New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

We publish to-day on our inside form an interesting letter from Salt Lake City, descriptive of the state of society there, and the late Mormon outrages in Utah territory; which it is feared, will eventuate in open war between the Mormons and the United States government.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.—We are indebted to Mr. Jona C. White of the Custom House for the following comparative table of receipts for duties:

October, 1866	$503,857 91
October, 1865	283,228 43
Increase	$220,629 48

These receipts are in gold—and they show a very considerable extension of the foreign commerce of this city.

THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.—We acknowledge our obligations to Messrs. N. A. Liambias, president, and A. Sambola, secretary, for an invitation to attend the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the "Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana," which will take place Sunday next, the 4th of the month.

A procession will be formed at the hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will proceed to the corner of Desire and Craps streets, where a beautiful Louisiana State flag will be presented to the association, in behalf of the generous ladies of the Third District, by Miss L. V. Saucier, as godmother, assisted by J. E. Valle, Esq., as godfather. The flag will be received by Dr. J. J. Castellanos in the name of the society; it will then be dedicated and blessed at the new church of St. Vincent de Paul, Third District, by the Rev. E. J. Poltier.

After marching through the principal streets of the city, the society will return to the hall to partake of refreshments. At night, there will be a private entertainment and dance at the hall.

THE WILL OF JAS. GALLIER.—An abstract of this document was published yesterday. It gives to his son, James Gallier, Jr., the whole of his property subject to a legacy of a house and lot on Carondelet street—a very valuable piece of property—five thousand dollars in specie, and all articles of virtu, books, papers and monies in the hands of his bankers in Europe. This will present a knotty question for the discussion of the lawyers and the decision of the probate, and, probably, the Supreme Court. If the wife died first, then the son inherits as the only heir-at-law of his father. If the husband, or testator, died first, then the heirs of the wife, who was his second wife, and not the mother of James Gallier, Jr., inherit the portion left to her by the will. We take it for granted that no human testimony can ever be produced to prove which one of the two died first, by the sinking of the Evening Star. Consequently, the question has to be solved by an appeal to the presumptions of law, involving, likewise, the intricate questions of medical jurisprudence.

A BOOK ABOUT COTTON.—We have received from the office of the Metropolitan Record, New York, (at which it was printed) a very handsome volume of 250 pages, entitled "The Cotton Question—The production, export, manufacture, and consumption of cotton—a condensed treatise on cotton in all its aspects, agricultural, commercial and political. By Wm. J. Barbee, M. D., of De Soto county, Mississippi." This volume is prepared with great care by a gentleman of the South, "to the manner born," and designed for the benefit of all who desire information upon the various topics of which it treats.

The author has availed himself of all the information within his reach, whether contained in reports to Congress, agricultural and commercial journals, or coming directly from the lips of experienced planters. He has endeavored to present an exhaustive classification of all the matters of interest connected with cotton. He treats of the cotton zone of the world, and the cotton States of the South, showing the superiority of the latter to any other portion of the globe.

The geological features, forest productions, soils, climate, mineral productions, animals, wild flowers, edible fruits, and principal diseases, are noticed.

The culture of cotton occupies a chapter, divided into sections, giving minute details of the art from planting to ginning.

Tabular statements of the production and export of cotton, with some very caustic criticisms on the cotton tax imposed by the late Congress, form the themes of an entire chapter.

The manufacture of cotton, both in the United States and foreign countries, is next presented, and special attention directed to the increase of Southern manufactures.

The subject of cotton seed as a manure for the ground, as food for hogs and cattle, and as a fine source of oil, is not omitted.

The diseases of cotton are next treated of, illustrated by several cuts, showing pictures of insects destructive to cotton.

The labor question is briefly discussed; and the author, in conclusion, presents the opinions of Jefferson Davis, and other gentlemen of distinction, on this point.

To parties desiring the book sent by mail, it will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of one dollar and a half, forwarded to the publisher, John Mullaly, office of the Metropolitan Record, 424 Broome street, New York.

Our thanks are due the officers of the steamship Clinton for late Texas papers.

THE FRONTIER TO BE PROTECTED BY UNITED STATES CAVALRY.—We find the following important telegraphic dispatch in late Texas papers:

Austin, October 26, 1866.—Telegram from New Orleans, October 25, 1866:

To Hon. Jos. Throckmorton, Governor Throckmorton:

I have authority to put the whole of our cavalry force in Texas on the frontier as rapidly as possible. I will also concentrate a full regiment at Austin for the Northern frontier.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. (Signed)

NORTHERN MEN IN THE SOUTH.

A Northern newspaper commences an article on the subject of "Northern men in the South," by saying that "of the considerable number of Northern men who, at the close of the war, either remained in the South, or went thither for the purpose of cultivating the soil, or engaging in other legitimate business, most of them have prospered; some have large fortunes in growing crops or in well founded commercial relations; a few have barely made expenses, others have failed. Sensible men in the South have already learned that the hope and prosperity of the country are greatly dependent on immigration from the North. Capitalists will not risk their money where their persons would be unsafe. The prostrate planters, merchants and manufacturers have experienced the full weight of the folly that repels the introduction of men and money from the North, and they are becoming less inclined to inquire into the political faith, but look more to the financial and practical force of the new settler."

Could it be supposed that this paragraph is taken from the New York Tribune, a paper which, day after day, tries to persuade its readers that the lives of Union men are unsafe in the South, and that Northern men are insulted, proscribed, and even murdered, whenever they venture to engage in commercial or agricultural enterprises! Yet such is the fact, strange as it may appear. That such a confession should have made its way into the columns of the Tribune can only be accounted for by that irrepressible force of truth through which it sometimes develops itself in very unexpected quarters. In spite of the daily declarations of the Tribune correspondent that a general massacre of Union men is contemplated in the South; that a freedman has been insulted in one parish, and a Northern planter warned away from another parish, it is now admitted that most of the Northern men who remained in the South, or came hither after the war have prospered, and that many of them have made large fortunes. The Southern people who but yesterday, were so hostile to the Union that they would not permit "Yankees" to come among them, are now clamoring for immigration, and vociferous for Northern capital. The people who took an exquisite delight in assassinating Union men, are now little inclined to inquire into the political faith of the new-comers, "but look more to their financial and practical force." Wonderful transformation! So extraordinary a metamorphosis of character, and opinion, and conduct, has never before been witnessed in the history of the world.

But this is not all. The Tribune goes on to say that "prescription is unpaying; starvation and nakedness are, therefore, working conviction where the logic of bayonets failed to convince. * * * The people, even in the South, are growing sick on promises, and lean on hopes deferred. They must have bread, and, failing to obtain it through presidential reconstruction, come now, with a direct and reasonable appeal to the great North, beseeching it to send down men and money to purchase and cultivate lands, to open mines, establish factories, give labor to the idle, and food to the starving. In parts of Georgia, Texas and Arkansas, meetings of citizens have been held, and resolutions passed inviting immigration, and pledging protection to Northern men who may settle in those communities."

If the Tribune had said "congressional" instead of "Presidential reconstruction," it would have come nearer to a true description of Southern sentiment. But we can let that pass. The great radical organ has at last got a glimpse of the truth, and begins to see that the Southern people are really reasoning human beings, and not gibbering idiots, or raving lunatics. It discovers, what is the fact, that we have tired of all this clatter of "reconstruction" and all this chaffering about terms, and that conditions of one kind or another as to representation in Congress, are of little moment to a people who are struggling to gain their daily bread and to accommodate themselves to the exigencies of a new social condition. And in this connection the Tribune quotes the following from the Richmond Enquirer:

Immigrants from the North, of the substantial sort, will not only find an amicable reception here, but a *welcome*. The South is greatly in need of capital to re-establish its industry and develop its great resources. We want the capital to come, but we want the *capitalists* to come with it. Of all the ills that can afflict a country, *absenteeism* is the worst. To have our State under mortgage to New York; to have our productive properties owned there, and to have our merchants and farmers and manufacturers paying enormous annual tributes of interest, to be spent not here, but in the North, is to make the South what England has made of Ireland. We do not want absenteeism—we want the income derived from the capital employed here to be spent here, and therefore we want capitalists as well as capital to come among us. We doubt whether the Southern people would not do better rather to struggle with their difficulties as best they may, relying wholly upon their own resources, and developing as these increase, than to seek loans which will drain away our life blood forever, through the evils of absenteeism. But if capitalists will come among us and take hold of enterprises here, and will spend their revenues here, we are impelled by every consideration of necessity, and of prudence and wisdom, to give them a warm and hearty welcome.

All of which has been said over and over again in the CRESCENT. We are glad that it begins to take effect at last.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The fact that the daily reports of mortality in this paper are discontinued, implies that, in the opinion of the Board of Health, at least, there is no longer any danger of an epidemic visitation. The deaths by cholera have dwindled to an insignificant number, and the advanced state of the season precludes the possibility of an outburst of yellow fever. The history of the cholera of the present year in New Orleans, furnishes some instructive points for consideration. Its approach was greatly dreaded, and with reason, because until it was almost upon us, no precautionary measures had been taken, either to avert it or to mitigate its anticipated ravages. The ordinance providing for the organization of the effective machinery of the Board of Health, was suffered to lie over from week to week, and was finally passed only under the irresistible pressure of an exasting public opinion. Soon afterwards the cholera made its appearance. Whether or not it made its way through the quarantine; whether or not it was developed by the action of general causes, against which no quarantine could prove effective, are questions which we shall not now discuss. They are interesting and important questions, it is true; but we leave them, for the present, to those whose duty it is to investigate them.

But, we cannot omit to give the credit which is due to the Board of Health and to the health officers for the energy and zeal with which they combated the disease after it made its appearance. Of course we do not mean to say that we approve of every act that was done, or that we believe that soda water and fish more than twelve hours old, or the refuse of refineries and distilleries are morbific agents. As to the sanitary aspects of these questions, we can leave them open without detracting from the praise which is really due to the board and its officers for averting a dreadful epidemic from this community. The type of cholera which has prevailed in this city during the present year was of a very aggravated kind, showing that the morbific agency was extremely intense. The disease soon spread to all parts of the city, showing that the same agency was widely diffused. In a short time the number of deaths reached forty-four for one day; but from this point the mortality rapidly declined until it became so small as almost to escape observation. If we take into consideration the total number of deaths by cholera amounting to about 1200, we might say that there has been an epidemic in the city. But certainly the ravages of the disease have been so small compared with our apprehensions, and it has been so limited in its range, that popular opinion would deny to it any epidemical characteristics.

To what are we indebted for this immunity? We believe sincerely that we owe it to the comparatively thorough system of purification which was adopted by the health officers. No fact in medical history is more surely demonstrated than that filth of all kinds is favorable to a development and propagation of the choleraic influences; and that proper hygienic precautions can limit, if not entirely avert the ravages of the disease. The phenomena presented by the cholera of 1866 in New York and New Orleans will, hereafter, be cited in corroboration of this doctrine. It is, therefore, with great surprise that we have seen the action of one branch of the council on a proposition to rescind that section of the health ordinance which places a working power in the hands of the Board of Health. The cholera, it is true, has subsided; but in order that the subsidence shall be permanent, it is necessary to persevere in the system which has already been found so efficacious. There can be no doubt that the morbific influences are still rife around us, and may become flagrant whenever favorable conditions occur. We cannot infer immunity from the approach of winter. It is well known that cholera is not confined to the warm season. Indeed, it has never before this year prevailed in this city, as an epidemic, except during the autumn and winter. In 1832, it appeared in the month of October, and in 1848, in the month of December. We can be sure of keeping it down, only by continuing to observe a rigid system of hygienic precautions; such as have been hitherto enforced by the health officers. If we abandon the system now, we may pay dearly for it, in a renewed and more aggravated outburst of cholera.

But it is not alone to guard against cholera that the health officers are needed. It is their duty to establish general sanitary regulations, looking to the preservation of the public health. That duty might possibly be performed by the ordinary municipal officers, but it never has been satisfactorily performed by such persons. The health officers are men of scientific education and attainments; men whose profession it is to know what is injurious to health and what is innocuous. Whilst they are capable of ascertaining what is really deleterious, they are not apt to fall into the mistake of supposing every disagreeable thing to be a sanitary nuisance, and thereupon to interfere with and embarrass the legitimate business and industry of the community. In short, it is proper that supervision of the public health should be intrusted to just such men, and that it should not be imposed on men who have enough to do to attend to their regular municipal duties. For these reasons we hope that the council will not repeal the ordinance providing for health officers.

Amusements.

THE VARIETIES.—Shakspeare's "As You Like It," was creditably given last night, but as the play has been several times repeated we shall not now speak of it. To-night the "Lady of Lyons," and the "Loan of a Lover."

THE ACADEMY.—The variety of entertainments with which the public of this city have grown so familiar at the above-named institution were reproduced last night. To-night there will be a new bill.

THE ST. CHARLES.—"Rocambole" is having a decided run at this theater, and as it continues to draw good houses for the season, we presume this last translation of the sensational drama will be continued until the arrival of the opera troupe.

THE OPERA.—The Ghioni and Susini Italian Opera Company, now on their way to this city, opened in Mobile on Monday evening last, with Verdi's grand opera "Ernani." The Tribune says of the performance:

It was, in every respect, very creditable and highly superior to the one given by this company when last in Mobile. The chorus and orchestra have been largely increased, and therefore better able to give the works of the great masters with much more effect. The principal roles were filled by M'me Ghioni, Sigs. Irfre, Marra and Susini, all of whom performed their roles admirably well, and merited the showers of applause they frequently received.

"Ernani," unlike most of Verdi's works, is of that character which takes immensely with the hearer. It is grand, sublime and full of melody. Signor Irfre made his first appearance before a Mobile audience in the highly difficult role of *Ernani*, and achieved a decided triumph. His role has never been sung on any lyric stage with more power and effect. The voice of Signor Irfre is strong and yet sweet, powerful and yet melodious. He is young and very fine looking, and acts with vigor and energy. He made a very good impression on the numerous audience.

M'me Ghioni, Signor Marra and Susini we have had here before, and can but add praises. M'me Ghioni was in fine voice, and sang "Ernani Involami" with much precision and grace. Her intonation was perfect to extreme, and her acting was dignified and fully worthy of an artist of her rank.

Signor Marra made an excellent *Charles V*, and Signor Susini the best of *Silvas*. The latter artist was in splendid voice, and sang his aria, "Infelice," wonderfully well. The efforts of all artists, chorus and orchestra were crowned with success, and the opera went off smoothly, and gave great satisfaction.

We are requested to state that seats for the "single nights," as distinguished from the subscription nights, are for sale at the box office of the St. Charles Theater from and after to-day.

Florence Maryatt dedicates her novel "Too Good for Him," to her husband. Nothing personal meant of course.

Dr. Mary Walter, the Bloomer, says that woman nowadays is overworked and her vitality exhausted in carrying around a dry goods store on her person.

The cotton mills of England are announced to be running on full time and consuming quite as much cotton as they did before the rebellion.

THE HANLON BROTHERS.—The Hanlon brothers will appear at the Academy of Music on Saturday the 3d inst., instead of to-day as previously advertised. These brothers are described as "the champion gymnasts of the nineteenth century." They will be a valuable addition to the Academy's already large corps of acrobatic and pantomimic celebrities, and their mammoth variety organization.

COMPO.—Hyams, of the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, announces that he is coming to the fair here. He will be welcome.

Cotton has been grown with marked success in Southern Kansas, and farmers there have no doubt it might be made a very profitable crop.

DIED:

On Wednesday morning, the 31st of October, at 8 o'clock, JOHN FRANCIS SESSNEN, son of Patrick Sessnen and Cecilia O'Brien, aged 21 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 60 Constance street, between Prytania and Thalia.

New York papers will please copy.

Silks! Silks!

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.

135 ..... Canal Street 135

Will open to-day and to-morrow, the largest and most elegant line of SILKS ever imported into this market, and which will be sold at cost of importation.

The ladies and all in want of SILKS of any kind are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.

New Orleans, November 1, 1866.

Men's and Boy's Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail—At Low Prices.

TULANE BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, November 1.

We are receiving a Large Stock of Men's and Boys' FINE, FASHIONABLE and LOW PRICE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. Also, a full assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under Clothing, Shirts, Ladies' Valises, Bags and Ladies' Satchels, Trunks, Wholesale and Retail, at low prices.

Louisiana State notes taken at par.

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

Deringer Pistols.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO. AG'TS FOR HENRY DERINGER

PHILADELPHIA, October 4th, 1866.

I have this day appointed Messrs. A. B. Griswold & Co., of New Orleans, Sole Agents for the sale of my Pistols in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Dealers in any of these States can obtain them from Messrs. A. B. Griswold & Co. at my lowest wholesale rates, and my full guarantee accompanies every Pistol of my manufacture sold by them.

HENRY DERINGER.

Referring to the above card from Mr. Deringer, we would caution the public against imitations of his celebrated Pistols, and notify them that a complete assortment of the GENUINE DERINGER will always be kept on hand, by

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., Corner Canal and Royal streets.

Toby & Bro.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

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ALBUMS, ETC., IN EXTENSIVE VARIETY.

Meeting of Ship Agents —AND— BROKERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29th, 1866.

At a meeting called for six o'clock this evening, at the office of Messrs. Ashbridge, Degan & Co., George A. Fosdick being called upon to act as Chairman and W. R. Buddendorff as Secretary, the following SHIP AGENTS and BROKERS were present, and unanimously adopted the subjoined statement and agreement:

LOVELL & BAILEY,	represented by	Jas. T. Lovell.
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO.,	do.	do. Wm. Creevy.
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO.,	do.	do. Chas. W. Fox.
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO.,	do.	do. Jos. M. Pomingues.
MEEKER, KNOX & CO.,	represented by	Wm. Knox.
MEEKER, KNOX & CO.,	do.	do. A. J. Macauley.
ZEREGA & CO.,	do.	do. Alfred Zerega.
ZEREGA & CO.,	do.	do. Albert Zerega.
ZEREGA & CO.,	do.	do. Thos. C. Jenkins.
MACRY & CO.,	do.	do. Robson Macry.
JOS. KELLEY,	do.	do. Joseph Kelley.
THORNDYKE & NORTON,		do. W. H. Thorndyke.
THORNDYKE & NORTON,		do. Norton.
ASHBRIDGE, DEGAN & CO.,		do. J. H. Ashbridge.
GEO. A. FOSDICK,	do.	do. Geo. A. Fosdick.
W. R. BUDDENDORFF,	do.	do. W. R. Buddendorff.
GEO. W. HYNSON & CO.		

Inasmuch as the exports of Cotton, Tobacco, and other Produce from the port of New Orleans are at present only about one-fourth as great as they were in and previous to 1859, and whereas this fact not only gives employment to only a proportionate amount of tonnage, and diminishes to a like extent the revenue of Ship Agents and Brokers, whose expenses are now fully double what they were at the period above named, while Freights are barely ruling as high as then;

Therefore, the undersigned, Agents and Brokers for sailing craft coming to this port, in view of the above mentioned facts, deem themselves justifiable in claiming and keeping the whole of the FIVE PER CENT. commissions paid them by vessels.

The business in its present limited state will barely support those engaged in it when retaining the full commission. Were Freights ruling at rates compared with the present enhanced prices of Cotton and other Produce, Brokers in which articles outside the same per centage as Brokerage, viz. dry goods in shipments would be made up by the increased rates of Freight, but by referring to our Price Currents, it is evident that, as before stated, Freights have barely ruled at average former rates.

Hoping that the commercial community will perceive the justice of our pretensions, we hereby pledge ourselves not to return from and after the first day of November next, any part of our outward freight commissions of 5 per cent. to any shipper or shippers, shipmasters, owners or others, under any pretense or shape whatever, except as heretofore done between brokers.

Any party subscribing to this agreement and violating the spirit of the same, shall be stigmatized as unworthy of credit or consideration.

On motion, Messrs. Knox, Ashbridge, Lovell and Creevy were appointed a committee to wait upon consignees and agents of foreign vessels to obtain their co-operation.

[Signed]	
Meeker, Knox & Co.,	Lovell & Bailey,
Creevy, Nickerson & Co.,	W. R. Buddendorff,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	G. W. Hynson & Co.,
Joseph Kelley,	Macry & Co.,
John Meggett,	Thorndyke & Norton,
Ashbridge, Degan & Co.,	Zerega & Co.,
Thiele, Sailer & Co.,	Sibley, Galon & Co.

W. R. BUDDENDORFF, Acting Secretary.

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.

NO. 5 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Removal.

THEO. A. JAMES,

IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS,

Has Removed to No. 42 Natchez street,

(One door from the corner of Camp street.)

Carpet Warehouse,

19 ..... CHARTRES STREET 19

We have just received per steamship Mexican a large invoice of English Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Rugs, etc. Floor Oil Cloths lately received, of all widths and styles. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Drugs, Oils, Sash Rods, Hair Cloth, Ocean Matting and Mats, etc., Curtain Materials, Lamps, Gimps, Cornices, Bands, etc., all offered at the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

To The Public.

In June last Mr. Monroe directed me to order 500 kegs boat spikes, saying that he had sold them to the wharf contractors. At his request I went to Mr. Pike, City Surveyor, and got the dimensions. That done I went to New York for the spikes. Upon their arrival here I sent 100 kegs to Messrs. Baker, Hillman & Co., Wharf Contractors. They rejected all but 27 kegs. The balance of the 500 kegs I put in our warehouse. A draft of $225 was drawn on Monroe & Redington by Offutt, McAnerney & Co. in favor of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, which I paid when presented. The above draft was in part payment of the 500 kegs spikes. In July a gentleman came into my office, and stated that he wanted 600 kegs railroad spikes, and wanted to know if I had them. I told him I had not, but if he would give me the order I would guarantee that they would be here in 60 days, and that I thought I could get him 100 kegs in 15 days. He said that he wanted them at once, and would pay any price for them. I told him I was very sorry we did not have them, and again requested him to leave me his order, which he declined doing, and left the office, saying that he would call again. I immediately went to the City Hall and told Mr. Monroe the conversation I had with the party about the railroad spikes, and at the same time asked him if we had not better order 1000 kegs on our own responsibility and run the risk of selling them. Mr. Monroe consulted, and remarked as the same time that if we were sure that with them on hand he could borrow $10,000 to pay for them. I ordered the spikes and they came.

I could not dispose of them to any one, and consequently they were thrown on our hands. On or about the 1st September, Offutt, McAnerney & Co. drew on me for balance due (then of $12,136 27, for railroad and boat spikes. Placed in my hands for payment by Pike, Lapeyre & Brother. I went to see Mr. Pike and told him that we were not prepared to pay the draft that day. He then asked me to accept it at three days' sight, which I did. At dinner table I told Mr. Monroe that I had accepted the draft at three days' sight. The day the draft was due, I begged Mr. Monroe to try and get the money to take it up. He told me to go and see Mr. Creevy and Mr. McLeod. I did, but failed to get the amount. About 1 o'clock of the same day I met Mr. Monroe on the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, and asked him to go and see Mr. McCoard himself, which he did, and told him that he wanted $12,000 to take up a note due that day. Mr. McCoard told him that he could not spare the amount, telling him, however, that he (Mr. McC.) would take Mr. Monroe and introduce him to Mr. Williams, President of the Louisiana National Bank. Mr. Monroe declined going, but requested that I should go. Mr. McCoard then told Mr. Monroe that he would introduce him to Mr. John Pemberton, President of the Merchants' Insurance Company, and that he (Mr. P.) might lend him the amount. Mr. Monroe declined going to see Mr. Pemberton, but suggested that I should go with Mr. McCoard to see him. I did so, and Mr. Pemberton told me that he could not let us have any money for two or three weeks. It was then 2 o'clock.

I went to see Mr. Pike, the holder of the note, and asked him to hold it until the following day, and, if he would do so, I would pay him three thousand dollars on account. Mr. Pike agreed to hold the note until the following day. I then went to see Mr. Creevy and told him what I had done, and asked him to loan me the money to pay Mr. Pike, which he did. At dinner, Mr. Monroe asked me what I did about the note, and I told him that Mr. Pike had agreed to hold it until the following day, and that I had borrowed three thousand dollars from Mr. Creevy and gave it to Mr. Pike. The next day the note was protested for non-payment. I then telegraphed to New York, requesting an extension of a week, which was granted by telegram to Mr. Pike to hold on. I urged Mr. Monroe to make some effort to get the money to take the note up, but Mr. Monroe made none, and, consequently, the note remained unpaid. We had on hand about thirteen thousand dollars worth of goods, which I offered as collateral for the amount, but could not get it. Mr. Monroe refused to accept the offer, giving as his reason for the refusal, that the note would not be protested in court. About the first of October Mr. McAnerney arrived here, and urged Mr. Monroe for a week, to get the money to take up the note, as it placed his house in a very embarrassing position. Mr. Monroe went to Mr. Robinson, cashier of the City National Bank, and asked him for the amount. Mr. Monroe came for me, and I went to his office, and he told me the conversation he had with Mr. Robinson; that Mr. Robinson had promised to let him have at least six thousand dollars. Mr. Monroe encouraged me to make application to Mr. Robinson in writing, stating the amount wanted, and the security, as hard to give, which I did. The above conversation took place in Mr. McAnerney's presence. *Yet Mr. Monroe testified in court that he never gave me any knowledge of the existence of the note until it was presented in court.*

We were unsuccessful in getting money to take the note up. Mr. McAnerney then proposed that we should return him all the spikes we had on hand, at the New York cost price, and he would give us our note. I told Mr. Monroe the proposition of Mr. McAnerney, remarking, at the same time, that if he (Mr. M.) accepted the proposition, we would lose from $4000 and $5000. He asked me what I thought of it, and I told him if it were left to me, I would not accept it. There the matter dropped for that day. The following morning, (Monday,) Mr. Monroe requested me to accept Mr. McAnerney's proposition, and return him the spikes, which I did. Mr. McAnerney's claim on us was $6150 27, and I returned him $10,600 worth of spikes, at the New York cost price—overpaying his claim over $4500, notwithstanding the fact that I had already paid out in Freights, Drayage, Insurance, etc., $600, making a loss of over $5,000. Yet Mr. Monroe goes into bankruptcy expecting to share the profits, but the losses, as he said to Court, to divide and bargain for, or take into consideration. *Mr. Monroe also testified in Court that the Copartnership was formed in March;* when, in fact, it was formed between the 1st and 5th of June—two months later. Mr. Monroe reported that I had goods in the hands of Hewitt, Swisher & Co., Galveston, in my individual name. Their account sales prove to the contrary; every dollar's worth of goods in the hands of H. S. & Co were to the credit of Monroe & Redington.

Is it probable that if the goods were in my name, that H., S. & Co. would pay the drafts of Monroe & Redington? All the drafts that were drawn on H., S. & Co. were drawn by Monroe & Redington, and all the proceeds of the drafts by Monroe & Redington, with one exception, were paid—and the action of Mr. Monroe prevented the payment of that. All the drafts drawn on H., S. & Co., and purchased by Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, and placed to the credit of Monroe & Redington in their hands, were paid, with the exception of one for $180 and one for $600, and they were protested in Galveston for non-acceptance and non-payment, and returned to Pike, Lapeyre & Brother. At the investigation, J. H. New, the attorney for Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, said that there was nothing in the hands of H., S. & Co. to meet the drafts, and that I knew it when they were drawn. J. H. New is very much mistaken, and must have been misinformed. There was, at the time the drafts were drawn, more than enough to meet them, and strong enough, sufficient there still, notwithstanding what Mr. New may say to the contrary. Messrs. Hewit, Swisher & Co. have still in their possession 200 kegs boat spikes, unsold, which are worth, at the cost price laid down in New Orleans, $2500. At the spikes sold in Galveston have brought $15 per keg. If the 200 kegs still unsold should bring the same price, it will be worth $3000 more than they were sold for $12 per keg. $6 cents per pound—that would have with H., S. & Co. $4500, less expenses. So it will be readily seen that there is more than sufficient to meet the two drafts returned protested.

And now, after the foregoing exposition of all the transactions with which my name has been coupled, I appeal to the whole community, of which I have heretofore been esteemed an honorable member, whether or not my direction can be attached to my name more than would be consequent upon any merchant engaged in a mercantile affair, the result of which has fallen short of his current expectations. That the prosecution so recently urged against me was unwarrantable and unjust, is fully and incontrovertibly sustained by the verdict of the First District Court of this city, who, in its moral and legal discretion, has pronounced me so free and unimpeachable as any citizen of the Union.

That I have been made the victim of local power and political influence, is simply carried out and established by the fact that my former partner, and my principal prosecutor, is the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, John T. Monroe, who secure in the prestige and immunity granted him by his said position, scrupled not to use as the consequences that might accrue from his persecution of an humble citizen, who could no influence but the dignity of his name, and who is powerless to resist the current of odium against himself, which is impelled by so powerful an adversary.

THOS. REDDINGTON.

New Orleans, October 30, 1866.

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(WHITE HOUSE.)

157 ..... Canal Street 157

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Their BACK SALOON is extensively enlarged and finely decorated.

Customers will find in their

SAMPLE ROOM

All the conveniences, with the choice of the best

LIQUORS AND WINES IMPORTED,

—SUCH AS—

COGNACS,
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SHERRY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

AND OF THE MOST RENOWNED BRANDS.

—DEALT OF—

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Cloaks! Cloaks!! Cloaks!!!

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

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

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

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

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

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STOP THAT AWFUL COUGH

With Davis's WILD CHERRY AND TAR, Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, or any Other Remedy,

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Our goods are of the best quality. All our Diamond Work is of our own manufacture.

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