New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8, Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One.....	$ 12 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net.
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three.....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	35 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	50 "	91 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	425 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Fifteen.....	90 "	165 "	225 "	390 "	540 "
Twenty.....	85 "	155 "	210 "	350 "	540 "
Thirteen.....	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	630 "
Thirteen.....	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen.....	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Twenty.....	125 "	230 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

Monthly advertisements inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $30 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents a square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents one per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half yearly and quarterly, same rates; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 5 net.	$ 9 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	9 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three.....	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	50 "	80 "
Five.....	18 "	32 "	40 "	60 "	110 "
Ten.....	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen.....	40 "	75 "	100 "	160 "	250 "
Twenty.....	50 "	100 "	130 "	200 "	300 "

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

A NOBLE CHARITY.—When a man upon his death bed dedicates a portion of his accumulated wealth to purposes of charity, he justly receives the praise and gratitude of his fellow-men, and his memory is cherished as of a benefactor of the race; but how much more does he deserve the plaudits of generous minds who gives of his abundance while in the enjoyment of all his faculties and in the midst of the responsibilities and attractions of life; and yet how far more exalted than either is he who voluntarily makes of his existence a sacrifice, who denies himself everything that he may benefit others, and whose happiness consists in doing good. Such men enrich the community in which they live more in their example than by the pecuniary benefits they bestow; and afford proof of the high type of its sentiment and culture, for as the quality of soil is judged by its products, so is the character of a people by its individual exponents.

We have great pleasure, in illustration of these remarks, to call the attention of our readers to the noble charity of one, unknown, who has recently donated to Father Turgis three lots of ground near the Macarthy Square, in the Third District. The reverend father, who is director of the society called "Les Enfants de Marie," and well-known to many of our citizens as one of the purest and noblest spirits who ever worked in our midst, has already contracted for the erection of a building thereon, sufficiently large to accommodate eight families, and if aided, as he hopes to be by the good citizens of New Orleans, proposes to extend its dimensions so as to afford a home to at least sixty families of deceased soldiers.

"Les Enfants de Marie" is not a religious order, but an exclusively benevolent institution. It applies no religious tests nor creed; it extends its charities alike to the poor of every faith. This society has already in its charge thirty-seven families, left utterly destitute and without protectors by the war.

We understand that many of the most excellent ladies of our city have become deeply interested in the accomplishment of the object in view, and they propose, with printed lists, to call upon our citizens and solicit subscriptions. We trust they may meet with success worthy of the noble donor, of the good father, and of the suffering destitute. We feel assured that there will be a prompt and warm response to this appeal. Our people have hearts larger than their purses, but as long as they shall have a cent to spare, they will never turn a deaf ear to the cries for pity and help from the children and helpless widows and children of those brave men who lie in unnumbered graves upon Southern battle-fields.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We publish in our advertising columns an official notice of the fair of the Mechanical and Agricultural Association of Louisiana, which will begin on the 29th of next month, signed by Mr. I. N. Marks, president, Mr. Luther Homes, secretary and treasurer, and Capt. C. H. Slocomb, chairman of the committee on fair grounds. It will be seen, from the terms of the notice, that inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this industrial exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing any of the officers of the association.

SUNDAY LINE TO MOBILE.—We understand the Morgan line of mail boats will resume their Sunday trips to Mobile on and after next Sunday, the 21st, on which day the boat leaving will be that magnificent steamer the Frances, commanded by Capt. Joe. Walker. This will give increased accommodation, especially to travelers. I. C. Harris, Esq., corner of Camp and Common streets, is the agent of the line.

PERSONAL.—We yesterday had the pleasure to meet our old friends, Capts. D. De Haven and J. M. Goodman, who are now again in the city, and connected with the commission house of Lee, Crandall & Co., 198 Gravier street. Their many friends will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that they are enjoying good health, and that their business prospects with the popular house with which they are connected are all that they could desire. With such assistance it can hardly be doubted but that Messrs. Crandall & Co., who already had a large business, will flourish, for we do not know of two more influential and deservedly popular gentlemen than the two gallant captains mentioned above.

Nelligan & Nash have their regular sales of horses, mules, buggies, etc., this day at 11½ o'clock, A. M., as per advertisements.

ONE OF THE LIST.—In the list of passengers on the ill-fated Evening Star, was Mr. Wm. Rockwell Jacques. This name was erroneously given in the published list, as simply "Rockwell." The relatives of Mr. Jacques reside in this city.—New York Tribune, 8th.

The schooner-sloop of Albert Haley, of New London, arrived in the latter part of September at Pensacola, where she was quarantined for fifteen days. At the expiration of that time she was boarded, and all hands were found dead. Nothing is said with regard to the cause of death, but the probability is that it was cholera.

Loss of the Evening Star.

LETTER FROM CAPT. J. W. LYONS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1866.

To Capt. George D. Foster, New Orleans:

My Dear Sir—It is with regret, yet a pleasure, that I am one of the survivors of the ill-fated ship Evening Star, which went down on Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock A. M. The ship went down in a terrific hurricane, what might be termed a screw hurricane. It is the second one of the sort I ever witnessed, and trust it may be the last. I will not enter into the details of the scene—there is no human tongue that can describe such a scene. The idea of two hundred and thirty cabin passengers, and about seventy of a crew, launched into eternity with nothing to cling to except floating debris from the ill-fated ship. One of the six metallic life-boats not one but what was capsized and turned over and over. I clung on to one of the boats until I saw so many drowned that I gave it up as a lost hope to cling to the boat any longer; so I found one of the doors belonging to some part of the cabin, which I clung to from the time of the ship's sinking, which was 20 minutes to 6 o'clock A. M., on the 3d inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th inst., being about thirty hours, and being completely exhausted there came floating along a portion of the deck called the smoking saloon, say about fifteen feet long and twelve feet wide, with two ventilators in the top of it, which is the only thing that saved my life, and in a few minutes along came one of the boats with six men in her and two females, but the boat filled with water. Not a seafaring man in the boat; however, I proposed for all to get out of the boat and haul her up on this floating deck, and bail her, which was agreed to, and thank God, succeeded in bailing her out; then I found one of her cabin doors, which answered very well for a sail. The wind being from the eastward and blowing strong, we sailed to the westerd edge of the Gulf stream, and I being worn out through exhaustion, the boat was filled with water again, and our condition hopeless until Saturday, about 4 P. M.

Saturday, 6th inst., we spied the schooner Morning Star, from Cardenas, bound to Charleston, which relieved us of death; when on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., the United States steamer Conemaugh, commander Quackenbush, towed us to this place. When we left the wreck we had eleven persons on board; since, three men and one lady have died, and the other two remaining ladies are not expected to live. They are delirious all the time. The names of the two ladies are Miss Minnie Wilson and Miss Minnie Taylor, both of New York.

This is the first time I could sit up, or I should have written before. I am chafed and bruised so that I have nothing on me but bandages. I cannot explain my suffering at this present time. I leave you and others to judge.

I remain, with sentiments of the most cordial respect, JAS. W. LYONS.

SPLENDID CHINA GOODS.—We yesterday looked through the stock of Mr. E. F. Micton, No. 47 Royal street, and were charmed with the display of rich crockery, glass and porcelain ware, which he has just received from Paris. Mr. Micton has just returned from Europe, where he spent the past spring and summer, buying goods at all the celebrated manufactories, and the magnificent goods which he has for sale, will attest. These goods are beyond description, and only need be seen to be, not only admired, but desired. Mr. Micton sells cheap, and as every body knows, is accommodating, and being one of our old citizens, deserves the patronage of all New Orleans people. See his advertisement.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—This is one of the wonderful proofs of the genius of the American people, and is not only remarkable for being a *chef d'œuvre* in a mechanical point of view, but is considered by the agent, Mr. Thomas Isabelle, No. 6 Baronne street, as incomparably the best for all purposes ever introduced to the public. It sews either way—backward or forward—with a lock, double lock or knotted stitch, works rapidly and noiselessly, and is as easily understood by the ladies as the simplest of the old sewing machines. We advise our lady friends to go and examine it.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.—Buyers, either from the city or country, who wish to purchase standard groceries at wholesale and at wholesale prices, are referred to the various advertisements of the large house of Ethell & Thomas, No. 105 Poydras street, which appear in our columns today. These gentlemen not only keep everything in their line of business, but have them always of the best quality, and in such large quantities that a retail dealer can be fitted out at any time without sensibly diminishing their stock. Flour of a dozen different brands, and hundreds of barrels of each; bacon, pork, butter, lard, corn meal, tobacco, rope and twine, canned fruits and cove oysters, and whatever else may be wanted, can always be supplied at this house to the satisfaction of dealers. A reference to their advertisements, in which some of their stock is enumerated, will convince any one that their store is the place from which to make selections that will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

CHOICE GROCERIES.—We would advise heads of families who like to live well, to read and ponder over the advertisement of Messrs. Carriere & Logan, wholesale grocers, corner of Bienville street and Old Levee. The stock kept by these gentlemen is always choice, and can be taken blindfolded. The members of the firm are both natives of our State, and with the exception of a few years' residence in the "so-called," have lived here all their lives. Consequently their acquaintance with the requirements of our people is perfect and reliable. The goods which they advertise to-day are a special invoice of buckwheat, in kegs, quarter-barrels, boxes and pockets; delicious Goshen butter, pure imperial tea, and Juda's patent candles. It can be relied upon, that Messrs. Carriere & Logan never advertise common articles.

FLOUR, LARD, CHEESE, ETC.—Messrs. Shropshire, Anderson & Co., 108 and 110 Poydras street, advertise to-day extra family flour, lard by the tierce, firkins, kegs, and cans of butter, cheese, etc., all of which are fresh and of the first quality. Everything in the line of standard groceries can always be found at this house, and retailers, dealers, and families, would do well to give their stock an inspection.

It is well known that in the head there is much heat, the excess of which causes dandruff, loss of hair, and hair to turn gray, even while yet in the prime of life. French's vegetable hair renewer will renovate and renew the hair in its diseased state to the natural color and growing condition of youth. Give it a trial.

Attention is called to Nelligan & Nash's sales of valuable properties, etc.

Passengers per steamship Matagorda from Galveston via Brashear, Oct. 15th, 1866:

R. R. Salmon and lady, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Waugh: Mrs. Kelshaw, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. Canfield, children and servant, Col. Webb and lady; Pegram and lady; Mrs. Simmonds; Reverend Mr. Burchard; Grover; George Sayre; Bickwell; Callahan; Ledgard; Savory; Ogden; Ferguson; Townsend; Hall; Pratt; Gordon; Jones; Early; Committee; Parrott; Archer; McClarity; Speller; Lee; Harvey; Goldman; Porter; J. W. Winks and two sons; Hobbs; Hough; Gudfell; Westbrook; Pierson; Gray and three on deck.

Passengers per steamship St. Louis, from Boston:

Mrs A B Chase and two children, Mr and Mrs Packwood, nurse and baby, Miss Hinckly, Mrs R W Redmond, Benj Woodman, J M Kane, George Kane, C K Genish, G M Genish, S S Hatch, Mr Greenleaf and servant.

FATE OF THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA. The Journal de Nice publishes a letter, dated the 1st August, but where written from does not appear, from Count de Bisson, founder of the French colony of Abyssinia, stating that the Emperor Theodorus, fancying that a neighboring tribe with which he is at war had received assistance from England, in the shape of gunpowder and muskets, had, by way of reprisals, ordered the immediate execution of all the male captives. An attempt was made to obtain pardon through the intercession of the empress and the young prince Imperial, but with what result was not known. Should she have hesitated, says M. de Bisson, MM. Rassam, Cameron, Bishop Stern and the other prisoners must have long ere this been decapitated.

The following resolution has been passed by the Texas legislature by a vote of 67 to 6:

Be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the State of Texas do not ratify the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed in article 14, in a joint resolution of Congress.

President Davis and the Federal Spies, Webster and Donelly.

From a communication of the Rev. John D. Kelley, published in the Petersburg Index, we make the following extracts. Webster, a native of Kentucky, was hung at Camp Lee in 1862, and it has never been denied that he was a spy in the pay of the authorities at Washington. His ostensible business in Richmond was blockade running and carrying letters to and fro across the lines. It was his practice to submit all letters intrusted to him to the federal authorities. Mr. Kelley says of him:

The first time I saw him was on the occasion of my visit to Parke. He was heavily ironed, looked greatly distressed and anxious, and at first seemed unwilling to give me his confidence. I thought his hesitancy may have been caused by the sentinel in his cell, who was pacing the floor with his gun at fixed bayonet on his shoulder. I got this sentinel removed for a while, and after a little talk, Webster told me the most favorable side of his case, mentioned many things which it might be unjust to the living to reveal at present; and, upon the whole, made a rather favorable impression on my mind.

It ought to be mentioned here, that a long-continued course of visitation of prisons and prisoners had developed a kind of power—half feeling, half thought, by which the shadings of truth and falsehood, in their statements, were received. I was convinced from some evidence afforded me by Webster, that there were many mitigating circumstances in his case. That conviction was imparted and in a measure partaken of by the authorities. The execution was put off. I promised passports to go through our lines to Stafford and Loudoun counties to collect the evidence necessary to verify Webster's statements. Unfortunately, I could not get through the federal lines; but the poor fellow was reprieved from time to time, and it was only when I had given up all hope of getting to his home that he was executed. Our people wondered why this execution was put off from time to time. Here is the secret. This was one of the few occasions in my life in which it seemed to me desirable to belong to that mud-dle-headed class, the money-lovers and the money-hoarders. If I had had money, then I could have managed to have gotten through the lines, and might have been the instrument of saving this man's life.

The authorities gave me every opportunity. None more so than our beloved President. I have no doubt now—I had none then—that Webster was, in a good measure, guilty as charged; but the shocking sternness and rapidodism which characterizes courts martial excluded, in effect, every modifying peculiarity that lessened the onus of crime! I had a voluminous lot of papers about Webster, which it was my purpose to place in the hands of his friends at the close of the war; but, alas! the vandals tore them up and scattered them along with all my other things, on that 3d of April, 1865. Yet I do not greatly blame these wicked, because foolish men. Their trade was destruction. Their business was ruin.

Of Donnelly, Mr. Kelley says:

This young man, a native of New York, but recently from New Orleans, was sentenced to be shot as a federal spy. In my visits to the jail, he crouched off in a corner, and seemed desirous of eluding me, but at last I got him to tell me the particulars of his case, which were as favorable, that if properly substantiated I felt certain he would be pardoned. I got a good-hearted man, Mr. Heath, who now keeps a grocery store up Halifax street, to go to a station on the Norfolk railroad and get me the affidavit of a magistrate and his wife, in the immediate vicinity of the federal lines, touching the material points in this case, and had them laid, with a personal explanation, before General Cooper, who promised me that the case would be attended to. I had previously tried all efforts with the authorities here in vain. On a Sunday morning, on visiting the jail I learned with dismay, that an officer had been there a few minutes before, and had read the death warrant of the prisoner, who was to be shot the next morning at the Fair Grounds. Before going to the church I sent this dispatch to the President: "A man is going to be shot here to-morrow, as a spy, who is innocent. Please forbid it. J. D. KELLEY."

I received a message shortly after, saying that "J. D. Kelley shall not be shot to-morrow, nor any other day, by order of JEFF. DAVIS."

On applying at the office of the commanding general here, I learned that they had received a dispatch forbidding the contemplated execution. In my anxiety and haste I had forgotten to mention the prisoner's name, hence the tenor of this dispatch. The affidavits were recovered and laid before the President, and in due time the prisoner was discharged. His aged and venerable mother sent me afterwards letters of thanks, and promised that she would pray for me as long as she lived. Precious beyond diamonds to me are these letters and prayers.

The success attending these various efforts and a great many others of a like kind, led me to believe that the President of the United States would give a favorable hearing to the case of one, who, when in supreme power, was himself so inaccessible to appeals of this sort—one who, unlike these partially guilty parties, was the idol of us all for his stainless purity of character, and his massive strength of intellect. I was not so successful as I had hoped to be, on account of the unsettled state of the country. But I do not by any means despair. The success of our Northern brethren in their elections may soften their hearts, and make them more willing to be merciful. There is so much of latitude deception in the mere *absence* of political parties, for the sake of securing the votes of the uninteligent and impulsive, that I have no doubt the medium portion of all parties in this Christian land, mean well and will try to do what is right.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH NEAR ST. LOUIS.—On Wednesday last, Right Reverend C. S. Hawks, D. D., accompanied by Revs. Drs. Schuyler and Beckley, and Revs. Spencer, McKim, Dunlop, Corbyn and Holman, left St. Louis to lay the foundation-stone of the new church edifice at Laclede on the Pacific railroad. There was a large gathering of people from St. Louis, Kirkwood and the surrounding neighborhood, and the interesting ceremonies were enjoyed by all.

After the laying of the corner-stone, and the reading of the usual services, the bishop delivered an elegant discourse, which was listened to with marked attention, the subject being "Progress." He alluded to the fact that this church at Laclede was the work of one individual, R. J. Lockwood, Esq. This gentleman intends to defray the whole expense of the building, which will be between $15,000 and $20,000. The church will be of the Gothic order of architecture, similar to the one at Kirkwood, and it will be an ornament to the village of which it is the center. At the end of the services the choir from Kirkwood sang "Gloria in Excelsis" in a most impressive manner. The whole was conducted in the open air, the day was beautifully fine, and the assembled guests enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. Mrs. Lockwood provided an elegant repast, and this, with the fine fruits of the neighborhood, was duly regarded and appreciated. All honor to the family, who have so nobly taken from their wealth to aid the cause of christianity so liberally.

(St. Louis Republican 15th inst.)

MR. SPURGEON'S ENTERPRISES.—The English papers announce that a gift of one hundred thousand dollars has been promised by a lady to Mr. Spurgeon, to found an orphanage in connection with his Tabernacle; and rumor adds that the lady is the Duchess of Sutherland. The South London Press says that other works are in contemplation. The sale of the Park Row chapel will place funds at command which it is proposed to employ in the erection of large schools, and the establishment of a grammar school, in which the children of the middle classes may be educated in connection with the Tabernacle, has been suggested. The ground for the erection of some almshouses has been secured opposite the Elephant and Castle railway station, and buildings will soon be put up.

MUSIC AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Dentit having paid $100,000 for the privilege of publishing the catalogue of the Paris exhibition, high prices seem to be accepted as the rule. It is now reported that Strauss has given one million five hundred thousand francs ($300,000) for the right of giving monster concerts during the exhibition. He offered Verdi $20,000 if he would undertake to direct them, but did not succeed in persuading him to accept the office, and then applied to Rossini, proposing to pay him $40,000, but was again refused.

The Springfield Republican says a couple of young Boston ladies attending school at the Wesleyan academy, at Wilbraham, Mass., who had often been reproved for wrong doing, were expelled the first of last week, and deeply feeling their shame and disgrace, each took a dose of laudanum and came near dying.

A contest, interesting and agreeable to the traveling public, has sprung up between the Grand Trunk railway of Canada and the other through lines. The Grand Trunk has put in a regular auctioneer blow, knocking down the fare between Buffalo and Detroit to four dollars.

Logan was "cornered" neatly the other day. The Cairo Democrat says during Logan's speech at Carbondale he branded as a liar the man who would say that he gave a cent to any man to go to the rebel army. His sister arose in the audience and cried at the top of her voice: "You did; you gave your brother-in-law money to enlist into the rebel army." The general did not call her a liar.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warnings and Instruction for Young Men. Also, diseases and abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

Gallighan's Pills for Chills and Fever—The testimonials attached to the advertisement of these Pills are from gentlemen known throughout the whole country. Their veracity cannot be questioned, and places the merits of the medicine at once beyond doubt and recommends it to popular favor. See the advertisement.

A New and Great Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctors are fast superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the so called remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the Medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Billous, Dispeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
Agents, New Orleans.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills are prepared only for a legitimate purpose, and are the only safe and effective medicine for females extant.

Do not trifle with your health, and use cheap and dangerous medicine which druggists have bought, and will recommend, being ignorant of their properties.

They are a certain cure for all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excess, and remove all obstructions; they invigorate the debilitated and delicate, and, by regulating and strengthening the system, the loss of health is restored to the cheeks, weakness of the spine and limbs relieved, and all the delications of nervous debility removed. maiden, wife or mother should be without them.

Try them—use according to direction, and be convinced that they are the Lady's Friend.

Ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS. Take none other. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

For sale by all druggists.

J. GONEGAL,
Wholesale Agent for the South,
29 St. Charles street, N. O.

The Queen! The Queen!—The Queen OF HAIR RESTORERS!—Mrs. Winslow's Queen Hair Restorer is warranted only in name, but in virtues.

It is the best Hair Restorer ever offered to the public.

An infallible restorer and preserver of the hair if faithfully applied.

It is no hair dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, changing gray hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff, and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, to its youth, and retain it through life, use MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

J. GONEGAL, General Agent,
29 St. Charles street, N. O.

Surely, Steadily, Successfully, Smolan—ne's Extract of Buchu is curing every case of Kidney Disease, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Urinary Disorders, Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Troubles arising from excesses of any kind.

Come ye afflicted! Try Smolandene's—Take no other Buchu! Sold by all apothecaries. Price, $1. D. Barnes & Co., New York and Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans, Southern agents. Burleigh & Rogers, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., general agents.

Colgate's Honey Soap—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE—
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12, 1866.

The following described Goods having been seized for violation of the Revenue Laws, as herein set forth, Notice is hereby given, that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims, according to law, within Ninety Days from the date hereof, the Goods will be advertised and sold at Public Auction, as provided by an Act of Congress, approved April 2, 1844, as amended by an Act approved February 26th, 1863:

Seized February 21—marked W 183 and C in a diamond 172; 2 bales Blankets—seized on steamship Turnar, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized March 24—marked E in a diamond 56, 88—8 cases J. T. Gin. E H in a diamond 56—1 case I. Sch. Whisky—E in a diamond 84, 89—2 cases J. T. Martella Brandy—seized on steamship Florida, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized April 2—marked Break Bear—1 Trunk, containing Clothing, Fancy Goods, etc.—Seized on steamship Carolina, for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized April 7—marked Break Bear—11 Woolen Shirts—seized on steamship Carolina, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized April 10—marked M. J. O. and S. 2, 4—2 cases Cutlery—seized on schooner Albert Dexter, for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized April 14—marked W. & P., N. O.—1 cask Hardware, Off A Precio N. O.—1 cask Hardware; 3 Coopling Tubs—seized on schooner Percy, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized April 14—38 boxes Cigars; 72 bundles Cigars; 2 packages Cigars; 6 packages Cigarettes; 12 Unmolded Smoking Tobacco—seized on brig Blanche for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized April 15—marked Spanish bark Jaruco—2 boxes 2250 Cigars—seized on Spanish brig Jaruco, for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized April 2—29 bundles Cigars; 18 boxes Cigars; 96 1-2 packages Tobacco; 25 1-2 packages Tobacco—seized on bark Magdalena, for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized May 4—marked S. P.—1 box Liquors; 2 boxes Preserved Fruits—seized on schooner Amelie, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized May 7—3 boxes 850 Cigars—seized on brig Ann, for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized May 14—1 barrel Molasses—seized on brig Edward, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized May 19—3 bottles Olive Oil—seized on brig Salvadour, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized May 19—1 case 900 Cigars—seized on brig Salvadour, for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized June 5—84 dozen Silk Neckties—seized on brig Robert Peel, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized June 17—3 demijohns Olive Oil—seized on bark Rio Grande, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized July 2—1 case Cam Oil—seized on brig Pipton, for violation of Sec. 50 Act March 2, 1799.

Seized July 13—marked H. B. in a square No. 7—1 case Fr. Leather—seized on steamship Fingal, for violation of Sec. 68 Act March 2, 1799.

WM. P. KELLOGG,
Collector.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, October 12th, 1866.

The following described goods having been seized for violation of the Revenue Laws as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction as provided by sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Act of Congress approved July 18 1866:

Seized July 26—19 boxes Cigars, 1 box Merchandise, 1 sack do, 1 bbl. Molasses, 1 case Sugar, 1 case Chemicals—Seized on steamship Southern Star, for violation of section 65, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized July 28—marked F. & O.—Texas Wine—Seized on steamship Southern Star, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized August 15—marked J. H. K. Q. No. ½—2 cases Kirschwasser—Seized on steamship Fire Queen, for violation of section 3, Act June 30, 1864.

Seized Aug. 15—marked R No. ½—2 kegs Whisky—Seized on brig Ballot Box, for violation of section 103, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Aug. 23—18 boxes Cigars—Seized on steamship Mexico, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Aug. 23—marked Flor de Meridiana—10 boxes 1000 Cigars—Seized at Post 13, Second District, for violation of section 30, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Aug. 24—marked Modis Regalia Walker Scott—1 pkge. 1000 Cigars—Seized on brig Hope, for violation of section 1, Act July 28, 1866.

Seized Aug. 24—marked Concha, Flor de Migurito—1 pkge. 1000 Cigars.

Seized Aug. 25—8 pcs Olives, 7 Empty Jars—Seized on brig Hope, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Aug. 25—marked Stores—1 case 3 00 Cigars, 5 boxes 500 Cigars—Seized on schooner Welcome, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Aug. 25—marked P.—1 demijohn Liquor, 8 do. do.—Seized at corner of Bienville and Levee streets, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized September 3—marked ——10 boxes 1000 Cigars, 10 cases Sweetmeats—Seized on schooner Flying Scud, for violation of section 1, Act July 28, 1866.

Seized Sept. 13—marked ——1 case Claret Wine, 1 case White Wine—Seized on bark Commerce, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Sept. 20—marked Hanna & Co.—1 box 500 Cigars—Seized on brig Sea Drake, for violation of section 1, Act July 28, 1866.

Seized Sept. 28—marked Honore Doric—1 box 4 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs—Seized on schooner Billy Butts, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Sept. 28—marked Y. D. St. Hermann—1 pkge. 25 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs—Seized on schooner Billy Butts, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

Seized Sept. 28—marked Remedacry, Cay., H. Doric—1 pkge. Merchandise—Seized on schooner Billy Butts, for violation of section 68, Act March 68, 1799.

Seized Sept. 28—marked ——1 keg Rum—Seized on schooner Billy Butts, for violation of section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

WM. P. KELLOGG,
Collector of Customs.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

JOHN G. FLEMING, AGENT—
GAS FITTER
—AND—
Dealer in Gas Fixtures,
123 AND 125 MAGAZINE STREET, NEAR GIROD,
New Orleans.

Will attend punctually and faithfully to all orders entrusted to him.

Orders left in Box No. 15 Mechanics' and Hibernia Exchange, will meet with prompt attention.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 3 CARONDELET STREET.

Amount of Premiums for the year 1865..... $230,611 50
Amount of Assets of the Company..... 220,009 00

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of February, 1866, and have, further, declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent.

TRUSTEES:

J. Lorber,	Jas. A. White,
A. H. D'Mena,	F. Mathes,
Ar. Millenberger,	J. Lemore,
A. Bidault,	T. Avendano,
J. Lemore,	L. Grand,
Jno. Gerche,	A. Verloin Degroy,

Omer Gaillard.

OMER GAILLARD, President.
BY. CASTARNEDE, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.

Risks taken on all descriptions of MERCHANDISE HOUSEHOLD GOODS and BUILDINGS, at Current Rates by this Agency.

25 PER CENT. will be ALLOWED on all PREMIUMS.

Losses paid immediately after adjustment at this Agency, without reference to the Mother Office, and without discount.

Board of Directors at New Orleans:

J. G. ROBINSON, Esq., G. W. COUVES, Esq.,
JAMES P. FRERET, Esq., C. E. SHRODES, Esq.,
R. G. MUSGROVE, General Agent.
JOHN T. BEATS, Secretary.

—OFFICE—
63.....CARONDELET STREET.....63
Corner Perdido Street.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS.....WHITE GOODS.

LACES, RIBBONS,
—AND—
DRESS TRIMMINGS, FURNISHING GOODS.

Hosiery, Cutlery, Stationery
—AND—
PERFUMERY.

CHARLES E. SPENCER & CO.,

82.....Canal street.....82

NEW ORLEANS.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
Fancy Goods, White Goods of all descriptions,

Fine Thread and Valenciennes Laces,

and Every Variety of Ribbons

and Dress Trimmings.

FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, CUTLERY,

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, Etc.

Country merchants are respectfully invited to examine our very superior Stock before purchasing elsewhere, composed in part of the following articles:

All descriptions of WHITE GOODS;
Fine and Cheap LACES; GLOVES;
RIBBONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS;
SHIRTS; DRAWERS; HOSIERY;
SUSPENDERS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
Embroidered CUFFS and COLLARS;
COMBS; BRUSHES;
TOILET SOAPS; COLOGNES;
EXTRACTS; POMADES;
HAIR OILS; BELTS;
BELT BUCKLES; RIBBONS;
TRIMMINGS; BUTTONS, HAIR NETS;
SONTAGS and NUBIAS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
ZEPHYR WORSTED;
BRAIDS;
SPOOL COTTON;
NEEDLES and PINS; HOOKS and EYES;
SHOE THREAD; WRAPPING TWINE;
PAPERS; ENVELOPS;
PENS and PENCILS; INK;
BLACKING; PIPES;
PORTMONNAIES; WALLETS;
SCISSORS; RAZORS;
FISH HOOKS and LINES, etc.

Has also constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

CHARLES E. SPENCER & CO.,
82 Canal street, New Orleans.

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STATE OF LOUIS