New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT
is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $10; Half yearly, $5; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 "	35 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	55 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	37 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	46 "	80 "	110 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	95 "	125 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	61 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	68 "	118 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	450 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	230 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	250 "	440 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	270 "	470 "	700 "
Sixteen	105 "	195 "	290 "	500 "	1,000 "

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT
is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $3 per annum, in advance; or half-yearly and quarterly, at the rate of $2 for copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$5 net	$9 net	$12 net	$20 net	$30 net
Two	9 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five	18 "	32 "	42 "	70 "	110 "
Six	20 "	35 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Seven	23 "	40 "	55 "	90 "	140 "
Eight	25 "	45 "	60 "	100 "	150 "
Nine	27 "	50 "	65 "	110 "	160 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	70 "	120 "	180 "

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1866.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1866.

The "starry rain" which is expected to come off to-night is the exciting talk just now. A few years ago everybody would have supposed that the meteoric was coming, as a great comet with an enormous tail would strike the ball on which we at present reside, and knock it into pieces, and the people into Heaven or Hades; but it didn't. Now the wise or the unwise, I know not which, tell us to get ourselves into proper shape to depart this life, as the skies will rain fire balls, and the "Elements will melt with fervent heat and the Heavens will pass away as a scroll;" the time having come in which the Scripture shall be fulfilled.

The meteoric showers or shooting stars which come in great numbers during the coming night, is looked upon by the science of this region of the country, as probably the most magnificent sight man ever saw; and so great is the interest felt in it, that the fire-bells are ordered to be rung on successive strokes three times, when the "show commences," so as to awaken the sleepers and give all an opportunity of beholding the beauty of the firmament in "Sunday clothes." What a night for an artist will be this city when the stars begin to throw themselves at each other. Man, woman, boy, girl, husband, wife, brother, sister, lover and sweetheart is rushing for the roof, or window, the latter persons certainly in their daily attire, as they ordinarily keep late hours, but the others may, perchance, have retired, and being suddenly summoned by the fire alarm to witness the conflagration, might, in their dreamy moments present themselves in garments of purity, which, considering the promiscuous and varied assembly who would issue from any of the hotels there, would excite the "fancy" of an increased audience, detracting thereby from the beauty of the "show," and lending variety to the scene, as well as rendering the spectators decidedly uncomfortable from the severe attacks of chills and fever caused by the frolicsome of a November night, and the mortification of being known and discovered to possess presence of mind enough when in danger, to get inside of their clothes.

The meeting of the Fortieth Congress is looked forward to with considerable anxiety by all who are friends of the Southern people. It is a question very frequently debated, whether the South can, with justice to themselves, accept the constitutional amendment and then whether they think representation of sufficient consequence to throw aside the injustice which they may consider they do to themselves, and accept it on the ground of policy. Opinions are very much even between those who are equally well disposed toward the South. Judge Reagan's letter being quoted on one side, and the almost unanimous voice of the press on the other. It is a question after all that the people of the North are not qualified to answer, for they do not possess the experience, and consequently the feelings that the people of the South do. The Northerners cannot appreciate the feeling of wounded pride which the Southerners would have in advocating a measure which would their machine the very men on whom the masses relied to carry them through their late struggle, and because they had been unsuccessful from overpowering numbers, they are to be forsaken by their friends who had taken quite as active a part in the war, only in a different or subordinate station. Now, on the other hand, it is held that the next Congress will be even more radical than the last one, and if the South reject the amendment, more obnoxious conditions will be substituted for what is now thought to be a very generous offer for the return of the excluded States. It is a matter of no surprise whatever that the majority of the people of both sections think very differently on this important topic. The Southerners take the view that they reported to arms to test the question of right of secession. The Northerners resisted it on the ground that the action of the South was rebellion against the United States government. The South, being defeated, has forever set at rest that always heretofore, undecided question, and now, after spending blood and money to keep the States united, the same Congress refuses admission to properly qualified representatives. It is certainly amusing to read and hear the arguments, pro and con, respecting the two policies of reconstruction; but one thing is quite sure, that the majority, and a very large one, too, of the Northern people have committed themselves to immediate admission of the excluded States on their adopting the amendment, and it therefore rests with the South what disposition is made of this very contradictory and vexatious question. What I can say positively is, that the South has very strong friends here, who take both sides of the issue, and it will give very great satisfaction to equal numbers here whether the message is accepted or rejected. Georgia has spoken; some are satisfied, others are dissatisfied—so that the best way to dispose of the question is for the Southern States to do just what they consider best for themselves.

Business continues very dull; many thought that when the election was over trade would revive, but we have so soon finished a State election that we are obliged to take up the interests of a character of election which occurs next month. Now some are looking with confidence for the next Legislature to shake the hand of governors, which they hold is of no use except to swindle the public, while others oppose such action on the ground of the necessity of the board to care for canny investments.

Mercantile affairs are somewhat active in consequence of the absence of incredulous business, which has attributed to raise the standard of speculation, and when one man makes a few dimes he tells his neighbor, who thinks he will try it—so time goes for a "try." A country merchant came to town a few weeks second finding his way unusual, and he thought he will, as a large firm was pushing for a dollar on the turn of a month's work, and after paying two hundred shares stock for his share he realized $5,000 and left for home to try business in his results, which, of course, will send them crazy to take a "hand;" but ten to one the very man who comes "recommended" by successful speculators will return home very disappointed. Speculation is a business for New York's hard place, or "you will be not gold that glitters." It is not a business certainly that encouraged "free" anything out of Wall street, but when it is, it is but thrown out as an unusual "bone" to the "blue up" on the "Exchange." LYNX AND EARS.

Editorial Paragraphs.

We need hardly remind our readers that the great fair opens at the Agricultural Grounds to-day. It is the duty of every citizen to do a generous share toward securing the success of the enterprise and giving it all desirable *eclat*.

The Presbyterian Index alludes to Christ Church, in this city, as having been ingeniously contrived so as to prevent the largest possible number of the congregation from seeing or hearing what goes on about the pulpit.

The Richmond Times emphatically denies that the people of the South entertain any prejudice against Northern men, *per se*. In the ranks of the famous Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, says the Times, were many Northerners, and one of the best soldiers we ever saw, who was never known to shirk a fight, was a Connecticut schoolteacher in the 12th Virginia Infantry.

There is a praiseworthy project on foot to restore the old church in Hampton, Va. The antiquary owes it to the historic past of Virginia to restore this monument of colonial days to something of its former condition.

The office of representative to the Massachusetts legislature, to which Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Cambridge, has recently been elected, is the first which he has ever received directly from the people, save an election to the constitutional convention of 1854.

In view of the defection of the Chicago Times, the Washington Republican says it is satisfied now, as it always has been, that the Democratic party went to Philadelphia for no other purpose than to obtain place and power, and not on account of any love they have for President Johnson or the policy of the administration; that if the copperheads of the Chicago Times stripe had not thrust themselves upon the Philadelphia Convention, and intruded themselves into every town, city, county, district and State convention, and afterwards to poison the politics of each State against the administration and in favor of extreme radicalism, the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson would ere this have been vindicated and recognized at the polls by the honest American people. The misrepresentation of such infamous journals has retarded restoration and produced the present misunderstanding between the President and Congress.

The Lynchburg News remarks that the disgrace inflicted on Massachusetts, and on the American Congress, by the election of "Spoon Butler" to a seat in that body is only partially atoned by the intelligence of the election of two negroes to the legislature, one from Charleston and one from Boston. This fact furnishes a slight indication of returning self-respect, and shows that they are determined to have a more respectable delegation in the legislature than in Congress.

The Southern press, generally speaking, regard the probable election of Horace Greeley to the United States Senate with considerable favor. His recent expressions on the side of toleration and humanity have made him in any friends among the conservatives in all parts of the country.

A number of physicians in Paris have decided that steady employment on sewing machines is exceedingly detrimental to the health and morals of the female operators. The objection is only to those machines which are worked by the feet. Who will discover a motor less objectionable?

The Petersburg Express says that Southern men are enlisting in the 12th Infantry, stationed in that city.

Prentice says unless the Associated Press improves its dispatches, we shall have to abbreviate its title and call it the Ass Press.

Emma Maddern has been a great attraction to the theater-goers of Montgomery.

The Boston Post, hitherto regarded as among the most orthodox of Democratic papers, and defenders of Southern rights, announces itself in favor of giving suffrage to the negroes on the same terms as it is given to the whites.

The New York Post hears from Washington that a few Republican members of Congress are usurping themselves with a movement to "stave off"—that is to say to deny—the suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia, and that among the leaders of the movement are members who do not hesitate to demand negro suffrage in the Southern States.

The Washington Star, of the 16th, says:

Throughout the history of American politics no exhibition of impudence of perfidy is that of the Democratic party leaders, in their conduct towards the South in the late elections, is now here on record. The upshot of their selfish policy is that they have rendered the President utterly powerless to stand between the South and the schemes of the extreme radical leaders. Fortunately it is yet in the power of the South to depose those leaders from the control of the policy of the Republican party in Congress. Her acceptance of the proposed constitutional amendment will accomplish that object beyond redemption, and in that way only can it be done.

Advices by the last steamer state that when John Bright was addressing a crowd in Dublin he was interrupted by such cries as "Fenianism forever," "Three cheers for Stephens," and "Hurrah for Lord Edward Fitzgerald."

The New York World of the 15th urges the President to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty and pardon, and says: "If the President had at any time previous to the elections published such an amnesty as we now recommend, the radicals would have pursued him with a noisy hue and cry for his leniency to rebels. But the time when such an outcry could do any mischief is past, and the President ought at once to relieve himself from all the embarrassments resulting from applications for individual pardons. We deem it important that he should publish such an amnesty now before the meeting of Congress, lest that body should repeal the section above quoted, and then deny the authority of the President to take any further action. The radicals want to keep the remaining cases as the only means they have left of terrifying the South into a ratification of the pending or some more objectionable constitutional amendment. The President should promptly take this weapon out of their hands.

Texas Intelligence.

The Sherman Star says large trains of emigrants are continually pouring through that place, seeking homes in the interior of Texas. The Star does not say where they are from, but we presume they are mostly Missourians and Arkansans.

Five companies of United States troops passed through Brenham recently on their way to the frontier. The Inquirer says they proved a God-send to the negroes, who bought their overcoats, pants, shoes, shirt, etc., etc., which were pressed upon them at any prices they were willing to give. The negroes there are now nearly all "Boys in Blue." The Inquirer says again:

Mr. Charles Flanders, formerly deputy marshal, died at Harrisburg on the 12th.

PASSENGERS FROM GALVESTON.—The steamship Alabama, W. T. Beckett commander, from Galveston Nov. 16th, has arrived at Brashear city with the following passengers:

J V Drake, lady and two children; Mr Holland and lady; Mrs Morris, child and servant; Mrs Magruder, Mrs Giving, Messrs Posey, Tetherly, Nelson, Rutherford, Barnes, Chaney, Kirkpatrick, Meyers, Kofer, Sogress, Hand Allen, Levy, Friedberg, Mindle, Kaiser, McKnight, Haines, Terry, Burney, Jackson, Lash, Garret, Cooper, Akers, Gregory, Gray, Tuggle, Avery, Clay, Reykes, Freeman, Campbell, Thompson Holmes, Jones, St Clair, Herbert, Mcclaine, Wellborn, Wilson, Jeffrey and son, Duvall, Riddle, Bufort, O Barnes, Rosenthall, Wood, Hewitt, Lockwood, and eleven on deck.

A Boston correspondent of the Louisville Courier went to hear—to see, rather—Anna Dickinson, the other day, and his orthodox Southern ideas became somewhat demoralized. He says:

Anna is a sprightly little cuss, and has a voice that would charm the birds off the bushes. Taken as a whole, she is exceedingly nice and pretty. I don't care if she did put Fred. Douglass, she is pretty, by jinks! She hurled her rejected bowlder at the audience as gracefully as David slung his little smooth stone at the giant. She was severe on President Johnson, comparing him to all the tyrants of any standing in ancient or modern history. She told about Dick Taylor's making Union men dig their own graves, and about Burk Blackburn's shooting two little Union girls. She brought up the God-send for the radicals, the New Orleans riots, and the Memphis massacre of school marms. In fact, she laid into the devil. I left wondering how a human female could be so beautiful and bewitching, and tell such whoppers.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.)

PARIS, Nov. 3, 1866.

The king of Saxony, before resigning himself to his fate in submitting to the hard terms laid down by Prussia, had applied to the emperor of the French and to the queen of England, hoping they would come to his assistance, but they have both turned a deaf ear to his entreaties, and King John is now consequently obliged to re-enter his capital in the position of under prefect to the king of Prussia.

King John has now returned to his capital, and he must have found some consolation in the hearty reception he received from his subjects. His majesty will henceforth be surrounded with Prussian soldiers, according to the treaty concluded with Prussia, so that he will be narrowly watched by the spies of Bismarck as if he were a captive in his own palace.

The news brought us from Vienna, would lead us to believe that the emperor of Austria has serious thoughts of taking his revenge for Sadowa sooner or later, as he has called to his aid Baron Von Beust, late Saxon minister, who has ever shown himself opposed to the policy of the Hohenzollerns.

There is such a dearth of diplomatic talent in Austria at the present moment, that the emperor has been obliged much against his will, to nominate a stranger and a protestant prime minister, a thing unheard of in the history of the Hapsburgs.

The nomination of Herr Von Beust will be anything but agreeable to the ultramontane party in Austria, but as they cannot find a man amongst their body fit to cope with the wily Prussian premier, they must be content to *faire bonne mine a mauvais jeu*, as we say in France; or in other words, to make the best of a bad job.

Public opinion in Austria not yet forgiven Prussia the defeat of Sadowa; it has approved the late loan of seventy five millions, contracted with Messrs. Rothschild to cover the expenses of reorganizing the army, and many fancy the nomination of Herr Von Beust is a sign that Austria no longer feels inclined to play second fiddle to Prussia in Germany.

The French Court is at present at St. Cloud, and will, it is thought, shortly proceed to Compiegne. There are still several rumors afloat respecting the health of the emperor, but it is very difficult to get at the truth; his majesty seems to have set politics aside, and his whole time seems to be taken up with the works at the *Champ de Mars* and the very many necessary reforms as regards the interior organization of the country.

No country in Europe, perhaps in the world, has so strikingly developed its resources within the last twenty years as this empire. It would be superfluous to inquire into the causes of this remarkable progress; how far it may, or may not be, owing to the untiring energy and iron will of the emperor. But the fact is there. In commerce, in manufactures, in mechanical skill, in agriculture, in every branch of industry, in every kind of fabric, in every kind of produce, in every kind of knowledge, in every kind of art, there has been continual, steady advance; and in the great friendly competition which, by the invitation of France, the whole civilized world is about to take part in next year, the other great nations, whether on this or on the other side of the Atlantic, will have to look to it and to make no ordinary efforts, if they do not wish to be eclipsed by their imperial hostess and rival.

We do not speak of Paris alone, where, thanks to the Devonshire activity of the most indefatigable prefect, Monsieur Haussmann, almost every house has been pulled down and rebuilt, almost every street has been demolished and remodeled, till Paris has become, by enchantment, as it were, an immense conglomeration of palaces of the finest hewn stone—of boulevards of majestic width and interminable length—of innumerable small squares, and of not a few gigantic public buildings, all very beautiful, very grand, but perhaps all too uniform and too monotonous to please a really artistic eye, which pines for something less regular and more picturesque.

The same thing can be said of the country in general—go whither you will, into whatever part of France you will, you see the same thing. Building is going on on all sides, even in small and obscure as well as large provincial towns, and the buildings are very substantial, too, and improving. The hitherto French castle, the glorious cathedral of mediæval times, the splendid palaces of the Renaissance, are being restored throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Look at her great sea-ports, look at her manufacturing or commercial towns, look at her agricultural districts, look at her enormous forests, look at her numerous watering-places—from Biarritz to Trouville, from Nice to Boulogne, from Vichy to Bagnieres—progress is everywhere visible.

Where all the money has come for all these increasing and gigantically extensive works we do not know. But very considerable if not colossal fortunes have been realized, and the wealth of France has certainly increased in proportion to the development of her energies, to augmentation of her trade, the improvement in her manufactures and the extension of her commerce. The *bon bourgeois*, who, with a revenue of some five or six thousand francs a year, was a few years ago considered a Crœsus, is now looked upon as something akin to a Lazarus, a poor beggar, who can cut but a very poor figure in society, and has unceasingly hard work to make both ends meet. This is the case even in the country and in the provinces.

What France most wants is the increase of her population—to be almost doubled—and, were it sensibly increased, there is no saying to what extent her resources and her wealth might not be developed.

Her mines, (we speak metaphorically,) so far from being worked out and exhausted, are lying idle for want of hands to work them. She has latent riches, which nothing but a lack of motive power prevents her bringing to the surface. There is not the material gold of California or Australia buried in her bosom; but there are treasures not less real which her shores are prepared to yield, so soon as she can bring laborers into the field to produce them by honest toil and intelligent enterprise. France cannot afford to colonize; on the contrary, she wants two to be born for one, in order to make her what she might be, and what, unless troublesome times arise, she will probably in a few generations become.

In Paris you must have at least some fifty thousand francs a year to be looked upon as any body or anything. There is no question that in Paris especially there is much of mere appearance, and that not a few are spending far beyond their income, living on capital, existing on monthly bills, dragging on for a short times a miserable existence on credit, but there is a good deal of substantial wealth, both in Paris and throughout the country, for all that.

The hounding down of the press still continues in France; the papers north of the capital are continually receiving warnings. The France Centrale published reports, with the malicious and manifest intention of spreading alarm respecting the emperor's health.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

WILLIAM C. COOK has removed to store No. 30 POYDRAS STREET, corner of Fulton.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

EVERETT LANE, (successor to H. B. Aucoin,) Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Brogans, has removed from No. 22 to No. 5 MAGAZINE street, near Canal, where E. B. Aucoin will be pleased to see his friends.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

W. H. H. WITHERELL, COMMISSION MERCHANT and DEALER in HIDES, LEATHER and WOOL, has removed his office to WITHERELL & CO., 30 and 32 New Levee street, Warehouse 33 Commerce street.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

The office of the TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY, (Louisiana Division,) has been removed to No. 134 Common street, second floor.

GEO. CLARK, Vice President.
W. R. ADAMS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

SIMON J. FLATOW & CO., from No. 91 Magazine street, to Nos. 123 and 125 NEW LEVEE, near GIROD street.

SIMON J. FLATOW & CO.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

WELLES, CHEW & CO. have removed to No. 13 NEW LEVEE STREET, place recently occupied by A. P. Cochrit.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

We have this day REMOVED late our new office, No. 116 CARONDELET STREET, (Up Stairs.)

KERN & SHEARER.

New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1866.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

FALLS, ALLISON & CO., from No. 99 Magazine street to No. 102 GRAVIER STREET, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

FALLS, ALLISON & CO.

REMOVED.....REMOVED.

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE has been removed to the Commercial Building, No. 62 and 64 Carondelet street, corner of Natchez, third day and evening. This is a full course, Commercial or Business College, in all its departments perfect.

This Institution has been established, the course of instruction extended; Books and Stores connected where money is received and paid; goods actually bought and sold, the books regularly posted for all at all times during the day; a Merchant, Book Keeper, Correspondent and Clerk, are practically performed by the student.

All persons interested in Commercial Education are respectfully invited to visit and examine the merits and advantages of this and its progressive branch, Telegraphy, at the above Office, or address GEORGE SOULE, New Orleans.

SECOND JUSTICES COURT—

OBO. H. BRAUGHN—Judge.
JOHN C. RUZAC—Constable.

The above Court has been removed to the corner of Commercial Place and St. Charles street. Entrance—26 Commercial Place.

COTTON TIES.

FASSMAN'S PATENT IRON TIES
FOR COTTON BALES.

My Button Ties are the first offered for sale to any extent in the South, and have been used by thousands of planters with universal approval. I have made a valuable improvement in the shape of my tie, which is now the best, most convenient, and most generally adopted for a Buckle Tie which, for simplicity, facilities and expedition of adjustment to bales of any or of no size, and for durability (in nothing is, I think, superior to any offered to the public.

The advantages of iron over rope for baling cotton are now so generally acknowledged. It attracts less moisture, is much more compact, is applied and fastened with much more rapidity, both in the country preparing and the to compressing at the sea ports, is more secure in case of fire, is stronger, and for strength is not impaired by time and exposure as that of rope. This last advantage has been strikingly manifested during the war. Thousands of bales of cotton have been lost by the rotting and breaking of rope, which could have been preserved if the iron had been used. In addition to this, it can be furnished nearly fifty per cent. cheaper than rope. The consequence of labor in the hemp growing States has reduced the supply of hemp to such an extent as to compel planters to rely exclusively upon India. Indeed, a sufficiency for baling a moderate cotton crop cannot be relied on at any price.

There arise not for the importation of a large quantity of the best English iron, and have made arrangements with Messrs Chambers & Latimer for the sale and delivery of my Ties.

SAM'L FASSMAN.

NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, July 7, 1866.

H. FASSMAN, ESQ.:

SIR—In January last I received from your press 1059 bales of cotton, of which about 100 were compressed and bound with your new iron ties. I can safely affirm that the cotton as found was received in better order than it generally comes from the Presses, that it stowed better, and enabled the ship to carry more than on any previous voyage.

The cotton when discharged from the ship in Liverpool was in better order than the rope bound cotton. It is highly prized by a ground rope, as the damp arising from the bale is no effect upon it, for it is well known by every practical man that damp does will not the rope bound. I can confidently recommend your Iron Ties, as I took the bale for an experiment and carefully watched it both in loading and discharging.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN HOWARD, Master,

The undersigned, Fire Warden and Fire Inspector of the New Orleans Insurance Companies, are of opinion that the Iron Ties are a decided protection against fire in case of fire than the old style of bale of cotton.

J. FLORENCE, Fire Warden.
JOHN ADAMS, Fire Inspector.

I concur in the above,

ALFRED BELANGER,
Ex-Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

CHAMBERS & LATIMER,
Agents for Fassman's Iron Ties
—AND—
DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE,
61 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

FOLGER & CO.,
(F. F. FOLGER, L. FOLGER, W. H. THOMAS.)
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Ship Chandlery,
37 and 39 Magazine Street, Opposite St. James Hotel, N. O.

Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Steels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Plows, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, India Rubber, Belting, Hose and Packing, Circular, Mill and Cross Cut Saws.

HARDWARE AND SHIP CHANDLERY
(ELLIS H. BOSTICK, FRANK W. SEYMOUR.)
Bostick & Seymour,
Importers and Dealers
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
STOVES, TIN WARE and TINNER'S TOOLS,
BAR and SHEET IRON, TIN and TIN PLATE,
SHEET COPPER, ZINC, NAILS, AXES,
CHAINS, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES,
LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, GAS PIPE,
BRASS WORK and PIPE FITTINGS
RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and PACKING,
COTTON WASTE, Etc., CORDAGE,
COTTON and FLAX DUCK, TWINES,
OILS, PAINTS, LAMPS, LANTERNS, Etc
All Kind of Steamboat and Railroad Supplies
36 and 38 Fulton, 35 and 37 Front street,
between Gravier and Poydras.

W. WHITTY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION,
Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, and
Hardware Agents,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Peters street, corner of Crossman, (opposite the Custom House,) New Orleans, La.
Consignments of Merchandise, either for sale or shipment will receive prompt and careful attention.

HARDWARE.....HARDWARE
H. J. MULLAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
Agents for
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
71 Common street, New Orleans.

BAKERIES.

MARGARET—MARGARET HOUGHERY,
SUCCESSOR TO P. D'AQUIN & CO.,
Bread and Crackers Baker,
No. 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
between Poydras and Lafayette streets.
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS, CREAM BISCUIT, etc.

A. C. STANTON & CO.,
(A. C. STANTON, T. CALDER, H. RIDDELL,)
COMMERCIAL BAKERY,
Nos. 854 and 856 Tchoupitoulas street
DEPOT, NO. 1 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
New Orleans.
Always on hand all kinds of LOAF BREAD AND CRACKERS.
Steamboats, Ships and Private Families Supplied.
Are prepared, at all times, to fill orders for

CREAM BISCUIT	PICNIC BISCUIT
WINE do.	SODA do.
SUGAR do.	BUTTER do.
WATER do.	FRENCH do.
LENTON do.	GINGLE NUTS.

PILOT AND NAVY BREAD, CORN MEAL,

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD,
—AND—
MORGAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
—TO—
Galveston, Indianola and Sabine Pass, Texas
—AND—
STEAMBOATS TO ATTAKAPAS AND ALL POINTS ON THE BAYOU TECHE.

Passenger Trains.

Carrying the U. S. Mail, leave the Algiers depot EVERY MORNING at 3 o'clock, arriving at BRASHEAR, Berwick' Bay, at 12 M.

Special Passenger Trains

Leave the depot in Algiers at 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, returning same day on the arrival of the steamship from Galveston.

The Mail Train

Leaves Brashear every day (except Sunday) at 1 P. M. arriving in Algiers at 8 P. M. On SUNDAYS the train leaves Brashear on the arrival of the Galveston steamship.

The Railroad Ferryboat

Leaves the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, EVERY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, and on Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6½ o'clock.

Steamships for Galveston, Inside Route, via Berwick Bay,

Leaves Brashear on the arrival of passengers from New Orleans by the 7 A. M. train from foot St. Ann street, and 8 o'clock from foot of Algiers, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; and for SABINE PASS on SUNDAYS.

Baggage Checked Through.

No detention on the route. THROUGH TICKETS for Galveston, Indianola and Sabine Pass, can be procured at the Railroad office, foot of St. Ann street, on the Ferryboat, while crossing the river. FREE FERRY TICKETS furnished to all passengers who procure Railroad or Texas tickets.

Passengers for Visitia Rouge connect at Gadrosen with special train for Houston. Baggage checked, on ship, through to Houston, and received FREE from steamship to railroad depot in Galveston.

Steamboats running to New Iberia and all intermediate landings on the Teche, make DAILY CONNECTIONS (Sundays excepted) with the trains at Brashear.

Freight received and delivered at the ferry landing, at foot of St. Ann street, every day (except Sundays) for shipment on Sabine Pass, the landings on Bayou Teche and all points on the Sabine.

Freight will also be received and delivered at the freight platform in Algiers.

All baggage transported across the river free of Charge, to and from the depot in Algiers, and the St. Ann street Ferry Landing.

Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SATURDAY, October 13th, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
12½ o'clock A. M.	Freight Train.	8½ o'clock A. M.	Stonewall Train.
2½ "	Stonewall Train.	7 "	
3½ "	"	8½ "	"
4½ "	"	9½ "	"
10½ "	"	11½ "	"
1 o'clock P. M.	"	1 o'clock P. M.	"
2 o'clock P. M.	"	2½ "	"
3 "	"	3½ "	"
4 "	"	4½ "	"
5 "	"	5½ "	"
7 "	"	6½ "	Freight Train.

Fare, to and from the Lake, same day, 75 cents.

Passengers for Bathing Station must notify the conductor prior to departure of train, when fare, 25 cents each way.

GEO. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.—The Illinois Central Railroad—Quickest route from New Orleans to New York and to Canada, without change.

TWO DAILY TRAINS leave Cairo morning and evening on arrival of trains and steamers from the South.

Time from Cairo to New York, Thirty Hours Only.

For through tickets apply at the office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, 44 Carondelet, 124 Canal, and 10 Magazine streets, St. Charles Hotel, 22 Canal street, and Depot, also at offices of the Illinois Central office, Dublin.

J. C. McMILLEN,
General Superintendent, Chicago.
W. P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
E. F. LONGLEY,
General Southern Agent, New Orleans.

MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD ROUTE,
Shortest Route Between New Orleans
AND
WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, ETC., ETC.,
Via Mobile,
DISTANCE TO NEW YORK.....1308 MILES
TIME, THREE AND A HALF DAYS.

Passengers leave daily from the Depot of the Pontchartrain Railroad at 4 o'clock, connecting with the Morgan Line of Steamers for Mobile, making a close connection at Mobile with the trains of the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad for

Montgomery,	Columbus,	Savannah,
Augusta,	Atlanta,	Charleston,
Knoxville,	Nashville,	Louisville,
Lynchburg,	Richmond,	Cincinnati.

—AND—
ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST,
For information and Through Tickets apply at the
TICKET OFFICE
In the Rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel,
O. L. FITCH,
General Agent, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Line.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

DUMONTEIL & VILLERE,
(E. DUMONTEIL, EDW. VILLERE,)
Commission Merchants,
—AND—
DEALERS IN FOREIGN PRODUCE,
No. 137 Common street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

TATE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner New Levee, Common and Fulton streets, New Orleans.
ALEX. J. DE LAS. of the old firm of Dyer & Co., is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
TATE & CO.

LOTT, WOOD & CO.—
(W. B. LOTT, Madison co.—C. W. WOOD, Canton, Miss.)
Wholesale Grocers,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
36 Common and 15 Canal streets.
Major G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales department.

MILLIKEN & BRINGIER—
(R. MILLIKEN—M. D. BRINGIER.)
Sugar Brokers,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 21 Canal street, New Orleans.

GEORGE G. GARNER & CO.,
J. C. GOODRICH, H. L. GOODRICH, C. R. BAILEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
Nos. 85 COMMON AND 18 CANAL STREETS

J. W. GOSLER,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
NO. 7 FRONT AND 3 AND 15 FULTON STREETS,
New Orleans.

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.—
(H. BIDWELL, E. C. PAYNE, JNO. E. PAYNE,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
Nos. 33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans, La.

WOODS, PICKETT & CO.—
B. H. WOODS—WM. R. PICKETT—MIKE L. WOODS
95 Commerce Street,
(CLARK, STEWART & BISS'S OLD STAND,)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON BROKERS.
REFERENCES:
Jersey & Hastie; H. W. Earle & Co.; Settle, Noble & Co.; Col. J. G. Nixon, and Col. D. B. Penn, New Orleans.

THEODORE PELLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Liquors and Wines,
49 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
New Orleans.

A. H. D'MEZA, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Importer of Cuba Produce,
—Also, Dealer in—
LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Office, No. 19 St. Louis street
Louisiana and Cuba Sugar and Molasses always on hand to suit purchasers.

WHY DRINK POISONOUS COMPOUNDS
FROM ALCOHOL,
—WHEN—
GREY JACKET BITTERS,
A Pure and Health-Giving Cordial,
MANUFACTURED BY OUR OWN PEOPLE, AND OF OUR OWN PRODUCTIONS,
Can be had at every Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store, exceedingly cheap. MAKE A TRIAL OF THEM.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.....INSURANCE.

Fire, River and Marine Insurance.

L. C. NORVELL. RICHARD POWER.

L. C. NORVELL & CO.,
AGENTS,
Corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets.
(Under the Masonic Hall,)
FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Metropolitan Insurance Company, (New York,) Capital and Surplus	$1,750,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, (New York,) Capital and Surplus	1,500,000
Washington Insurance Company, (New York,) Capital and Surplus	750,000
Total Capital Represented	$4,000,000

ALL LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID IN NEW ORLEANS.

Will buy COTTON for manufacturers, and make LIBERAL ADVANCES on all Shipments to our Correspondents in New York and Liverpool.

L. C. NORVELL.
RICHARD POWER.

FACTORS' AND TRAD