brought on and managed the rebellion—such as the Masons and Hunters and Wises, of Virginia; the Rhetts, Hamptons and Quattlebums, of South Carolina; the Stephenses, Toombses and Cobbs, of Georgia; the Davises and Thompsons, of Mississippi; the Benjamins, Soules and Slidells, of Louisiana, and so on to the end of the chapter—the Southern States will be relieved of an immense lot of useless rubbish, and lastly to their advantage for a new start in the Union. This is a good idea. It is the very thing when the Southern States ought to desire above all other things—a release from all that batch of pestilential old politicians that plunged the South into the abyss of this late disastrous rebellion. But not only will the people and the States concerned be relieved by this amendment of these old mischief-makers; they will be free to bring into the work of Southern political and social reconstruction a new set of leaders from their young and vigorous men, controlled by the new ideas they will have learned from the war—ideas consistent with and adapted to the new order of things. This is the only reconstruction, after all, which will put the South at once on the high road to prosperity, wealth and power.

This is what the Herald calls "clearing away the old political rubbish of the South." But we assure the Herald that we have use yet for such "rubbish." We need all the efforts, the energy, and the hope which are to be found among our young men—but we need also the intelligence and the experience of those persons at whom the Herald levels its malevolent but harmless sarcasms. The South will never admit the justice, the wisdom, or the expediency of excluding from her councils the class of men against whom the constitutional amendment directs its proscriptive purposes. She will never admit that it is her duty to aid in disfranchising the men who acted as her leaders in the council and the field during her fierce but unhappy struggle for independence. In ratifying a constitutional amendment which involves such a result, she sees nothing but merited contumely and disgrace. Even if the number to be affected were but small; that number comprises her most cherished citizens; it embraces Davis, Lee, Semmes and others, in fact, almost all of the experienced intelligence and valor of the South. But the number is not small. On the contrary it is so large that to accept the constitutional amendment would be equivalent to a disfranchisement of that vast number of intelligent persons—intelligent certainly as compared with the ignorant, which radical doctrine aims to invest with political power—who have been, in one way or another, engaged in public affairs. It would exclude all of the officers of the old army and navy who entered the Confederate service, all persons who had been members of Congress, or postmasters, or officers of the customs; all who had ever held any State office, or had been members of a State legislature. The number would count not by hundreds but by thousands. To proscribe all these persons would be bad enough at any time; but when we are asked to proscribe them because they were with us and not against us, we cannot regard the proposal except in the light of a studied insult. The Herald's suggestion that we should strive to get rid of these persons because they "plunged the South into the abyss of this late disastrous rebellion," is only less insulting to our honor because it is more insulting to our intelligence. It is not true that they "plunged the South" into the war. The secession of the Southern States was compelled by an irresistible current of public opinion. The notion that it was brought about by intriguing politicians was well enough for the purpose of amusing the credulous North at a time when it was necessary to decry the strength of the Southern movement; but it is opposed to the most notorious facts of our political history. In fact, the unanimity with which the Southern people supported, nay commanded secession in 1860-61, is only paralleled by the unanimity with which they now desire to be restored to the Union, on a fair and impartial basis of constitutional rights. In that case, as in this, their wishes and their feelings were governed by the presumed exigencies of their rights and interests. The Herald may perhaps learn, in future, that the style of its arguments is not suited to the character of the Southern people. It simply wastes words when it counsels us to dishonor, and offers the boon of its friendship as the consideration.

JESUITS IN TROUBLE.—The Jesuits from Venice who have taken refuge at Prague are in trouble. Shortly after their arrival their house was surrounded by a vast crowd, who shouted "Down with the Jesuits! Down with the hangmen!"

The Louisville papers of the 13th report another daring and successful robbery on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. About six o'clock on the evening of the 12th, six men, three of them with their faces blackened, entered the railroad office and store at South Union, a small station on the Memphis branch, fifteen miles from Bowling Green. They robbed the office of over $1000, $300 of which was in specie, and carried off a large lot of goods from the store. They then left, going in the direction of Franklin.

The Tribune revives the war song, "We are coming, etc., 300,000 strong." If the Butler policy prevail several drafts for 300,000 will undoubtedly be required.

There are now 200 students at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and 147 cadets at the military institute there.

## HOUSE ROOM FOR THE PEOPLE.

The reported offer of Mr. A. T. Stewart to give a million dollars for the purpose of constructing suitable residences for the deserving poor of New York, has had the effect of directing public attention to this subject, and of eliciting discussion as to the best means of providing house room for the laboring population. The question presses almost as closely on us as on the people of New York, and the general conclusions which are found to be applicable there, will likewise be found to be applicable here.

At present, the discussion has taken the form of an argument as to the best style of houses for the purpose in view—whether the model tenement house, as it is called, or the separate cottage system, is the best method. But this is getting in advance of the main point. Before deciding on the kind of houses to be built, it is necessary to prove that any particular method, apart from the ordinary voluntary method, under which the supply of houses is supposed to be regulated by the demand for house room, is practicable or desirable. It must be evident that any proposition, intended to cover this ground, must be general in its character. We are not called upon to applaud a particular act of benevolence, on the part of one person, which act, however munificent it may be, can have only an appreciable effect on the permanent comfort of the great mass of the community. What we wish to arrive at is, after all, not whether or not Mr. Stewart is a liberal man, but whether the manner in which Mr. Stewart's money, or anybody else's money is applied, is consistent with the general laws of society and political economy. If it is not consistent with those laws, his experiment will, in the end, be a failure. Against the temporary benefit which it may confer, must be set off the loss which a false system invariably entails, and which, ultimately, produces more inconvenience than had originally been obviated. In other words, if a system of house building can be devised which, whilst it will afford at least approximate comfort and health to the people, will, at the same time, pay an interest on the investment equal, or nearly equal, to the ordinary profits on money, our problem would approach solution. We may depend on it that methods which do not pay will prove only temporary, and, in the long run, deleterious expedients. They are attempts to divert the flow of the laws of political economy from their natural channel, and any such attempts only aggravate the evils which they are intended to cure.

What we really want is that capitalists should take hold of this question and apply their funds to the construction of houses, not as a donation, or a benefaction simply, but in some rational manner which affords at least a prospect of a fair return for the money invested. Those who accomplish this object will be entitled to far more of our gratitude than any Stewart, with his tempting gift of a million dollars for purposes which can never be realized. We do not say this to depreciate Mr. Stewart's generosity or his sagacity; for it is stated that he desires to show, as Alderman Waterlow has shown in London, that a neat, well-ventilated, commodious tenement house, with good sanitary provisions and ordinary conveniences, can be constructed and rented at from seven to ten per cent. net profit.

This, however, is a matter of detail. It does not follow that because tenement houses are desirable in London or New York, they are likewise desirable in New Orleans. The great difference in climate might require a difference in the style of dwelling to be adopted. The separate cottage system would, perhaps, be more suitable for New Orleans, than tenement houses. But whatever style may be adopted the indispensable condition of *profit* should be taken into primary consideration. It is profit and profit alone that secures the permanency of any enterprise intended to be general in its effects on society. If capitalists here, or elsewhere, would try the experiment for New Orleans on this basis, we are satisfied that they would be successful.

## COOLIE LABOR.

The difficulties encountered in regulating the present system of free labor, have induced many to look to some new source of supply as a means of renovating the prosperity of the country. The shock of war has certainly introduced great confusion in the previously established system, and the attempts which thus far have been made to regulate labor in such a way that industry should prosper, have been attended with very indifferent success. The regulations established by the laws of the different Southern States, though generally based upon equitable principles, have not always met the requirements of the situation, and the eccentricities of the freedmen's bureau have often introduced irremediable confusion in everything with which it intermeddled. Congress, too, insisted in various ways in interfering with questions which could more easily have been settled without its intervention. The confusion of rights under the so-called civil rights bill is so great that an indisposition is manifested by many to have any relations, which can be avoided, with the emancipated negro, lest the connection with him might unexpectedly involve his employer in some novel litigation before a tribunal hitherto unknown in the country. The little "harmless pleasantries" too, in which the military occasionally indulge for their own amusement, or for the annoyance of other people, beget a wish on the part of citizens to diminish as far as practicable the points of contact between them, so that the dangers of collision with those hilarious gentlemen may be as infrequent as possible.

These various considerations, taken in connection with the fact that the system of policy inaugurated by the radicals seems designed to teach the freedmen that it is not their labor, but their votes, which are to add to the prosperity of the country, have induced many persons to look forward to securing another class of laborers who will be willing to work in fulfillment of their contracts without troubling themselves and disturbing others by constant attempts at revolutionizing the system of government which has so long prevailed. The coolie, it is expected by these persons, is to supply the wants of labor now so seriously felt throughout the Southern States.

"Look before you leap," is a homely adage, but embodies much wisdom. Our situation is surrounded by many unpleasant difficulties, and it is natural and proper that we should attempt to avoid them or to remove them. But if we insist upon wandering in the dark we may encounter pitfalls more dangerous than those which already environ our path. We think the expedient which is proposed to engraft upon our already disorganized society this system of coolie labor is one of these dangers. We have on more than one occasion, warned our readers against too hastily embracing a system which has so little to commend itself to public approbation. The system of slavery was first introduced in the New World by an ill-directed effort of philanthropy. To relieve the sufferings of the enslaved Indian, Las Casas succeeded in importing the African slave into the West Indies. New England was not slow to avail herself of the advantages offered by the traffic and was one of the principal agents in fixing the system upon Southern institutions. The negro was enslaved for the supposed benefit of the Indian. It is now proposed to introduce a new form of slavery for the Chinese in order to elevate the negro. We consider the proposition wrong in itself, and for that reason oppose it. It may be said that the coolie freely enters into the contract, and therefore that it cannot be wrong to enforce it against him. But a contract made under false inducements cannot sanctify the wrong done to the coolie. And even if it could, the effect upon our own civilization would prove so deleterious that we feel compelled to oppose the introduction of these people amongst us. The experience of our neighbors in the West Indies does not, in our opinion, justify us in following their example. A few land-holders may derive temporary benefit from the employment of this labor, but it will be at the expense of the general good, and will prove ultimately detrimental to themselves; for no one can receive permanent benefit from a system which will introduce such a new disturbing element amongst those which already sufficiently agitate the country. We want no mongrel races amongst us. It is to our interest to have a homogeneous population, whose sympathies and interests will be common, and not antagonistic. In this way only can we expect to maintain peace at home and command respect abroad. We should not envy the chronic agitations which afflict our neighbors, where the mongrel races can fix upon no principle of government, and where morals are corrupted with the deterioration of public virtue.

The ill effects following the introduction of this system are already perceptible on the Pacific coast, and we cannot better enforce our views on this subject then by the following extract from the San Francisco Monitor:

> We were informed, a month or so ago, that a person had arrived in this city from New Orleans, to make arrangements for the transfer of three hundred Chinamen, to work on Southern plantations, and as all distinctions of race and color are abolished by the civil rights bill, so far as Congress can do so, we imagine the day is not far distant when copper-colored Pagan labor will be substituted for the labor of the white man in all the Atlantic States.
>
> These coolies, for such they are, are a demoralizing blight to any community in which they are domiciled. They are active and ingenious, it is true, good copyists, quick of comprehension, and useful drudges; but they are filthy, thievish, and infamously vile. They are brought to this city as merchandise, to be parceled out on the labor market with no other condition than the supply of animal wants and their return home, living or dead, at the end of the time contracted for. Very few of them return alive, but continue to work on their own account after the expiration of their term of service, and after death their bodies are picked up and transferred to the "Flowery Kingdom" annually.
>
> There are several companies trading under real or assumed names engaged in their import and export to and from this city. The Chinese population of California may be set down at 75,000; but it may not become as now to present any details of the demoralizing influence of so large a heathen population on a State which casts a little over 100,000 votes, or about 15,000 votes less than were cast in 1856. The reduction of 15,000 votes in ten years, and in a new State which offers unprecedent inducements, affords indubitable proof that the Mongolian, like the African race, is repulsive to the Caucasian, and we know that the vast majority of whites on this coast, of all conditions of life, are desirous to return "home" as soon as they can.

One night, last week, as the passenger train from Nashville for Louisville stopped at Bowling Green, the conductor shouted "twenty minutes for supper," and about thirty passengers rushed into the dining room. Among the "hungry thirty" were some ladies, a few of whom left their children on board the train. While the passengers were eating, the train went off and left them. Husbands were separated from wives, wives from children, children from servants, and the feelings of those who were left behind can better be imagined than described. Some of them came up on the freight train.

A Memphis police detective committed suicide on the 13th inst. He first threatened to shoot his wife, but on her imploring him to spare her life, he turned the pistol towards his own breast, pulled the trigger, and fell a corpse. Cause, bad whisky.

George Francis Train has made another large land purchase in Nebraska—the largest ever made in the territory.

The richest man in St. Louis is, according to the late income list, James H. Lucas, whose income is $103,271.

Garibaldi appeals to the Italians for a contribution of $20,000, incurred by him for war purposes.

Two men by the name of Sullivan were shot and killed at Greensburg, Ky., the other day, by two brothers named Moore.

The "Grand Army of the Republic"—a treasonable organization of radicals, which has reached a membership in the West of upwards of 500,000 members—is being rapidly propagated in the East.

### DIED.

On Friday, 12th instant, in Washington county, Mississippi, WILLIAM M. K., only child of Joseph C. and E. A. Purrington, of this city, in the 25th year of his age.

☞ Natchez and Vicksburg papers please copy.

### In Memoriam.

HALL OF COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY NO. 5, New Orleans, Oct. 6, 1866.

At a Regular Meeting of this Company, held this day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us our brother firemen, DANIEL FLYNN, P. H. CAIN, J. FOSTER and SAMUEL BREWER, men who had, by their unassuming gentlemanly deportment, and by the meritorious zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their duties, both as officers and members, displayed by them while members of this company, won our respect, admiration and grateful love;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That while we bow with all meekness and humility to the decrees of Divine Providence, still we cannot but mourn this sad visitation, by which our Company and the Department have lost four gallant, faithful members, and our State four honorable and worthy citizens.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the families and relatives of the deceased in this sad bereavement, and tender them this cordial expression of our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect to our deceased brother members, the Hall of this Company be draped in mourning, and the officers and members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved families and relatives of the deceased, and that they be published in the CRESCENT and Times.

THOS. O'CONNOR,
S. J. HARRIS,
JOHN CLIFFORD,
JOHN MCCORMACK,
WM. R. MCDERMOTT,
Committee.

They have queer amusements in Nashville. A rattlesnake soiree is advertised to take place at a saloon on Cedar street, at which the snake charmer announces that he will let the reptile loose on the floor, handle and tame him. On the same day, a wrestling match comes off, on the race course, between a white man and a negro, for five hundred dollars a side.

A girl employed in the Columbia Mills, at Lee, found four $100 bills among the paper stock.

It is demonstrated that the use of soft instead of hard water in London will save its people $3,375,000 a year on the three articles of soap, tea and coffee.


### Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Wholesale and Retail—at Low Prices.

TULANE BUILDING, New ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1866.

We are now receiving from our manufactory, a large stock of Fine, Fashionable, and Low-priced

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Also, a large assortment of Furnishing Goods, Shawls, Valises, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.; Ladies' Saratoga Trunks, Wholesale and Retail.

Louisiana State Notes taken at par.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART.
31 and 33 Camp street.

### Lion & Israel.

We would call the attention of purchasers of

DRY GOODS

To the Stock we have just opened at

OUR NEW STORE,

168.....Canal Street.....168

Comprising Selections

FROM THE LEADING MARKETS OF EUROPE.

Great care has been taken in purchasing these Goods to provide for every taste. The twenty years' experience of the firm in this city has enabled them to place on their shelves an assortment which, they believe, will meet the approbation of all. The stock consists of

MOZAMBIQUES,
POPLINS,
CASHMERES and DELAINES,
French MERINOES,
Black and Colored SILKS.

All descriptions of

MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, in all Grades,
French and American CALICOES,
LINENS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every kind,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Etc., Etc.

A large assortment of Black and Colored Cloth and Silk

CLOAKS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP.

We shall not enumerate, as is the common custom, $50,000 worth of one kind of Goods, or 500 cases of another, but place our Stock before the public with confidence in the general assortment, and that the price will compete with any house in the trade.

We earnestly invite our old friends, and all who want

Cheap Dry Goods,

to give us a call. We shall feel a pleasure in showing these Goods.

LION & ISRAEL,
168 Canal street, between Baronne and Dryades.

### To Country Merchants.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF

CLOAKS OR SHAWLS?

—IF SO—

VISIT THE THE GREAT CLOAK EMPORIUM

—OF—

ROCHA, BECKER & CO.,

147.....Canal Street.....147

Where you will find them of all styles, qualities, quantities and prices, to suit purchasers.

Their assortment is the largest and best ever before offered in New Orleans.

Their prices defy competition.

They can also supply you with a full line of

FANCY GOODS,

TEN PER CENT LESS than New York prices.

Call and examine their stock before purchasing.

Remember the name and number of

ROCHA, BECKER & CO.,
147 Canal street.

### Cloaks! Cloaks!! Cloaks!!!

GUEBLE & NIPPERT,

137.....Canal Street.....137

Have just received their fall stock of new PARISIAN GOODS, and will open them on MONDAY the 15th inst.

These consist of all descriptions of Silk BASQUES and CIRCULARS, plain and beaded; Black and Colored Cashmere PALLOTS; Cloth CLOAKS, BASQUES and CIRCULARS.

Their Cloak room, one of the most elegant and well lighted in the city, affords an opportunity for choice unsurpassed in New Orleans.

Besides the above mentioned splendid assortment of CLOAKS, they have a complete stock of the most fashionable DRESS TRIMMINGS and FANCY GOODS, just opened and received direct from Paris.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES always on hand. No more beautiful stock is kept in America, and no goods sold at more reasonable prices.

### 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.

### Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN

FIRE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

New Orleans,

INSURES AGAINST FIRE, THE PERILS OF THE SEA,

—AND—

INLAND NAVIGATION.

—OFFICE—

21.....CARONDELET STREET.....21

Capital, $360,000.

JAMES LONGSTREET, President.

C. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

### Carpet Warehouse,

17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

Lately received—CARPETING, of all kinds and qualities; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all qualities, which we cut to suit rooms; CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Bands, in great variety; Window Shades, Hair Cloth, French Cretons, Table and Piano Covers, China and Cocoa Mattings of all widths.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

### Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

GREAT OPENING OF A NEW STORE,

—BY—

PEPIN & TURCOTTE,

131.....CANAL STREET.....131

TOURO BUILDING, BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON

On Thursday, Sept. 27th.

A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Directly Imported from France, England and Germany.

—ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

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

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

SHAWLS,
SILK, CASHMERE AND CLOTH CLOAKS;
BASQUINES, PEPLUMS, JACKETS, Etc.,
Of the Latest Parisian Style.
Rich Clasp Trimmed BODIES, SLEEVES, COLLARS,
INFANT ROBES, MASSEILLES 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.

### Sewing Machines.

$60, $70, $80.

5.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....5

Wilcox & Gibbs's Noiseless Machine.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Virginia Patent—Simplicity and Perfection—Needle Cannot Be Set Wrong.

HEMMER, FELLER AND BRAIDER

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

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—OF—

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SUCH AS:

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF FARE,
BALL TICKETS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
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BLANKS,
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EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative
Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

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Until further notice the Mails at the New Orleans Post Office will be closed as follows:

Mails North, East and West close daily at 3 P. M., via N. O., Jackson, and C. N. R. R.

Mails for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Atlanta, close daily at 11 A. M.

Brashear, etc., via Opelousas Railroad, daily, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Galveston, Indianola and Southern and Western Texas Mails, by Morgan steamers, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, at 7 A. M.

Mails for Natchez, Baton Rouge, etc., by Atlantic and Mississippi steamers, daily, except Sundays, at 3 P. M.

Coast Mails for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, by steamer Lafourche, on Wednesdays at 9 A. M., and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Mails for Ouachita River, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 4 P. M. The General Delivery and Merchants' Delivery will be kept open until 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.