New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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 "	55 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	35 "	67 "	93 "	145 "	225 "
Five	40 "	80 "	106 "	170 "	275 "
Six	45 "	90 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	425 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	450 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	230 "	440 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Sixteen	175 "	300 "	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 per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 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 net 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 "	15 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	26 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five	18 "	32 "	42 "	70 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	120 "	200 "
Fifteen	40 "	75 "	100 "	150 "	250 "
Twenty	50 "	100 "	130 "	200 "	300 "

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

TURNER & COHEN'S PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY.—Messrs. Turner & Cohen's gallery, at 57 Camp street, has long enjoyed a reputation second to none, in this city or elsewhere, for fine and life-like photographs. This fact is attested by the crowds who daily stop to gaze at the pictures before their door, as well as the crowds who go up to their gallery to avail themselves of their skill. Determined to justify public confidence to the fullest extent, and to win patronage by offering the best inducements, they have engaged the services of an additional artist, Mr. E. M. Howell, who, it is said, cannot be surpassed for artistic skill and ability. A full corps of assistants and associates make all the arrangements complete—and even those who may not contemplate having photographs taken will be amply compensated by visiting the beautiful gallery and examining the fine specimens which adorn the walls and tables. We predict that at the great rush of visitors here next month, in attendance on the grand fair, this favorite gallery will have as much as it can do, and will have to keep all hands on the *qui vive* to supply the demand for their beautiful pictures.

SUNDRIES.—Messrs. T. P. Walker & Floyd, Nos. 66 and 68 Gravier street, offer through our advertising columns to-day so many good things for sale that we are compelled to group them under the general head of "sundries." We will, however venture to name rich and sweet goshen butter, fresh buckwheat, (think of that in connection with goshen butter and new syrup!) Fulton market beef, canned fruits and preserves, brandy fruits, and everything else that is *good* to eat; and to those who like to moisten their food, they offer the best brands of champagne, to say nothing of other liquids which lie mellowing in their spacious warehouses. Decidedly, Nos. 66 and 68 Gravier street is the place to get something good—a fact which the public are not slow to finding out.

THE CHAMPION OAK COOKING STOVE.—Messrs. Rice Bros. & Co., who do such a large business in the stove line that they have to keep three establishments—to-wit: 93 and 95 Camp street, 565 Magazine, and 97 and 99 Julia—are out in an explanatory card in to-day's paper which every body should read who wants a cooking stove now, or expects to want one during the winter. As the agents and patrons of the celebrated charter oak cooking stove, they are not content to rest its merits upon the certificates of all who have used them, nor upon the fact that four hundred thousand of them have been sold within the last ten years—but they go into a practical explanation of the merits of the stove; showing how it differs from all others in two important and essential respects. These advantages are very clearly explained in their advertisement. Considering how much of the pleasure of life—and even health itself—depends upon well-cooked food, it is a matter of the first importance to have a good stove, and we therefore think it a duty which every man owes to his wife, his children, his friends, and his cook, to get the best stove to be had in the market.

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 to-day. 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 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.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a promissory note for the sum of 27408 34. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Dr. Virchow, one of the most eminent professors in the Berlin University Medical Faculty, who examined Dr. Barth, the distinguished African traveler, after death, says he was killed by the careless ness of his physician, whom he called in to relieve a trifling attack of dyspepsia, to which he was subject after eating heartily. Among other articles of the prescription was one ordering six grains of tartar emetic, which in itself was sufficient to kill four persons. If people would for one moment consider how easily remedies can be procured, which, while they are perfectly harmless in themselves, work marvelous cures, the cases of poisoning by the carelessness of physicians would be few indeed. Such a remedy is Hostack's Stomach Bitters for dyspepsia. Procure a bottle at the drug-store, and test it yourself.

Late News by Western Papers.

BALTIMORE—PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Petitions are being circulated here and extensively signed by those opposed to the present city government, and calling on Gov. Swann to remove the police commissioners, on the charge of official misconduct. The matter excites much comment.

The law gives the governor the power to remove, during the recess of the legislature, and also to fill vacancies. The friends of the commissioners maintain, however, that this cannot be done, except by trial and conviction before the Supreme Court, while those who petition for the removal claim that the governor can at once set the whole board aside and appoint a new one, as the police board have the appointment of the judges for the coming election. The importance of the question may be readily understood.

YOKSON NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—We have the following news by the steamer Scotia:

A Florence dispatch says the following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy: The frontier to be added to Italy is that which contributed to the administration of the government of Venetia while under the dominion of Austria. The amount of the debt assumed by Italy is thirty-five millions florins, payable in eleven instalments, in twenty-three months. The Monte Lombardo Venetia is transferred to Italy with its actual assets and liabilities. Its assets are three million five hundred florins, and its liabilities sixty-three millions florins. Until further arrangements are made the revenues of the two net works of the railroads north and south of the Alps will be allowed to accumulate in order to calculate the gross revenue which should serve as a valuation of the kilometric guarantee. Measures are to be taken to report the net works of railways, and complete the undivided portion.

The Venetians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality. All the objects of art as well as the archives belonging to Venetia, will be restored. The iron crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy.

The treaties which formerly existed between Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for one year, during which period fresh arrangements can be concluded upon. Private property belonging to Italian princes, which has been sequestered by the Italian government, is to be restored with the reservation of the rights of the State to one-half.

A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offenses, to deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct.

It is said twenty thousand Schleswigens in a day and a half signed a petition for the restoration of northern Schleswig to Denmark.

An Athens dispatch of September 26 says the French minister, Moustier, warned the Greek government that France would break off diplomatic relations with Greece if the latter did not observe the strictest neutrality during the present insurrection in Candia.

The Cretan national assembly had called upon the Greek nation to take part in the insurrection. The English and French consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

A Corfu dispatch of October 2d, says on the 22d twenty thousand Turco-Egyptian troops attacked the Greek camp extending from Malesa to Krania. The Greeks repulsed every onslaught. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Greeks, who had reinforcements of two thousand men, totally defeated the Imperial troops. The latter are said to have lost three thousand prisoners. The remainder of the Egyptians escaped on board the Turkish squadron near Malesa.

The Turkish troops have been again reinforced by the arrival of eight thousand Egyptians, seven Turkish battalions, and a considerable force of artillery.

The famine in India continues, and is of a most fearful character.

THE DEATH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Commercial says of the death of Mr. Van Buren: He was returning from a tour in Scotland, whither he had been for the benefit of his health, which for some time had been visibly declining. During his tour he caught a severe cold, which caused inflammation of the kidneys, and when he came on board the Scotia he was very ill. On one retired to his stateroom, where he remained until Wednesday morning, when he got up and walked about deck, contrary to the advice of his medical advisers. On returning to his stateroom, Mr. Van Buren was seized with acute inflammation of the kidneys, and his sufferings were intense. During this time he talked incessantly, but incoherently, chiefly on political affairs.

On Saturday morning he commenced to sink visibly, and his daughter and niece, with Captain Judkins of the Scotia, were summoned to his stateroom. They, with Drs. Price and Crane, remained with him nearly the whole day, and about 11 o'clock P. M., when the vessel was off Cape Race, Mr. Van Buren expired. A coffin was at once made for the body, and it was placed in one of the ship's boats, where it now remains. The arrangements for the funeral will be published hereafter.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND RESUMED—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The railroad and river communication between Washington and Richmond by way of Acquia Creek, which was interrupted by the late rains, has been resumed.

J. M. Burkley, formerly connected with the editorial department of the National Intelligencer, has been appointed law clerk of the attorney general's office, under an act of the late session of Congress.

THE FENIANS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The Commercial of this city has intelligence that the Fenians had organized an attempt to cross the Niagara river at Lewistown, last Saturday, to burn and pillage Queenstown, and blow up Brock's monument, but were prevented by information that the Canadians were ready to receive them. The whole thing is doubtless a canard.

DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTERS ACCEDED TO—TRIAL OF LIEUT. BRAINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Post's special says the government printing office has acceded to the demand by the workmen for the adoption of the eight hours system, and work has been resumed.

George G. Hilliard has been appointed to the United States district attorneyship at Boston.

The case of Lieut. Braine, of the rebel navy, indicted for piracy and murder on the high seas, in seizing the steamer Caessapeake during her voyage from New York to Portland, and killing one of her officers, was to have been tried before Commissioner Newton this morning, but on motion of prisoner's counsel, it was postponed to allow him time to procure testimony for his defense from the South. The case will come up again on the 30th instant.

GEN. BANKS NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Gen. N. P. Banks was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the sixth district, on first ballot. Gen. Banks had 143 votes out of 151, and his nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering.

POLITICAL.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Democratic and conservative congressional convention for the fourteenth district nominated, to-day, Hon. V. L. Pruyn as their candidate for Congress.

IMPORTANT LEGAL INSTRUMENT.—On the 12th inst. there was filed for record, in the recorder's office in this county, a mortgage given by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of $9,000,000. The instrument is executed for the purpose of securing the bonds to be issued by the company for the purpose of completing and operating its railroad. In the event the company shall decide to continue its line to the Missouri river, then the company reserves the right to issue additional bonds to the further amount of $4,500,000. The trustees named in the conveyance are John A. Stewart and William H. Osborn, of New York city.

The amount of revenue stamps required for the document was $9000.—[Chicago Times.

THE LEDGER CANARD.—Flint, the author of the Ledger canard, publishes a card in which he says: "It may be proper to add that I sought an interview with the President on Saturday morning, and frankly explained to him the extent of my connection with the dispatch in question, and the grounds which I had for writing what I did write, withholding nothing from him except the names of those from whom I derived the information."

The steamship Merrimack, Capt. Van Sice commander, sails at 8 o'clock this morning with a full freight and the following passengers:

W Harbenbrock, W P Seibet and wife, Jas Mather, H G Morgan, F M Stemas wife two children and servant, and six in the steerage.

Out of the large number of eliptic sewing and braiding machines sold, not a single machine can be found which is not in successful operation. For sale at 87 Canal street.

A man 40 years old committed suicide in Philadelphia last week because he did not wish to outlive his mother, who was seriously ill.

So sweet, so pure,
So safe, so sure,
So suited to each dental want,
The fragrant sozodont.

Who Shall be Represented in Congress.

[From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 11.]

It is satisfactory to see that the question of accepting the amendments proposed to the federal Constitution is discussed at the South with an earnestness which shows that the amendments find many friends in that quarter. Both those who favor and those who oppose them argue the question, not casually or superficially, but thoughtfully, and we must say, more temperately than it is argued here at the North.

The New Orleans CRESCENT of the 4th instant has an article on the subject, in which the argument against the main feature of the amendment—that relating to representation and the right of suffrage—is plausible and somewhat elaborately stated. We infer that the amendments are making no small progress in favor at the South, when so much pains are taken and so much talent are employed in opposing them. To an argument of our own in favor of the justice of not allowing the colored population to be made a basis of representation while it is not permitted to take part in the elections, the New Orleans print replies thus:

"It is perfectly plain that, the principle of representation based on population being admitted, it can make no possible difference to one State or section, as to relative weight in Congress, what may be the extent of the constituencies by which the representatives are elected in other States or sections. The only motive for insisting that a new class shall be added to the voting list must be that of strengthening some particular party, or some peculiar form of opinion. If it is just to make the Southern States conform to a general rule of suffrage laid down for them by a majority section, why would it not be just at any time to deny to particular States or sections the right of representation in Congress until they consent to adopt some new programme of domestic policy? Why would it not be just for the great States of the center and the West to exclude the New England members from Congress until the six New England States should consent to adopt a plan of senatorial representation based on population? If the precedent be once established that the power of the federal government may be exercised to impose conditions of representation on one or more States, that power may and probably will be exercised hereafter for very different purposes from those to which it may have been originally applied. Any party acquiring control in Congress, and determined to perpetuate its supremacy, might, by a use of the power to determine the qualifications of members of Congress, disfranchise any of the States, and compel them to ratify any conditions as the price of readmission.

"It is not too much to say that the complete suppression of the idea of State rights, which this method involves, would ultimately lead to an agitation for the abolition of senatorial representation, as at present constituted, in consequence of which the smaller States of New England would be sure to lose their relative weight and importance in the Union, and, finally, their State identity. The attempt to coerce the people of the South into the ratification of the proposed amendment, whether by offering it as the price of representation, or as a means by which they may aid in overthrowing the existing system of 'protection' and taxation, is a long step in the process of consolidation.

"The idea of the Evening Post, that injustice is done to the other States by limiting the right of suffrage to white persons in the South, is entirely baseless. No additional weight is gained, and no additional influence of any kind. Does the Evening Post think, for instance, that if New York were to-morrow to exclude a portion of her inhabitants from exercising the right of voting, she would be guilty of injustice towards the other States?

"Such a proceeding might be unjust towards the excluded class; but clearly not towards the other members of the Union."

In this passage the CRESCENT falls to make a distinction which, when once perceived and admitted, overthrows its entire argument. The exclusion of the negroes from the right of suffrage is not like the case of narrowing the right of voting by a property qualification, or any other like limitation. In requiring the possession of property or the payment of taxes as a qualification, you lay down a rule which excludes nobody permanently. He who pays no tax to-day may pay one to-morrow; he who has no property this year, may acquire it the next, and they born will be allowed their vote. The father has a freehold, the son has not, but there is a voter in the family. In all these cases, although the number of voters may be far less than the adult male population, the public opinion of the State may be expressed, with a pretty good degree of fairness in the election of representatives of Congress, as long as no distinction is made in regard to color or race.

But when you come to exclude a whole race, and a numerous one, on account of color, you inflict upon those who compose it a permanent disability, which they cannot by any exertion or good fortune throw off. You rigidly exclude the opinions and wishes of this race from all influence on the elections. Their interests may be as important as those of the race which is privileged to vote, and as much deserving the attention of the government and the consideration of the legislators; their views of public measures may be as just and as enlightened; yet can they never acquire the qualifications which allow them to vote. There will exist, therefore, under these circumstances, a branch of public opinion, and a most important one, which is never allowed to exert its share of influence upon legislation.

Make any other distinction between those who vote and those who do not, which the usage in our country has ever allowed, and it is not exposed to this objection. All the classes of the white population run into each other; men are constantly passing from one to the other; so that when you exclude from voting those who do not possess certain prescribed qualifications, you still leave them at liberty to acquire those qualifications, and you cannot obstruct the influence which they exercise on those with whom they are immediately connected.

We can assure the CRESCENT and its readers that, however they may look upon the matter, this view of the subject has not incorporated itself with the public mind that it forms, at this moment, the great difficulty in the way of admitting the late rebel States to their place in the federal government. More than any distrust of Southern loyalty, more than any desire to punish the South for the part it has taken, this conviction, that the Southern States, if admitted to the right of representation in Congress without a change of the Constitution, will have a disproportionate influence in that body, possesses and governs the public mind at the North.

We hear on every side men saying that no vote of theirs shall countenance any step towards reconstruction which allows one white man in South Carolina as large a share in shaping the legislation of Congress as is possessed by two white men in the State of New York. When the case is put in that apothegmatic way, it is not easy to frame an answer which shall be satisfactory. In vain may we say, that the amendment to the Constitution which rectifies this disproportion is sure ere long to be accepted, and that for the sake of reconciling the South and North, and for the sake of avoiding a dangerous departure from the forms which, under our Constitution, secure the public liberties, it were better to admit now the loyal representatives of the South and then proceed with the reform of the Constitution, which cannot be long delayed. The great mass of our population, excited almost to the same degree as when the rebel guns bombarded Fort Sumter, will listen to no project of reconstruction short of the acceptance of the amendments to the Constitution.

How strong and overmastering this feeling is, and how widely it prevails in all the Northern quarter of the Union, the late elections show. Maine followed Vermont, in an expression of its adherence to the cause of Congress against the administration, so emphatic as to astonish even those who expected a victory. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, are now swept by the same irresistible tide of public opinion, which bears down all opposition like barriers of straw.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—At the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, which recently met in Baltimore, some very interesting statistics were made public, which show the present strength of the order in this country. Returns were made from all the States except Texas and North Carolina, and they show the total number of members of lodges to be 179,175, and of encampments 25,746. Pennsylvania has the largest membership, 31,708 in the lodges, and 5044 in the encampments, Ohio is next, with 22,694 members of lodges, and 4527 of members encampments. Maryland has 11,446 members of lodges, and 1402 members of encampments; and Indiana 11,283 members of lodges, and 2324 members of encampments. The total amount of relief granted during the last year in all the States was about $600,000, of which Pennsylvania granted $179,471, Maryland $71,208, Ohio $60,174, and Indiana $41,327.

A RUNAWAY RAILROAD TRAIN.—Last Friday evening a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, bound east, became separated between Lyons and Hillsdale. The spot where the accident occurred is about fifteen miles from Chicago. The engineer stopped the train, and looking behind saw the detached cars coming after him at a fearful rate. Throwing open the lever and again starting the engine, he sprang from it and left it to its fate. In a few moments the cars met with a loud crash; three or four were badly smashed, but not thrown from the track. The train contained, on its way, and only stopped at the Great Eastern crossing, near the city. The broken cars contained grain, and for miles it was strewn along the railway track.—[Chicago Times.

PARTNERSHIP—DISSOLUTION

COPARTNERSHIP—ON THE FIRST INSTANT, O. C. OGLESBY was admitted a member of the firm of W. R. GREENE & BROS.
The style of the firm will hereafter be
GREENE, OGLESBY & CO.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of SMITH & REID, for the purpose of carrying on the Coal business.
JOHN E. SMITH,
J. MILTON REID.
Office, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
The Copartnership of CHALMERS & BOON was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th June.
A. H. CHALMERS is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the concern.
A. H. CHALMERS.
U. S. BOON.

COPARTNERSHIP—YERSES. CONRAD GREEN and JOHN E. CROYE are admitted to an interest in our house from this date. The style of our firm will remain as heretofore. Assuring our patrons prompt attention to all orders for Plantation and Saw Mill Machinery and Agricultural Implements in all varieties, we solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us in the past.
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.
New Orleans, Oct. 1st, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of W. CORPREW & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. CORPREW will continue the business at the same name and style.
W. CORPREW.
J. N. WHITE.
New Orleans, October 4, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THOS. C. WALSH & CO. expired this day by limitation.
THOS. C. WALSH,
ARTHUR CONNELL.
New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE formed a copartnership under the style and firm of IRBY, McDANIEL & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business in this city.
JAMES J. IRBY,
JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL,
THOS. C. WALSH.
New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the firm of SUTHERLIN, WALKER & CO., this day expires by limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by our successors, Messrs. Sutherlin, Callaway & Co., who will sign in liquidation.
JOHN M. SUTHERLIN,
JAMES R. WALKER,
JAMES P. CALLAWAY,
WM. H. SUTHERLIN.
New Orleans, September 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of SUTHERLIN, CALLAWAY & CO. for the transaction of General Commission Business in this city.
JOHN M. SUTHERLIN,
JAMES P. CALLAWAY,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON.
New Orleans, October 1, 1866.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between H. H. Hedden and H. Mueller expired on the 30th of September, 1866. Either partner will attend to the liquidation of the late firm.
H. H. HEDDEN,
H. MUELLER.
We, the undersigned, H. H. Hedden, H. Mueller and S. W. Cloft have formed a copartnership, to take effect from October 1, 1866. We will, at the store, keep a choice supply of Family Groceries. The style of our firm,
H. H. HEDDEN & CO.,
Corner of Carondelet and Common streets.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
CHARLES FLOYD, Esq., of Richmond, Va., becomes a partner in my business from this date. The style of the firm will be L. P. WALKER & FLOYD.
THOMAS F. WALKER.
New Orleans, 1st October, 1866.

MR. CHAS. H. BAILEY HAS AN INTEREST in my house from September 1, 1866.
GEO. G. GARNER,
No. 63 Common and 64 Canal street.
New Orleans, October 1, 1866.

I HAVE ADMITTED MY SON, C. L. AITKENS, as a partner. The business will be conducted under the firm of J. S. AITKENS & SON.
J. S. AITKENS.
October 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—COPARTNERSHIP
The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, under the style of McCOMBS & HARDY, for the transaction of a General Provision and Grocery Business, at No. 35 Natchez street.
W. McCOMBS,
P. A. HARDY.
September 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A Copartnership under the style of SZYMANSKI & CO., for the purpose of Jobbing and representing Cotton in the Szymanski New Cotton Press, corner of Closet and Levee streets, Third District.
IG. SZYMANSKI.
E. T. PARKER.

All orders left in our box at No. 48 Union street, at the office of Messrs. Williams, Nixon & Co., will be promptly attended to.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE—HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM BUSINESS, my son H. W. KLOPPENBURG succeeds me, and will continue the business in his name, the undersigned remaining in the firm as partner in commendam.
H. KLOPPENBURG.
New Orleans, June 23, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN T. R. Montgomery and James A. White, under the name and style of MONTGOMERY & WHITE, in this city, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 15th of May, 1866. Either of the partners will attend to the liquidation of its affairs.
T. R. MONTGOMERY,
JAS. A. WHITE.
New Orleans, 23d June, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE business of the late firm of Montgomery & White on his own account.
JAMES A. WHITE,
132 Common street.
New Orleans, 23d June, 1866.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

J. A. FERNANDEZ,
—IMPORTER OF—
HAVANA CIGARS,
No. 65 Common street and No. 46 Canal Street,
(UP STAIRS.) NEW ORLEANS.

THOS. C. WALSH & CO.,
(THOS. C. WALSH, late of Lynchburg, Va.; ARTHUR CONNELL, late of Montgomery, Ala.)
TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CORNER OF GRAVIER AND NEW LEVEE STREETS,
New Orleans, La.
REFER TO
General Harry T. Hays, New Orleans, La.,
Messrs. McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.,
Messrs. Class, Loling & Co., New York.

C. B. BLOCK & CO.—
75 GRAVIER STREET,
Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of
Havana Cigars, Virginia and Western Tobacco.
Keep constantly on hand the best brands of the OLD DOMINION.

J. OUMA,
Importer of
HAVANA CIGARS, LEAF TOBACCO AND PRODUCE,
64 Common street,
Between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas,
New Orleans.

SIMON J. FLATOW,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO,
91 Magazine street, New Orleans.

BAKERIES.

MARGARET—MARGARET HOUGHERY,
SUCCESSOR TO F. D'AQUIN & CO.
Bread and Crackers Baker,
No. 76 NEW LEVEE STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
between Poydras and Lafayette streets,
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of BREAD CRACKERS, CREAM BISCUIT, ETC.

A. C. HERON & CO.,
(A. C. HERON, T. CALDER, H. RIDDELL.)
COMMERCIAL BAKERY,
Nos. 244 and 246 Tchoupitoulas street,
REPOT, NO. 2 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
New Orleans.
Always on hand all kinds of LOAF BREAD AND CRACKERS.
Steamboats, Ships and Private Families Supplied.
Are prepared, at all times, to fill orders for

CREAM BISCUIT,		PIC NIC BISCUIT,	
WINE	Do.	SODA	Do.
SUGAR	Do.	BUTTER	Do.
WATER	Do.	FRENCH	Do.
BOSTON	Do.	GINGER NUTS	

PILOT AND NAVY BREAD, CORN MEAL.

THERE IS NO REASON
WHY LADIES SHOULD SUFFER
—FROM—
Debility, Hysteria or Other Complaints
INCIDENTAL TO THE CLIMATE,
WHEN GREY JACKET BITTERS
Are to be had at every Grocery Store at which they deal.
LET THEM TRY THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY,

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 8 CARONDELET STREET.
Amount of Premiums for the year 1866.....$230,541 50
Amount of Assets of the Company.....$50,000 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 scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent.
TRUSTEES:
J. Lorber, Jos. A. White,
A. H. D'Meza, F. Mathieu,
Ar. Mittenberger, J. Lemoine,
A. Bidault, T. Avendano,
J. Lemoine, L. Grand,
Jno. Gauche, A. Verlein Degray,
Omer Gaillard.
OMER GAILLARD, President.
HY. CASTARDES, 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., J. F. SHRODES, Esq.,
R. G. MUSGROVE, General Agent.
JOHN T. HEATH, 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 GUPPS and COLLARS;
COMBS; BRUSHES;
TOILET SOAPS; COLOGNES;
EXTRACTS; POMADES;
HAIR OILS; BELTS;
BELT BUCKLES; RIBBONS;
TRIMMINGS; BUTTONS; HAIRNETS;
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.

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, September 14th, 1866.

WHEREAS, P. S. White has applied to me for the cancelling of his official bond as Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans, to-wit:

A bond, dated the 29 day of November, 1860, for the sum of $6000, signed by F. S. White as principal and secured by special mortgage on his property described in said bond—the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by said P. S. White, of his duties as Clerk, aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said bond to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the last publication of this advertisement why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled.

Given, under my hand and seal of State as above and the independence of the United States the ninety-first.
J. MADISON WELLS.
By the Governor:
CHARLES O. HARDY, Assistant Secretary of State.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, DEPARTEMENT DE L'EXECUTIF, Nouvelle Orleans le septieme Septembre 1866.

ATTENDU qu'application a ete faite a moi par P. S. White, pour la cancellation de son obligation officielle comme greffier de la Deuxieme Cour du District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, savoir:

Une obligation datee du 2 novembre 1860, pour la somme de $6000, signee par P. S. White, comme principal et garee par hypotheque speciale sur ses propriees decrites dans ladite obligation; la dite obligation etant conditionee pour la fidele execution par le dit P. S. White, de ses devoirs comme greffier de la Deuxieme Cour du District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, aussi—

Avis est en consequence donne a toutes les personnes interessees d'avoir a faire connaitre par ecrit, au bureau du secretaire d'Etat, dans les 90 jours qui suivent la derniere publication de cette proclamation, les raisons pour lesquelles la dite obligation ne devrait pas etre cancelee et annulee.

Donne sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, a la date ci-dessus et la 91eme jour de l'independance des Etats-Unis.
J. MADISON WELLS.
Par le Gouverneur:
CHARLES O. HARDY, Assistant Secretaire d'Etat.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
—TO—
FIND A BETTER PREPARATION
—THAN THE—
GREY JACKET BITTERS,
For all that they are recommended, and
WILL FORFEIT A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONE
—IF—
Upon Analysis,
They are found to contain anything but pure and healthy-giving ingredients.

INSURANCE.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending September, 1866		$305,356 02
Viz.—Fire premiums	$135,573 00	
Marine premiums	61,320 66	
River premiums	83,652 36—	$266,565 02
Less—Return premiums	2,253 84	
Unexpired premiums	37,027 00—	39,280 84
Net earned premiums		$226,285 18
Losses paid:		
Fire losses	$27,917 71	
Marine losses	15,502 30	
River losses	20,027 06	
	$63,477 07	
Fifteen per cent. returned	18,892 21	
Taxes and internal revenue	4,712 01	
Reinsurance, rent, expenses, etc., less interest, etc	46,369 52—	$102,041 31
Net profits		$87,353 87

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable	$36,138 55
Premiums in course of collection	13,977 08
Loaned on mortgage	1,625 00
Invested in bank stock	8,861 50
Stock Gaslight Company	25,371 00
Stock City Railroad	19,900 00
Cash on hand	53,601 78
Scrip other Insurance Co	17,340 00
Speculation notes	105,678 41
	$287,321 62

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, 1866.
G. H. BRADGHN,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip on and after the 12th