New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. G. MIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

THE LAND WE LOVE.—"The Land We Love"—Gen. Hill's magazine—for October, has been sent us by our neighbor Gresham. It is a capital number. Gen. Hill's report of the battle of Chickamauga, which has never before been published, appears in it. "Vanclose" is an article which will be read with interest. The "Haversack" is unusually entertaining. There are eighteen papers in all, prose and poetry, and scarcely one falls below mediocrity. Mr. Gresham notifies subscribers to call and get the number at his bookstore, 92 Camp street, next door to the CRESCENT office.

A GOLDEN BOOK.—Among the most attractive articles now in preparation for the fair soon to be held in this city, to aid in furnishing artificial limbs to such soldiers of the Confederate army as may need them, is an autographic album, magnificently bound, containing the names of all general officers or others who may have distinguished themselves in the Confederate army, which it may be found practicable to obtain. The accomplished lady who is getting it up, designs it to be a veritable *libro d'oro* of the leading actors in the "lost cause," and to make it worthy of preservation in some public library or historical collection, and she requests us to say that she will thankfully receive such autographs for the collection as those who have them may feel disposed to contribute for the purpose. If inclosed to the address of Col. F. C. Zacharie, of this city, they will be sure to reach their destination. Our contemporaries in the late Confederate States will please bring the subject before their readers.

BRIG. GEN. D. W. ADAMS.—In Gen. D. H. Hill's report of the battle of Chickamauga, just published in the October number of his magazine, he makes the following allusion to the above named officer:

Brigadier General Adams was for the third time severely wounded. It was difficult for me to decide which most to admire—his extraordinary judgment as an officer, his courage on the field, or his unparalleled cheerfulness under suffering.

AMUSEMENTS.—Mr. Eddy, Mr. Tilton and Miss Alice Placide, continue to achieve the highest dramatic triumphs at the St. Charles. We felt a little regret last night at witnessing anything but the legitimate drama, knowing the high capacity of this troupe; but in revenge, we are to have both "Othello" and "Richard III" before the week is over, and to-night, for the first time, the great French drama of "Belphegor," will be given.

The numerous attractions that have recently arrived at the Academy are having as lively a reception as ever.

The company at the Varieties is hardly at present sufficiently strong to make much of a dramatic impression, but the play of the "Irish Heiress" was yesterday evening fairly given. "How She Loves Him," is in preparation. We recommend to Manager Floyd to take a hint from his empty houses.

Geo. Ellis, opposite the postoffice, has our thanks for the October number of Gen. D. H. Hill's magazine, "The Land We Love."

We are under obligations to Mr. Flanagan, formerly of the Baltimore Sun, who arrived on the steamship Cuba last night, for acceptable courtesies.

Mr. Alexander Hay will please accept our acknowledgments for late Glasgow and Paisley papers.

An insane man named George Bartlett, a merchant of Chicago, jumped from the railroad cars whilst being conveyed to the State asylum at Jacksonville, and whilst the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Although it was night the occurrence was immediately discovered, and the maniac's friends and custodians got off at the first stopping place and went back in search of him. No trace of him could be found, and strange as it may appear, he is suspected to be lurking in the woods near by. The strangest part of the affair is, that Mr. Bartlett had an insurance on his life of one hundred and one thousand dollars. Of course, the question of his safety is a matter of interest to the insurance companies.

IS WILKES BOOTH ALIVE?—"Brick" Pomeroy does not believe that J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln is dead. In a recent number of the La Grosse Democrat we find the following:

The papers are now having much to say about Booth, whether he be dead or not. John Wilkes Booth was alive on the 15th day of July, 1866. The man who was killed was not Booth, but another person murdered in order to obtain the reward offered for his capture. Time will unravel the web of mystery now connected with this affair, and show up the cranks of Stanton's detective system. Again we repeat, earnestly and certainly, that John Wilkes Booth never was taken to Washington either wounded or dead, and that he was alive in July of this year.

The evidence must be very strong that would induce Mr. Pomeroy to speak so positively.

Some time ago, the Richmond journals were making a great boast of the sale in that city, of some excellent new crop tobacco, at $10 per pound. Petersburg, however, takes the brag out of her sister city by reporting a sale at $11 25 a pound, whereupon the Richmond Times retorts by calling the Petersburg sale a mere "claw."

Mr. McGary, lately the editor of the Bonham Banner, has obtained judgment before the District Court at Bonham, for $50,000 damages, against Capuzzi Craig and General Kiddoo, of the freedmen's bureau, for false imprisonment. Neither of the defendants appeared to answer nor file pleas, and the judgment was rendered by default.

THE COMING METEORIC SHOWER.—There is a slight difference of statement as to the time of the prophesied display of celestial pyrotechnics. Some of the learned professors announce it for the 13th, others for the 14th. As it is a free exhibition, the public will do well to keep a lookout for the first date.

The Telegraph says an enterprising man can make a good deal of money in Houston by going into the street-watering business.

THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTY.

Nothing is better calculated to exhibit the despotic character of the radicals, as a party, than their course in Maryland. During the war, the United States government, in pursuance of the policy which had been adopted, of repressing all adverse expressions of opinion, whether through the press, on the hustings, or at the ballot box, gave armed assistance to the Maryland Republicans, thus enabling them to get possession of the State government, and of the municipal administration of the city of Baltimore. The fact that the Republicans were in an immense minority was notorious; but political considerations, or, as the phrase ran, "military necessity" required that the voice of the majority should be suppressed. And the voice of the majority, in other words the voice of the people of the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, was suppressed in that rude and summary manner, previously unknown in this country, but which has since become unhappily familiar.

Elections took place on the usual day, but not by any means according to the usual plan. The United States military authorities took control of the ballot box, and established entirely new and arbitrary rules and qualifications. None but "loyal" persons were permitted to vote, and "loyalty" consisted in a known intention to vote the Republican ticket. New and unusual tests were applied for the purpose of excluding the mass of the population; and the potent bayonet was ever ready to guard against the intrusion of any objectionable form of opinion. But, as this process led to a reduction of the aggregate to a number so small that the result became ridiculous, the hiatus was filled with the votes of all who chose to contribute to this eminently patriotic object. Soldiers from Massachusetts and New York voted as often as was required to make a respectable numerical return; and Republican election judges made out lists to suit themselves and their party.

In this manner the Republicans obtained possession of the political power in Maryland and Baltimore. But they knew that as soon as the military pressure should be removed, as soon as the people of the State should have an opportunity to express their real opinions, the oligarchical reign of the minority would come to an end. They, therefore, resolved to perpetuate their power by establishing a system of registration and test oaths under which only their own party would possess the qualifications of electors. It is the system which has been established in Tennessee and Missouri, and which the radicals now aim to establish in every Southern State—the system by which the "party of great moral ideas" illustrates its attachment for universal suffrage and liberty of conscience, by disfranchising all who do not approve of radical doctrines, or who have been opposed to radical practices; it is that system, the most odious, the most oppressive, the most tyrannical ever invented in any civilized country, by which political rights are made to depend on political opinions.

For a time the method accomplished all that its authors desired. It enabled one-fourth of the people to obtain and hold possession of the offices. But such a system could not endure for any great length of time without provoking opposition. Reverdy Johnson and others had already advised the people of Maryland that they could take the test oath, and ought to take it, in order to overthrow the faction which had so corruptly and despotically excluded them from the polls; but this advice was not extensively followed until the termination of the war had removed the objections which were entertained. When peace was restored, however, something approaching a general registration took place. The radical office holders became alarmed. They knew that they would be beaten at the first fair election that might be held. They attempted, through the registrars, to prevent their opponents from registering. But this plan failed. They then resorted to an expedient which, for audacious criminality, has no parallel in political history. The police commissioners have the appointment of inspectors of election in Baltimore. These commissioners appointed radicals of course, and instructed the latter to refuse the votes of all persons registered this year. Such a decision naturally excited great commotion and indignation; but the commissioners and the inspectors persisted in their project, and actually carried it out at the recent municipal election, when only 7000 votes were cast out of 35,000. Thus the radicals succeeded in maintaining possession of the Baltimore city government. But it happens that Governor Swann, a gentleman who, although he was elected by the Republicans, desires that the reign of law and justice be restored in Maryland, has taken the side of the people in this controversy. The statute confers on him the power to remove the police commissioners for violation of their duties, and he considers that they could not be guilty of a grosser violation of official duty than that involved in the violation of the registry and the disfranchisement of three-fourths of the people.

He has, consequently, avowed his determination to exercise this power by removing the commissioners. The radicals, who had prepared to carry the State election by a repetition of the expedient which was so successful two weeks ago, are stunned by this announcement. They threaten resistance to the governor's order. They declare that they will revolt and inaugurate a civil war in the streets of Baltimore, rather than let their power slip from their hands. These threats would be considered only the idle vaporing of a disappointed faction, if the Maryland radicals relied on their own strength alone. But they look abroad for assistance. They expect to receive aid from their friends in the neighboring States, to enable them to make head against the law of their own State and the overwhelming majority of their own people. It is this circumstance which invests the Maryland contest with a serious aspect. If the people of that State were permitted to settle this question for themselves, there would be very little trouble. But the reckless, unscrupulous and audacious character of the radical party threatens to make Maryland a battle-ground on which great parties may come into collision, and where a struggle may be precipitated in which the federal authority, sustaining the laws of a State, may come in conflict with a revolutionary faction.

In his last letter to the New York News John Mitchell says that inquiries are frequently made of him, in Paris, why Jefferson Davis is not tried, and if there are no laws in the United States? To the latter inquiry, he declares, his invariable reply is, "no, there are none."

SOUTHERN MAIL FACILITIES.

Two or three weeks ago our estimable contemporary, the *Renaissance* complained that the copies of that paper intended for delivery in the country were thrown aside, and thus never reached the subscribers. If we remember aright, our contemporary attributed this conduct to some prejudice against the French language, on the part of the country postmasters. This explanation may be immediately, but it is not ultimately correct. Honest officials would consider themselves bound to deliver a paper printed in the French language, as promptly as a paper printed in the English language. No amount of ignorance or prejudice would prevent them from discharging the duties which are confided to them and which they are paid to perform. A little reflection will, we are sure, convince the *Renaissance* that the cause of its well founded complaint lies deeper than mere prejudice, or ignorance on the part of the postmasters. It is to be found in the pernicious system which controls the appointment of federal office-holders in the Southern States. Indeed the consequences of this system are just those which any reasonable man might have predicted in advance; just those which all rational thinkers have argued of a method which places political opinion, and previous political action, in advance of honesty, integrity and capacity, as qualifications for office.

The tendency of party organizations to limit the range of selection to members of the dominant party has been considered a fruitful source of official corruption; but at least the law never required any political tests, even when political animosities were most bitter. It was reserved for the "party of great moral ideas," the "party of liberty and progress" to affix a legal sanction to a system which is not only odious and tyrannical in itself, but which is demoralizing, in the highest degree, to any community in which it is enforced. It is not too much to say that, as long as the test oath law disgraces the statute book of the United States, the public business will never be properly conducted. That act is a standing bid for dishonesty. It is a perpetual inducement, held out to Southern people to perjure themselves, if not in the forum of the law, at least in the forum of conscience. Very few have yielded to the temptation, it is true; but thence it follows that the public business is necessarily confided to a class of men who do not enjoy the confidence of the communities which they serve, and many of whom, in the very act of taking the oath, have proved themselves unworthy of trust. There are exceptions, of course. There are a few genuine Union men who could conscientiously and truly take the test oath; and, against these, we have no wish to urge any objection. But, throughout the rural districts of the South there cannot be found a number of really respectable, honest and efficient men, to fill the federal offices.

There is really not one man in a thousand who did not in some way voluntarily render obedience or allegiance to the Confederate government, and all such are excluded by the literal terms of the oath. Hence it has happened that either the public business is entirely neglected, or it falls into the hands of untrustworthy persons. The President and the heads of departments at Washington have felt the embarrassing effects of this state of affairs. The secretary of the treasury has urged on Congress the abolition of the test oath, and the late postmaster general admitted that this requirement would prevent any efficient reorganization of the Southern mail system. Congress, however, refused to furnish any relief. The test oath is still in force, and the consequence is that a large number of Southern postoffices are closed, and on many routes contracts even have not been made.

How this difficulty is to be remedied we cannot perceive unless the government will select good and competent men at the North to fill the public offices, and to enter into mail contracts. So far as the Southern people are concerned there would be no objection to such an expedient. They know that the public business would be far better transacted by men who could conscientiously take the test oath, than by those who falsify their opinions and their acts in order to get possession of a federal office. In the mean time we observe that an ingenious gentleman has "invented" a plan for getting over the difficulty in the case of mail contracts. He is perfectly eligible under the law; he has taken the oath, and made a contract. He now asks Southern people to contract through him, and he guarantees, by arrangement with the auditor of the postoffice department, that the funds shall be sent directly to the persons engaged in conveying the mails. This may be called flanking the test oath, and it seems to be a feasible way of overcoming the actual difficulties of the situation.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We visited this popular place of amusement last night about 8 o'clock, with the intention of staying but a few moments, but we became so interested in the performances that we confess to staying until the finale. Everything went off admirably. The Zavistowskis held their own, notwithstanding the new arrival of several young, beautiful and accomplished rivals on the light fantastic toe; whilst the poodle dogs, the fearless acrobats suspended in mid air, the excellent Irish delineator, the natural nigger characters, but above all, Bob Hart—Bob, beloved of all the children of New Orleans—each and every one worthy the price of admission. Never have we seen anything on the stage more perfect in all its parts, or more ludicrous than the school scene, in which Hart plays the pedagogue. The pit, parterre and boxes were convulsed with laughter, whilst the colored population, in the sphere above, looked on in grim but suggestive silence—the scene was too true to nature to suit their fancy, and their experience with the Yankee school marms was too closely represented to be aught but painful and mortifying to their feelings. That school scene is surely the masterpiece of that prince of jesters, Bob Hart.

Ristori was announced, in the New York papers of the 19th, to play Lady Macbeth at the French theater in that city.

The oldest journal in Germany, and one of the oldest in the world, has just disappeared. The Postzeitung postoffice journal) published at Frankfort was established in 1615, and consequently had to describe the operations of the thirty years' war. This journal was the property of the Princes de la Tour and Taxis, who, it is known, were intrusted with the general postal administration of the German confederation. Equally devoted to the house of Hapsburg and Taxis, the Postzeitung has fallen with them. It was interdicted by Wallenstein, but has been suppressed by Bismarck.

Agassiz and the Amazon.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Professor Agassiz, it has been known for some time, thinks that the valley of the Amazon will one day support so many millions of people that the valley of the Mississippi will be nothing to it, although the latter lies in the temperate and the former in the torrid zone. On the evening of the 9th inst. he gave some of his reasons for this view in a public lecture. The facts he presented were most striking. He set out on this journey with every advantage that wealth, science and good will could afford. His expenses, and those of six assistants, were paid by Mr. Thayer, of Boston. Other assistants volunteered, and thus sixteen persons formed this most remarkable of scientific expeditions. Of two steamship companies, one gave his expedition a free passage to Rio; and the other placed a steamer at his disposal for a whole month.

The United States government sent a circular to all our naval officers on the station to render the expedition all the service in their power; and the emperor of Brazil treated them with an imperial hospitality that arranged for the accomplishment of all their desires. A ship of war was placed at the service of the professor for several months on the Amazon. He consumed 2960 gallons of alcohol in preserving the specimens brought away, and was even able to bring home a fossil palm tree, to enable botanists to throw light upon the former vegetation and climate of those American tropics. Humboldt, when he attempted to enter Brazil from the waters of the Orinoco, was stopped on the frontier and forbidden to enter, as a man whose principles were pernicious to society and inimical to religion. Strange contrast!

The banks of the Amazon form a peculiar specimen of tropical nature, quite unlike similar regions in Africa or Asia. There are no hills for two hundred miles clear away across the continent to the foot of the Andes, and the river is four thousand miles long, running from west to east, the valley being eighteen hundred miles wide and of the most amazing fertility, full of vegetable matter and irrigated by rivers where ships of war can sail for hundreds of miles. The climate averages but 82 degrees, though right under the line—72 degrees being the lowest, and 95 degrees the highest ever known. The river runs just opposite to the trade winds, and thus makes this one of the most mild and healthful of all tropical regions. Yet it has a bad name, owing to the bad arrangements of the Brazilian government which sends out to these regions young officers, who misrepresent the climate to get away. All his company went and returned with comfort, and are now enjoying better health than usual. The woods are full of timber of the most valuable varieties. One hundred and seventy-eight different kinds of timber were counted in a small region.

The river is not open at present, but soon will be. There is not a saw mill on this noblest of rivers. In August and September the snows of the Andes melt, but the lower section does not feel the rise till the following March, and the river is highest from June to October. The rise is from thirty to sixty feet; sometimes the whole basin is under water, and the forests may be navigated.

This river has no delta like the Nile, the Ganges or the Mississippi—not for want of mud, for it is of a sort of half coffee, half cream color, and tinges the ocean far out to sea. Instead of forming land, the sea is constantly encroaching on the shore. The river once extended three hundred miles beyond its present mouth, and a belt of that breadth has been swept away. Whether this is owing to the sinking of the coast, or the force of the current undermining, as at Niagara Falls, is not certain; but rivers now empty into the Atlantic that used clearly to be tributary to the Amazon.

As to the prospect of this river soon being open to a profitable American commerce, it must be borne in mind that whatever may be the mildness of the climate for the tropics, yet fevers would appear certain to prevail. Fish is abundant in the river, but so are alligators and serpents, jaguars, bears, panthers, and other wild animals are equally abundant. The tides at the full of the moon are more wonderful than in the Bay of Fundy. They do not rise so high, but much more suddenly, sweeping along like a mighty wave or tongue of water, ten or twelve feet high, uprooting trees and sweeping vessels most destructively. Still, where money is to be made difficulties will be overcome, and the interests both of the United States and the Brazilian government are too closely connected with the opening up of that vast region to leave any doubt but that under the present enlightened emperor of those vast, rich and important regions, the valley of the Amazon will be opened to prolific commerce and settlement.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER—*Improvement of the Rapids.*—The St. Louis Republican has a very interesting report from W. H. Cupp and Jas. F. Griffith to the chairman of the committee on the improvement of navigation of the Upper Mississippi river. They report that they met Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, by appointment, at Keokuk, on the 14th ult.; leaving from him that he intends making a thorough survey so soon as the stage of water, then unfavorable, permits his advantageously completing the investigation and work placed in his charge; proposing to plan out two or more modes of procedure, as well as cost of needed improvements; especially intending to thoroughly investigate every plan which may be proposed for improving the rapids that evinces any merit; adopting none till well convinced it is, all things considered, the best which can be devised; and, by canvasing from head to foot, attaining a width of not less than 300 feet water passage, with two lifts of twin locks, so that all purposes of navigation be fully served, now and in time to come. By this mode, an immense water power, available for manufacturing purposes, will be attained.

The other mode is by improving the natural channel by means of blasting, draining, etc., making broad, easy, curves where abrupt points or curves, now exist, all unnavigable channels now existing to be filled up or blocked over; throwing out wing dams with a broad base and sufficiently easy to slope to permit ice being carried over them without tearing them from their base; the dams being calculated at low water to throw the great body of water into the navigable channel; mainly, to make broad, easy curves where the current has any tendency to make a sharp, rapid pitch over the outcropping ledges; to lengthen as much as is advisable the course of the main channel by sweeping curves, that the water, being retarded in rapid flow, may be banked up, thereby increasing the depth in the channel. It is proposed to throw out dams opposite Keokuk, and at the crossing from Nauvoo to Montrose; the points of all wing dams infringing on the channel to be buoyed out; the whole calculated to render navigation unobstructed, save by increased velocity of current, as at any ordinary portion of the river. The fall of water being some twenty-three feet in twelve miles, it may be possible to attain four feet in the channel at the lowest stage of water without increasing the velocity of the current more than a maximum of five miles per hour. It is proposed, as soon as the progress of the work renders it advisable, that the merchants of St. Louis appoint a civil engineer to consult on the feasibility and accuracy of the plans. Furthermore, a request is made that the Union Merchants' Exchange furnish a statement of imports, exports, and commerce generally on the Upper Mississippi river for 1866, that a memorial to the authorities at Washington may embody and make known the immense traffic transacted on these waters.

The man who runs down the girls, speaks ill of the married women, throws a quid of tobacco into the contribution box and takes a penny out to buy more, can never have peace in this world. Bed bugs, mosquitoes, and the nightmare, and all the hobgoblins of a guilty conscience will haunt him on his way to that well heated prison where convicts are fed on aquafortis soup, and are allowed no other amusement than to sit and pick their teeth with a red hot poker through eternity.

DIDN'T KNOW WHO MADE HIM.—An urchin of ten summers was sent to school for the first time. The teacher, to test his requirements, asked him: "Who made you?" The boy couldn't answer. The teacher told him the proper answer, and desired the boy to remember it. Some hours afterward the teacher repeated the question. The boy, rubbing his head for a moment in a kind of brown study, replied:

"I swow, I've forgotten the gentleman's name."

"What's that as a picture on?" asked a countryman in a print store, the other day to the proprietor, who was turning over some engravings. "That, sir, is Joshua commanding the sun to stand still." "Do tell. Which is Josh, and which is his son?"

An Austrian chemist, M. Leimbrock, has discovered a way of inclosing electricity in small glass capsules, which which will explode under the influence of the slightest shock. The capsule is inclosed in a steel cone, so that if shot from a rifle it will enter the flesh, and the explosion which follows is sufficient to kill a man. Experiments have been made on oxen and horses with perfect success, those animals having fallen down as if struck with lightning.

The aggregate income of the working classes of Great Britain is $2,000,500,000.

The number of passengers carried on the New York city railways from January 1st, to June 30th was 35,371,800.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday morning, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Mr. EUGENE SONIAT to Miss ELVE A. B. MOORE, all of this city.

In Memoriam.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, Of New Orleans.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Delegates of this Association, held October 22d, 1866, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas When a good man passes away from earth—one whose life has been devoted to deeds of practical benevolence and in originating and building up associations designed to ameliorate the condition of his fellow men—it becomes the duty of his surviving associates to recognize his self-sacrificing services and to aim to perpetuate his memory; and

Whereas While resolutions of respect and sympathy fail to affect the fixed condition of the departed spirit, yet we well calculated to stimulate the deeds done in the body, and are therefore fitting and appropriate testimonials to the memory of a good man; and

Whereas, In the death of HENRY BIER, once President of this Association, long a Delegate in this body, always a zealous and devoted member of our organization, we recognize the rolling away of a good man, an unselfish philanthropist and a useful citizen,

Be it Therefore Resolved, That this Association tender to the relatives and immediate friends of our deceased brother, our heartfelt sympathies, feeling the assurance that, though he enjoyed few of the rewards of earth, he is now reaping, in a better life, the fruits of his earthly labors.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased friend, the office of the Association be draped in mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the surviving relatives of the deceased, and be published in the Crescent, Times and Picayune.

I. N. MARKS, President.

WALTER V. CRUZAT, Secretary.

The Land We Love.

THE LAND WE LOVE,
GEN. HILL'S POPULAR MAGAZINE,
For October, 1866.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 92 Camp street, would respectfully announce to the New Orleans subscribers to the above Magazine that the October number can be had at his counter.

The Real Jouvin's Kid Gloves
HAVE JUST ARRIVED:

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
REAL JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
ALL SIZES AND COLORS,
—AT—
S. N. MOODY'S,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.

Customers who have left memorandums of their sizes, must call immediately to secure them.

Cigarettes! Cigarettes!!

Havana Cigarettes of the HONRADEZ, CUBANA, CHARANGA CHARANGA PETORALES, MIPAMA or OARNUA and PaCRITA brands, for sale, to close consignments, by

C. E. LEBLANC,
52 Canal street, (up stairs.)

All Saints' Day, 1866.

GUERIE & NIPPERT,
137.....Canal Street.....137

Beg the families to call and examine their rich assortment of

CROSSES,
WREATHS,
MEDALLIONS,
PALMS,
ORNAMENTS,
FLOWERS,
PEARLS,
Etc., etc., etc.

This assortment complete and entirely new was received by the Winthrop and Mexican.

Seasonable Clothing
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

FRANCIS FABRE,
BASEMENT OF ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
—IS NOW RECEIVING—
A Large and Well-Selected Stock
—OF—
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of the Newest and Most Approved Styles.

His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine.

To Country Merchants.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF
CLOAKS OR SHAWLS?
—IF SO—
VISIT THE GREAT CLOAK EMPORIUM
—OF—
ROCHA, BECKER & CO.,
147.....Canal Street.....147

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

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

Their prices defy competition

They can also supply you with a full line of

FANCY GOODS,
TEN PER CENT LESS than New York prices

Call and examine their stock before purchasing.

Remember the name and number of

ROCHA, BECKER & CO.,
147 Canal street.

Sewing Machines.

$60. $70. $80.

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

Wilcox & Gibbs's Noiseless Machine.
BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Virginia Patent—Simplicity and Perfection—Needle Cannot Be Set Wrong.
HEMMER, FELLER AND BRAIDER
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
Agents wanted for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, at
NO. 5 ST. CHARLES STREET.

The Great Cloak Emporium.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
—AT—
Wholesale and Retail.

Also, a full line of
KID GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.

ROCHA, BECKER & CO.,
147 Canal street.

The New
IMPROVED ELIPTIC LOCK STITCH
SEWING AND BRAIDING MACHINE.

These CELEBRATED MACHINES we can recommend to the public, convinced as they do all the purposes to which experience has proved to be requisite to the perfection of the SEWING MACHINE, making the well known Lock Stitch.

Every Machine Warranted One Year.

Machines of all kinds REPAIRED.
Machine NEEDLES, SILK, THREAD, OIL, Etc.
Also, other celebrated Sewing Machines, for sale at the MACHINE and VARIETY STORE of
M. S. HEDRICK,
87 Canal street.

Removal.

Henry Hamburger, Fashionable Tailor,

Has removed his Establishment from 131 Common street to No. 85 ST. CHARLES street, in the Grand Lodge Masonic Hall, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public. A fine stock of Cloths and Cassimeres always on hand. All work done in the best style and best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Carpet Warehouse,

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

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

GREAT OPENING OF A NEW STORE,
—BY—
PEPIN & TURCOTTE.

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

TOURO BUILDING, BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON

On Thursday, Sept. 27th.

A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Directly Imported from France, England and Germany.
—ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

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

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

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Of the Latest Parisian Style.

Rich Clasy Trimmed BODIES, SLEEVES, COLLARS,
INFANT ROBES, MARSEILLES DRESSES,
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PIQUES, PRINTED PERCALS,
BALMORALS AND EMPRESS SKIRTS,
LACE, VEILS, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, LINENS,
TULLES, HOSIERIES,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Cloaks! Cloaks!! Cloaks!!!

GUERIE & NIPPERT,
137.....Canal Street.....137

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

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

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

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

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179.....Canal Street.....179

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THOS. L. WHITE,
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JAS. A. GRESHAM,
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62 Canal street.
F. KELLER,
97 Royal street.

Paris
UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—1867.
NOTICE.

Having been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Wells, Agent and Commissioner to represent the interest of the State of Louisiana at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION at Paris, in 1867, I respectfully inform all residents of this State desirous of exhibiting Machinery or Produce, etc., at the above Exposition, that I will impart all information within my reach, and facilitate the forwarding of packages to the place of destination, if addressed on the subject through Postoffice box 612, New Orleans.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
Agent and Representative
Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.

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The now stock of BLANK BOOKS of every description, and STATIONERY of all kinds, for Merchants, Offices and Steamboat purposes, made expressly for this market, I am offering now for sale, at prices long will give satisfaction to all in need of such articles. I have also received a large lot of Schuldt's GOLD PENS, Etc. JOB PRINTING, BINDING, Etc., done neatly, with dispatch.

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J. B. Walton & Deslonde,
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FOR THE SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP, MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE, DAMAGED COTTON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.,
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Acknowledging the liberal patronage and confidence of the public, we beg to announce that in its REAL ESTATE Department of our business, we have unequaled facilities and the most accurate information in relation to all city and suburban property, and as heretofore we are prepared to give the best satisfaction to all who employ our services.

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Post Office Notice.

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

Mails North, East and West close daily at 2 P. M., via N. O., Jackson, and G. N. R. R.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mails for