New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

Remorse.

For the New Orleans Crescent.]

Oh! touch it not, its sting is death,
Its chalice poison's drink;
Whene'er thou feel'st it in thy soul,
'Tis then too late to think.
Too late 'tis then to make amends,
Its chains are o'er thee cast;
If in this life thou art its slave,
In death it holds thee fast.

'Tis then its darken'd form does rise,
And terror fills the soul;
Thou would'st be free—but still in death,
Thou bow'st to its control.
Its shackles thou can'st not shake off,
Its strength o'er thee does gain;
And when thy soul its rule has known,
Expulsion is in vain.

A ranking thorn it places there,
To eat thy life away;
Thy pence of mind at once becomes—
To black remorse a prey.
Thy happiness on earth has fled,
There is no rest for thee;
Its slave not only in this life,
But in eternity.

Alas, how many wretched souls,
There are who own its sway:
And crouching 'neath its iron rule,
Its mandates will obey;
The high and low, the rich and poor,
Alike kneel at its feet;
Turn where we may our weary eyes,
Its wretched victims meet.

It shows too plainly in the glance—
Of those o'er whom it reigns;
To life it, then can'st never do,
Whilst life in thee remains;
And if thou die'st its fetter'd slave,
Thy soul to God must fly;
To hear that curse—depart lost soul,
To dames which never die.

Of all the tortures of the lost
In Hell—it is the worst;
Though thousands fill the wretched soul,
Remorse stands forth the first.
Closely it follows thee in life,
Nor ceases with the grave;
But in eternal torments too,
It knows its faithful slave.

Beware of it whilst yet thou can'st,
Oh shut its poison'd breath;
Think of thy peace of mind in life,
And Heaven after death.
Avoid all snares with which it lures
Its victims to its shrine;
And when this stormy life is pass'd,
Eternal joys are thine.

Fairmount Place, August 21, 1866. MOHAWK.

Railroad Accident.

FOUR CARS PRECIPITATED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—GENERALS BEAUREGARD AND FORREST AMONG THE TRAIN, BUT UNINJURED—SEVERAL PERSONS BADLY BRUISED, BUT NONE KILLED.

[From the Memphis Argus, 9th.]

An accident occurred yesterday morning on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about three or four miles above Burnsville, Miss., the particulars of which we give below:

The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles per hour, when the rear trucks of the express car, which was next the engine, ran off the track, and becoming disengaged, broke the pin that connected this with the baggage car, the engine and express dragging on about 200 yards. This occurred in passing over a trestle-work about twenty or twenty-five feet high. The other cars mounted the broken trucks of the express, and the baggage car, smoking, second class and ladies' car passed over the trestle, to be precipitated down the embankment on either hand, the smoking and baggage cars to the right, and the second class, with the ladies' car to the left, leaving the two sleeping cars on the track, but beyond the trestle bridge.

The baggage car was very badly wrecked, having the entire bottom torn out and the contents scattered and torn to atoms. Tim. Wright, the baggage master, was badly bruised, and made a most wonderful escape, considering his perilous situation. This car, as we said before, was utterly demolished and thrown about twenty feet down the embankment, and nothing left in it. The next in the train was the smoking car. This was thrown to the right of the track, but was not much damaged, as it did not turn over, neither were any of the passengers hurt. Gen. Beauregard was in this car, and most ably assisted the sufferers in collecting the baggage and putting things to rights.

The next car in the train of accidents was the ladies'; this was thrown off to the left and carried down the embankment, turning over once and about half way again. Many ladies were in this car, and some gentlemen, among them Gen. Forrest and Capt. J. Harvey Mathes, local editor of The Argus. The general was not hurt, but the captain, being disabled by the loss of his leg during the late war, was considerably bruised, but not enough to prevent him from performing his duties in this office after a day or two.

Too much praise cannot be given to the worthy Gen. Forrest for the noble acts performed by him. In the first place, he threw off his coat and assisted the wounded in extricating themselves from the debris and shattered cars; he assisted in carrying those who were unable to walk to the nearest farm house, then returned and collecting the scattered baggage, tied it up and carried it to the same place, working with might and main until all was accomplished that could be done.

The ladies' car, with the broken trucks, tore up and dragged together the rails and ties for about fifty yards. Next came the second-class car, which followed the ladies' car down to the left, the rear resting on the trestle, while the front was far down the embankment, throwing all within the car in a heap at the forward end, but not injuring any one very badly. The brakesman of this car, Martin McMillen, acted nobly in the disaster, standing, like Cassabianca on the burning deck, with the brake in hand, and turning to the full extent of his power, thus, in all probability, preventing more serious accidents than would otherwise have occurred. In the general break he had his ankle dislocated. Another brakesman has thrown from the ladies' car far down the embankment into the woods, but came back laughing, and with some slight bruises. It is the greatest wonder how so many on board, in such a general wreck, could escape unhurt, and no one killed.

Mrs. Mansfield, of Union depot, M. & O. R. R., was badly hurt, having a pretty severe cut on the face, and bruised considerably, but not dangerously. Gen. Forrest, and Col. J. A. Minter, 23 Jefferson street, Memphis, carried her to the nearest farm-house, where she was properly cared for. Col. Cole, of Memphis, also assisted in the work of clearing away the wreck. Tom Rogers, an employ on the road, happened to be in the baggage car at the time, and was badly hurt by the baggage falling on him. He was carried to the house on a litter, but it is not thought that his injuries are dangerous.

The accident is thought to have occurred on account of some of the spikes having been broken, allowing the rails to move from their places. Capt. Mathes and Gen. Forrest arrived last night on the train, as did also most of the passengers who were able to travel.

A Northern correspondent says:

Gen. Butler is becoming the most popular man of all others at the North. The soldiers in convention cried out when he appeared, "our next President!" Some persons begin to think that Butler is the coming man. Isn't it curious? One cause of this is the hatred of the South for Butler.

To which the Planters' Banner answers:

Exactly so! When the South love the radicals are determined the North shall hate, and when the South hate the North must love. That is the secret of President Johnson's "treason and treachery." While the South opposed Mr. Johnson he was all right with the North. As soon as he attempted to befriend the South he became a traitor. Satisfy the radicals that the South hates Satan, and they will immediately pronounce him loyal, build him temples, and fall down and worship him.

John Mitchel writes from Paris that Napoleon will get out of the Mexican puddle as best he can, and adds: "I am not sorry for him; he did not boldly take the only course that would have securely established the Mexican empire—that is, he did not recognize and aid the Southern Confederacy."

Anniversary Notes.

The letters of Junius are certainly among the most remarkable productions in English literature. Their pungent causticity has only too often been equalled; their wonderful effect never! Their elegance of construction has been frequently rivalled, if not surpassed; their correctness of information seldom indeed, if ever! The success with which the secret of their authorship has been veiled may, perhaps, have been aimed at, but almost certainly it has been attained in no other case.

We are led to the subject by the reminder that to-day is the anniversary of the death of Sir Philip Francis, who is at present most generally believed to have been if not Junius himself, at least the one on whom the responsibility for the authorship of the letters may safely be said to rest. Francis is universally admitted to have possessed education and parts fully equal to all that is to be found in the letters of Junius, dependent on these qualifications or attributes. The sources of information at his command were such as would supply all the knowledge he displays of court life and courtiers, of the privacies alike of noble seclusion and of the exclusivism of the commons. His bitterness against Lord Hastings is only too sadly expounded by a reference to the fact of his having had a serious difference with the persecuted governor general, while in some subordinate position with him. His handwriting is identified with that of the manuscripts of the letters. It is well established that he never denied the authorship of the letters. When he died he left a copy of Mr. Taylor's work identifying him as Junius, carefully packed, sealed, and addressed to his wife.

As Macaulay says, if this is not sufficient to prove Sir Philip Francis as the author of the letters of Junius, the worth of circumstantial evidence must be forever a nullity. There is not a link wanting.

Sir Philip may, indeed, have had a confidant in the connection of the letters. That would not relieve him from the responsibility, or deprive him of aught of the credit for them. It is even probable that he had a confidant, besides his faithful printer Woodfall. Still he alone, if any one man was, was Junius.

The original publisher of the letters was scarcely a less remarkable man than Junius himself, and his family are worthy of note with him. One hundred years ago this year, Henry Woodfall was master of the stationer's company, a member of the common council, and a printer in the famous Paternoster Row, London. He died in 1769. His eldest son, Henry Samson Woodfall, became the proprietor and printer of the Public Advertiser, after serving an apprenticship to his father; Samson's name appearing as in charge of the paper, on the 17th of November, 1769. A younger brother, William Woodfall, was also a printer and celebrated parliamentary reporter, associated also in the printing and editing of the Public Advertiser, who, becoming attached to the stage made a very good figure, married a very amiable woman, and then returned to edit the London Packet, from which he afterwards passed to the Morning Chronicle. In 1789 he left the Chronicle to edit the Diary. His daughter, Sophia Woodfall, afterwards Mrs. McGibbon, was distinguished on the stage and in literature; known as the author of "Frederick Montravers or the Adopted Son;" "Rosa, or the Child of the Abbey;" and as a performer at Covent Garden, and the principal heroine at the theaters royal, Liverpool and Manchester. She was highly respected also in private life. George Woodfall and George Henry Woodfall are also celebrated as members of the same family, the same professions, the same tastes, and the same spirit.

It is with Henry Samson Woodfall that we have, however, to do to-day. He it was, who, on the 13th of June, 1770, was tried before Lord Mansfield and a special jury for publishing the letters of Junius, and who assumed the whole responsibility for them. On his trial it was that the famous dictum of that judge was given about the liberty of the press: "The liberty of the press consists in no more than this, a liberty to print now without license what could formerly be printed only with one." This, however, was not the only case in which our Woodfall sustained the claims for the liberty of the press. On the 24th of November, 1779, he was sentenced to pay a fine of six shillings and eight pence, and to be confined in Newgate twelve months for publishing a handbill expressive of joy at the acquittal of Admiral Keppel, on charges of having allowed the French fleet off Ushant, in 1778, to escape from him during the night.

Henry Samson Woodfall was born on the 21st of June, 1739, O. S. Before he had attained his fifth year, Pope was so pleased with his finest reading of a page of Homer in Greek, that the poet presented him with a crown. It is well noted that in his conduct of the Public Advertiser he was strictly impartial, as is proved by the fact that he as readily admitted to its columns letters in reply to those of Junius, as he did those of that famous writer himself. He was, in short, high-minded and honorable. He declined the seat in the common council left vacant by the death of his father; and lived from beginning to end a life, not indeed without its trials and vicissitudes, but still such as left him abundant sources of happiness. Throughout it he was highly honored and respected.

He is, of course, supposed to have been in full possession of the name of the real author of the letters of Junius. It is to his high honor that, believing it a sacred trust, he never betrayed it. If it has been discovered in that of Sir Philip Francis, he has that slightly, and perhaps unwittingly, contributed to the chain of evidence to that effect, by leaving addressed to his wife, that celebrated copy of "Junius Identified."

THE RUSSIAN TEA TRADE.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Russia:

The overland tea trade which centers in Nijni is still very great. At one side of the separate city which is formed by the fair, scattered over a great space, which looks more like a suburban cattle yard emptied of its beasts than anything else, you may see great rows of packages in raw cowhides with the hair inside, sheltered from the weather and sky only by a few layers of matting. In the mud of dust between these rows, stumbling over blocks and boards and waste material, the merchants of the East and West meet each other and transact business in tea, amounting to several million dollars' worth in a month. If you want to see a sample of any package, the merchant runs an iron auger through the skin, of which the hair inside immediately closes the aperture again, fetching out a specimen from every side, to convince you that there is no chaff there. Brick tea is a dreadfully coarse stuff, pressed into brick form, which is bought by the Kirghis and Kalmucks of the Steppes; yellow tea is yellowish in the leaf, and yellow as drank, with a characteristic smell which is precisely like hay. These are the two kinds which do not find their way into the European and American markets. The latter is delicious. A case of it, worth $600 or $800, was presented to Mr. Fox. Ten is drank at morning, noon and night in Russia, and the Americans are all in love with it. It seems to me better than that which is commonly drank in the States.

A French journal tells a little story about a lady, or rather she is made to tell it herself: "When I was first married I was on my knees from morning till night. It was a perpetual adoration, an incessant delirium, an inexpressible bliss. I showered caresses upon him; I could have eaten him."

"And now?" asked a friend.

"I am sorry I didn't."

Another about a little girl in a railroad car, who was talking about marriage:

"First, I should do just as I pleased."

Mother—"When you are married?"

Eight summers—"No, when I am a widow."

The funeral of a woman of bad character in Boston, on Sunday, was disturbed by a collection of roughs, who interrupted the services by hooting and groaning, and went to such lengths that it was found necessary to detail police to guard the coffin.

Gen. Butler wants President Johnson imprisoned in anticipation of his trial upon a bill of impeachment. Let Butler be imprisoned himself and fed on spoon-victuals.—[Freeman.

Personal.

Gen. Steadman was in New York on the 10th.

John Bright has accepted an invitation to address a Reform meeting at Glasgow.

Mr. Cassidy, senior editor of the Albany Argus, returned home from Europe on the 12th.

Sir Morton Peto's home newspaper announces that he will resign his seat in parliament.

The Earl of Derby has lately been for some time in personal attendance on the queen.

John Morrissey has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 5th district, New York. Ditto James Brooks in the 8th. Ditto Horace Greeley by the Radicals in the 4th.

The late accident to Bishop Baraga, of Marquette, in attendance upon the council of the Catholic Church now in session at Baltimore, was caused, it is supposed, by an apoplectic fit. Bishop Baraga is one of the most venerable prelates of the church. He is over seventy years of age, and has traveled several thousand miles in an infirm state of health, to attend the council. Forty years of his life have been spent among the indians, of whom he has baptized twenty-five thousand.

Benson J. Lossing, the celebrated pictorial publisher, accompanied by a corps of artists, is visiting the various battle fields made memorable during the war, in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Japanese princes visiting this country are named J. Woda and J. Wagel. Their interpreter is J. Oliphant. They were at the St. James, New York, on the 16th.

The London Star of September 26th says:

Yesterday, Minnie Stratton, or, as the child used to call herself, Minnie Tom Thumb, the infant daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, died at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. The child was ill some days since at the hotel in charge of her nurse while her parents were on a professional visit to Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and two medical gentlemen were called in; they failed, however, to allay her sufferings, and yesterday the child died from inflammation of the brain. Mrs. Tom Thumb was sent for; she arrived in Norwich on Thursday, and remained in attendance on the little sufferer until death closed the scene.

The Emperor Napoleon is plunged in gloom by the successive deaths of all his most intimate friends—Morny, Macquard, and now Baciocchi. The latter was a Corsican, and a relative of the Bonapartes, and one more personally devoted to the emperor than any other of his followers.

Baron Stoeckl, the Russian minister at Washington, is to be replaced by a new ambassador.

Mr. Haddleston, an M. P., and counsel for the queen, arrived at Baden-Baden and duly registered his name. Some mischief-maker, in a good counterfeit hand, added to the signature "tuft-hunter and toady," and the offensive insination appeared in full in the innocent German Morning papers.

The St. Louis Democrat announces with great composure, that "at the present moment our list of pending libel suits is as follows: Madame Cora James, $20,000; Frank Blair, $100,000; Edward Brooks, $25,000; T. A. Larkin, $25,000; J. O'Neil, $25,000; P. A. Berthold, $25,000; total nominal value, so far, $220,000."

Miss Pendleton, a sister of George H. Pendleton, is engaged to be married to Mr. Dayton, son of the late William H. Dayton, minister to France.

Mr. Alexander Delmar, who has been appointed chief of the new Bureau of Statistics, is a Virginian and editor of the well-known and extensively able Social Science Review. The radicals are greatly incensed at this appointment. They wanted Dr. Elder, a Chicago "protectionist."

A bronzed statue of Sir John Franklin has just been set up in London.

Commander Joseph P. Sanford has been appointed fleet captain of the North Pacific squadron.

They say Dumas *pere* is going on with "Monte Christo."

Spurgeon says that the lady who promised £20,000 for his Orphanage was not the Duchess of Sutherland.

Napoleon has given some handsome swords and equipments to the two sons of Abd-el-Kader, who have lately left Paris for home.

English papers say Bismarck's disease is a disorder of the brain, but Austrians cannot see it in that light.

Wells, the solicitor who brought the famous *crim. con.* suit against Lord Palmerston in behalf of Mrs. O. Kane, was arrested in London last week as an habitual drunkard and vagrant, and sent to jail for three days in default of five shillings fine.

Justice Strong, of Philadelphia, has granted the two injunctions applied for against the Union Passenger Railroad Company running cars on Sunday. This company has been running on Sunday for several months past as carrier of the United States mail.

Lieutenant Commanders Edward Woodward and Morrill Miller have been ordered to duty at the naval academy.

A so-called fashionable wedding came off at Washington on the evening of the 10th inst. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Gideon, the proprietor of the Washington-Georgetown street cars, and a man of great wealth. The bridegroom, Mr. Coote, originally of Cincinnati, is a private secretary and traveling agent of Jay Cooke & Co., the bankers.

Miss Julia Bryant, a daughter of William Cullen Bryant, has been lately traveling in Switzerland with a party of friends, including Gen. Payne.

The French minister at Washington will give brilliant receptions in the latter part of next winter. Madam Montholon will again be assisted, in doing the honors of the legation, by her niece, Miss Chonteau, of St. Louis.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, whose death took place at Cleveland, was a man remarkable for his modest and loving nature. He was by his tenderness and affectionateness that he succeeded in conquering the obedience of the most untamable horses. The English officers and noblemen with whom he was in personal relation while in England, looked upon him not only as the friend of their horses, but as their personal friend, and missed no opportunity to testify their regard for his beautiful nature. Mr. Rarey was not only a public benefactor by causing one of the noblest of animals to be better treated, but he taught also the world to emulate his example, and to see what works a combination of goodness and intelligence may do not only for horses but also for the the higher animal—man.

The late Commodore Stockton was remarkable for his independent manners. While in Constantinople, many years ago, with his squadron, he was, on being introduced to the sultan, admonished to address him in French, but to forbear delivering his address until his majesty had spoken first. The commodore committed his French speech to memory, but forgot all about it. When the sultan made his appearance, and without waiting for permission to address him, he rushed up to him as the monarch entered the audience room, and said grasping his hand: "How do you do, Mr. Sultan?"

Louis II, of Bavaria, is said to be insane.

Mr. Walter and his son are in Montreal.

With the exception of Dr. Evans, the Count Baciocchi was the most decorated man in Europe. He wore eighteen orders.

M. Garnier Pages has addressed to the President of the United States a letter in favor of the abolition of capital punishment in the American republic.

Captain Fox will bring his tub behind him. All the young persons of the imperial family of this city are to make a tour in the United States.

The Boston Post is authorized to state that the "G. S. H" who has criticised Charles Reade's novel, "Griffith Gaunt," in the Round Table, and who is alluded to by Mr. Reade in his recent letter, is not Mr. Hillard.

The Dudley will case, which has been before the surrogate's court in Albany, N. Y., for three years, is now being tried in the supreme court on an appeal from the order of the surrogate. The estate was valued seven years ago, at $250,000, when it was placed under the control of a colored servant of the family named William Dietz, and at her death it is found to consist of real estate in Albany, and valued at only a $120,000. The question under advisement is, what has become of the remainder?

An indictment for murder in the first degree has been found against young Stretcher, the radical rioter, who killed Mr. Stewart at the President's reception in Indianapolis.

Henry Wells, of Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, one of the express millionaires, is spending $150,000 in building and endowing a fine ladies' seminary in that town.

A witness in the Howland will case has examined several thousand signatures to see if a person can repeat his signature exactly, and he concludes that it cannot be done.

The Janesville (Wis.) Gazette records the death of George F. Mosely, a well known merchant of that city, on the 13th inst.

Several English noblemen have been staying at Fort Riley, on the upper Missouri, during this month.

According to the Pithole Record, Dr. Robert Frazier of that oleaginous locality, has fallen into a fortune of £85,000, just turned up in Scotland.

Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. A., is visiting the several recruiting stations in the country, on a tour of inspection. He has closed the mustering and recruiting office at Madison, Wis.

The Washington Republican notes the following extraordinary matrimonial coincidence: "The father-in-law of our fellow-citizen, A. Hart, Esq., residing in Philadelphia, celebrated yesterday his golden wedding, his eldest daughter's silver wedding, and, at the same time, the wedding of his youngest daughter. Relatives were present from Indiana, Ohio and Germany."

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Shreveport News of the 16th says that "cotton keeps coming in, and business is improving."

Mr. A. L. Mershon, clerk of the court, died in Shreveport after a brief illness, and was interred with Masonic honors.

The Crops.—The planting community are progressing finely in gathering their crops. It is literally estimated that the cotton crop of this parish for the present year will not exceed three thousand bales—which is about one fifth of a crop, compared to that of the year 1865. [Bienville Messenger.

The streets of our little city have presented a very animated appearance for the past ten days. The weather continues propitious for gathering crops, and cotton is coming in very freely. [Arcadia Star.

The agricultural society of St. Helena parish has elected as its officers James A. Williams, president, S. R. Corkern, vice president, J. B. McClendon, treasurer, W. A. Gill, secretary, and E. F. Russell, corresponding secretary.

The following persons were appointed on the different committees, to-wit:

Executive committee—M. H. Crane 1st Ward; W. A. Carter, 2d; W. H. Tillery, 3d; W. D. J. Warner, 4th; H. A. Swasey, 5th; W. H. Lillard, 6th; Amos Kent 7th.

Agriculture—A. D. Methvien, J. D. Kemp and P. G. Quinn.

Horticulture—H. A. Swayzey, S. R. Corkern and B. M. Watson.

Mechanics, etc.—R. J. Clark, William Lewis and Judge Moore.

The society is to meet again to-day.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.—Last Saturday morning a U. S. captain, accompanied by four of the dusky "boys in blue," arrived in our town, and excited no little curiosity as to what could be their mission to this quiet little burg; some said they were sent here to force the "culled population" to attend school; others said that they had come to arrest some impudent rebel who had looked cross at the times and powers that be. But curiosity was soon silenced by one of the bureau's speaking satellites, who said that they had come here through mistake, and that St. Martinsville was their destination.

On Sunday, nevertheless, about 12 o'clock m., the captain with his escort left town by the road they had come, and at dark went to Mr. Joseph Hondreaux's place, about ten miles from our town, and there arrested a young man by the name of Therence Toupes, who was in the employ of Mr. B., and took him off with them heavily ironed. [Ibid.

This young man Toupes was arrested by the civil authorities some months ago, on the charge of shooting a negro, with intent to kill. The case was investigated by Justice Moss, and Mr. Toupes was put under bond in the sum of $1000 to answer to the aforesaid charge before the next term of the district court in and for our parish. Well, said court began its session on the 17th of September last; the Grand Jury was duly impannelled and sworn according to law, the district attorney was in attendance; Mr. Toupes' case was submitted to the Grand Jury and after due deliberation they failed to find a true bill against him, and he was discharged according to the laws of the country. Now, after surrendering himself to the tribunals of the country, on the charges preferred against him, and no true bill found, he is again arrested by the military for the same offense, and taken hands and feet ironed to the city of New Orleans as a common murderer.

Mr. Toupes is almost a stranger in our parish, therefore we call upon the people, in the name of justice and humanity to have a full statement of the facts of this case made out and sent to the proper authorities. We have no doubt that if a correct statement of the case had been at first made to General Sheridan, troops would never have been sent here to arrest Toupes. It is all malicious representations. [Vermilionville (Lafayette parish) Advertiser.

The tobacco-growers of St. James parish are going to send some of their perique to the Paris exposition.

Two old citizens of St. James, Mr. Norbert Roussel and Mr. Evariste Nillavaso, have died recently.

ST. MARY.—Steamers are pretty lively on the Teche at the present time. Tow boats pass up with long rafts of cypress, steamers pass down loaded with beeves, calves, cotton, hides, chickens, eggs, etc., and passengers pass up and down daily on our steamers that run between Brashear and New Iberia.—[Planters' Banner.

We learn that there is fine fishing along the coast at the present time, at the mouths of the bayous and in the bays. Redfish, trout, sheepshead, flounders, mullet, shrimps, crabs, and oysters are found in abundance by those who take the pains to go for them.—[Ibid.

Mr. Fred. Sennette, of Centerville, died last week of yellow fever contracted in New Orleans, and we learn that two persons have lately died at Tigerville, and one at Chackahoula, of the same disease, which they brought home with them from the city.—[Ibid.

CROPS ON THE LATOURCHE.—The Planters' Banner says:

The plantations on the Lafourche look, usually, rather desolate. Instead of the waving fields of cane, and broad fields of yellow corn, potatoes, pease, pumpkins, etc., we now see an occasional patch of cane, a few fields of worm-eaten cotton, a few potatoes, and broad surfaces of yellow weeds. Mr. Tucker cultivates about seventy-five acres of sorghum, and has made about three barrels of molasses to the acre. It is thought there will be about ten thousand hogsheads of sugar made on both sides of the Lafourche its whole length this year. They will generally make about one-third of a crop of cotton. There is the same uncertainty about labor the coming year, there, as here and elsewhere. Everybody seems struggling faithfully to weather the storm and reach the shore; but they have many dead weights to carry, and have wind and tide against them.

Treasurer Spinner desires persons who have forwarded packages of mutilated fractional currency to the treasury department for redemption, and have received no communication from the department announcing the receipt of the package and inclosing the amount of the sum forwarded, to address a letter as before, stating distinctly the amount forwarded, the date of transmissal, and the name and postoffice address of the writer. The officers of the treasury may thus be enabled to identify a large number of packages now in their possession which could not heretofore be identified, the forwarders having neglected to state their names or postoffices.

The following is from a Northern exchange:

Mr. Warmouth, of Louisiana, said, in his speech at the Tremont House, in Boston, that "there are one hundred and sixty thousand loyal white men in the South who will take up the musket to keep Andrew Johnson from being their dictator or king." The white men alluded to are those of the "Southern loyalist" pattern. One is constrained to ask how it happened that the "one hundred and sixty thousand loyal white men" in the South did not take up their musket to prevent Jefferson Davis from being their dictator or king. History does not record among those who took up muskets for that purpose the name of Mr. Warmouth.

PARTNERSHIP—DISSOLUTION

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

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

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
The Copartnership of CHALMERS & BOON was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th June.
A. H. CHALMERS is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the concern.
A. H. CHALMERS,
U. S. BOON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of W. CORFREW & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. CORFREW will continue the business under the same name and style.
W. CORFREW,
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, WARREN & 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,
JOHN R. WARREN.
JAMES F. CALLAWAY,
WM. T. 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 F. CALLAWAY,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON.
New Orleans, October 1, 1866.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between H. H. Hedden and H. Mauder, ended on the 28th of September, 1866. Either partner will attend to the liquidation of the late firm.
H. HEDDEN,
H. MAUDER.
We, the undersigned, H. H. Hedden, H. Mauder and S. W. Clark have formed a copartnership to be styled HEDDEN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Family Grocery. The style of our firm
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 T. F. WALKER & FLOYD.
THOMAS F. WALKER.
New Orleans, 1st October, 1866.

MR. CHAS. B. RAILEY HAS AN INTEREST in my house from September 1, 1866.
GEO. C. GARNER,
No. 53 Common and 54 Canal street.
New Orleans, October 1, 1866.

I HAVE ADMITTED MY SON, C. L. AITKENS, as a partner. The business will be continued 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. 33 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 storing and compressing Cotton in the Szymanski New Cotton Press, corner of Claiborne and Joyce streets, Third District.
D. SZYMANSKI.
E. T. PARKER.
All orders left in our box at No. 43 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 same locality, he participating in the firm as partner in commendam.
B. KLOPPENBURG.
New Orleans, June 23, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN A. R. Montgomery and James A. White, under the name and style of MONTGOMERY & WHITE, in this city, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 17th of June, 1866. Either of the partners will attend to the liquidation of the affairs.
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,
116 Common street.
New Orleans, 23d June, 1866.

FINANCIAL.

CALDWELL ASHWORTH,
BANKER,
8 Wall Street, New York.
Government Securities, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Bills on Union Bank of London, and Drafts on all parts of Canada. Collections made in any part of the British Empire. Represented in New Orleans by
JAMES WRIGHT, 42 Union Street.

JAMES WRIGHT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
42 Union Street, New Orleans.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Advances made on consignments to A. R. McKinzie & Bro., Liverpool, and Caldwell Ashworth, No. 8 Wall Street, New York.

BURKE & CO.,
GLENDY BURKE, GEO. BACON BURKE, CARNEAL BURKE,
Bankers—No. 51 Camp street.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Collections made, and remittances promptly attended to. Drafts on Merchants' National Bank, New York, Bank of Liverpool, England.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, Tobacco, Staves, Tallow, Western Produce, etc., to my friends in New York, Boston, Liverpool, Havre, Bordeaux, and the West Indies.
OSCAR BERGIER,
No. 65 Magazine street, up stairs.

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.—
BANKERS, SELMA, ALABAMA.
Collections on this and neighboring points solicited. Remittances promptly made to correspondents.
Refer to—City Bank; F. L. & R. A. Johnson; Alston & Fournier; North, Brush & Mason; Barnes, Ward & Co.; Juran & Harris, New Orleans.

RULEFF & TWICHELL,
(GEO. RULEFF, T. C. TWICHELL,)
Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Silver,
UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS,
INSURANCE SCRIP AND GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS
125 GRAVIER ST., New Orleans.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
WILL MAKE CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO THEIR BRANCH HOUSES
—IN—
New York and Liverpool.
Office, 151 (Old Number) COMMON STREET.

JEWELRY.

S. BIER.....S. BIER
No. 28 CAMP STREET, UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.
Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware
—SOLE AGENT FOR—
SEMMONS' BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Fine Gold Watches, in Hunting Cases, diamond mounted and engraved, best makers; rich Sets, Bracelets, Pins and Earings, Diamond, Amethyst, Onyx, Onyx and Etruscan Gold, 18 carat Gold Guards and Vest Chains, latest patterns; Sleeve Buttons and Studs of every variety and best workmanship, Gents' Scarf and Masonic Pins, various designs; Silver and Plated Spoons, Table and Tea Forks and Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, Castors, etc.; Pocket and Table Cutlery, best makers and superior quality.
Clocks,
Office and Mantle, in Bronze, Marble and Wood.
Spectacles,
Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell mounted.
The particular attention of those needing "helps to read" respectfully solicited to Semmons' Brazilian Pebbles, the best and only glasses that should be used. New Pebbles ground to old glasses. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry, the best workmen being employed.
Remember, 28 CAMP STREET, under the City Hotel.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office until Blackock p. m. on FRIDAY, October 26, 1866, for the delivery of cord wood in the city of New Orleans. The Wood will be subject to careful inspection before acceptance, and must be good merchantable hard wood, of fresh at quality, and will be accepted for not less than 500 cords.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be attached to the guarantee. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.
The Wood must be delivered at the rate of not less than 1000 cords per month, at the option of the Chief Quartermaster.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Bids will be inscribed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed Bt. Lieut. Col. E. D. Strong, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La.
By order of Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf.
E. J. STRANG,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster.

COOKING STOVES.

THE CHARTER OAK
COOKING STOVE.

In a recent advertisement, Mr. Parry asserts that the CHARTER OAK STOVE does not differ from the "Old Hathaway" Stove, and "possesses" no merit over the Stoves he sold twenty years since.

We would simply state that if he is still selling the Stoves he sold twenty years since, he is just twenty years behind the age; and that he is deviating from the truth when he asserts the CHARTER OAK does not differ in its construction from the Stoves he offers for sale.

The Charter Oak Stove
Possesses two valuable and peculiar improvements which are not found in any Stove he offers for sale. They were first patented and used in the CHARTER OAK in 1855, and have obtained for that Stove a popularity entirely unprecedented—over FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND having been sold in ten years. The most important of these improvements is the

CIRCULATING HOT AIR FLUE,
which commences at the top and rear of the Fire Chamber, passing down behind and forward underneath it, and then down the front end of the Stove to the front end of the bottom of the Oven, to a point which, being farthest from the fire, must necessarily become less heated than any other part; and to remedy this difficulty, and equalize the heat in the Oven, the HOT AIR FLUE was invented, because by its operation the intense and surplus heat (being over 400 degrees) that is radiated through the

FIRE BACK AND FIRE BOTTOM
is conveyed to the coldest part of the Oven. Thus this HOT AIR FLUE not only equalizes the heat in the Oven, so that the baking is uniform in all parts, but actually

SAVES THE SURPLUS HEAT,
and conducts it to a point where it is most needed, consequently

LESS FUEL IS REQUIRED
Than in any other Stove.

The second improvement is the arrangement of the Back and Bottom Flues, which are gradually enlarged from their commencement to their termination at the Pipe Collar. It will be readily conceived that a gradually increased AREA is given to the HEAT and SMOKE as it passes around the Oven. The air at the front, and being rarified by the heat from the HOT AIR FLUE, the draft is accelerated from that point.

Therefore, none of the CHARTER OAKS ever fail to draw well.

Every Stove fully guaranteed.

RICE BROTHERS & CO.,
93 and 95 Camp street,
565 Magazine street.
CHARTER OAK WAREHOUSE—
97 and 99 Julia street.

STOVES.....STOVES.....STOVES.

A GOOD COOKING STOVE
—IS—
ONE OF THE MOST NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE
Articles of Household Economy,
And, if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort, and happiness