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celebrates players in the country of the complete stock of neutrate cushion in use. In addition to the above, we have a complete stock of Jemy Lind and Pigeon-hole Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues. Cue Leathers, Chalk, Ivory Checks, Coloring Tyes, and everything pertaining to the business.

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Greenville, Washington County, Miss. Surveys made of plantations and unimproved lands, and examinations made relative to the drainage of the same. Work attended to at all 'points on the Mississippi River between Memphis and New Orleans. 1923 by

COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2. Amusements This Eveniug.

THEATRE DE L'OPERA-"The Queen's Musqueteers. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Tale of Enchantment," with scenery surpassing that of the "Black Crook." NATIONAL THEATRE-The grand German opera of " Martha."

Sr. CHARLES THEATRE-"Little and the Marchioness," "A Kiss in the Dark," CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM-Curiosities, Live Animals, the Bohemian Glass Blower, No Armed Woman etc., etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Caste" at the Varieties .- For some time past this play has been underlined at this theatre by the manager, who, we believe, claims the exclusive privilege of producing it in this city. Notwithstanding this however, we saw "Caste" performed at the St. Tharles Theatre last week by Miss Cecile Rush and other members of the St. Charles company. Although nuch has been said and written about "Caste," ver we failed to observe in it anything either in plot incident, language or sentiment to commend or entitle it to popular favor. In the hands, however, of an dicient company, it can be made sufficiently attractive to warrant one attendance. We were curious to see how the Varieties "folks" disposed of "Caste," nd depositing with the treasurer the sum of one do ar, we entered and found no difficulty whatever in procuring a choice seat, as most of them in the house vere cacant and consequently at our service. We were not long in discovering that the "stock" of the Varieties, as in "Arrah-na-Pogue," were unequal to the task of investing "Caste" with that interest of which it is susceptible. Mr. Floyd, as George D'Alroy, was evidently out of place, and was lacking in earnestness and in the exhibition of those feelings which the character requires. The soldier was lost entirely in Shann the been made by actors of more dramatic talent. We could not but be forcibly reminded of the superiority of Mr. Pierce and Miss Sylvester, of the St. Charles, in these two characters. The drunken cene, with the interview of Eccles and his daughters Esther and Polly, and Sam, we have rarely seen surpassed. But Mr. and Mrs. G. did not, to our taste, approach them. There was a tameness and a want of naturalness, and an absence of all that was life-like, to such a degree that the entire scene lost its effect. The sweet, sympathetic voice of Louisa Sylvester was wanting; her affectionate manner, her ringing laugh and captivating manners found but an indifferent representative in Mrs. Gomersal, whilst the devoted, loving and bereaved Esther of Miss Rush full of pathos and sentiment, found a cold, unfeeling and indifferent personation in Miss Placide. Though the latter is an actress of a good deal of ability and talent, and excels in many parts, she is not at all at home in domestic characters. There is a harshness of manner and voice, a precision of gesture and movement, and a lack of gentleness and sweetness of with Miss Rush in that line of character. Of Mr. Fiske's Sam, who, in his peculiar line,

expression that make her contrast very unfavorably ery good, and always gives zest to every part he undertakes, we cannot say much. We think, however, he could have done better had he tried. We know it is a very stupid piece of business playing to a house full of empty chairs, and very disconraging to the most ambitions and conscientious actor. But Mr. F. must accustom/himself to the chairs, for they are about the only andience he will have for some time to come unless greater attractions are offered at the Varicties than have been up to the present. Never having seen Mr. McDonough before, we are unable to e upon him as an actor, and as we do not wish to do him injustice, we will not take his Captain Hautree as a criterion of his ability. The character in itself is nothing, and Mr. McD. made nothing of it. The Marquise of Miss Mary Carr was very good. Whilst we regret that we are unable to speak well we were somewhat compensated for their deficiency by the excellent and appropriate manner in which th

good taste, and perfect in every particular, We also regret that there was not a larger number overflowing almost, made us feel strangely upon en-tering the once popular Varieties, to find a handful of s scattered here and there, with five lonely i dividuals monopolizing all the orchestra chairs. We began to think the glory of the place had departed, and with these feelings we left, asking ourself this question: Do all managers of theatres relax in their efforts to please the public the last year of their lease, two of the term !

We fear that they, like Republics, are ungrateful. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The "Tale of Enchantment" continues to fill this place of amusement nightly. New dances are constantly being introduced, and other attractions are added. The pretty Miss Sallie Sweatnam is there, with Miss St. Leon of the dramatic corps, whilst the graceful and beautiful ballet girls are constantly receiving applause and bonquets from admiring friends. We noticed last night a bouquet was thrown to one of the dancers with a precision that marked the spot it was designed to hit, and obtained for the donor the applause of the house for the fe(e)at he had so dexterously performed. Mr. and Mrs. Zavistowski appeared in a new dance, which was rapturously appliauded.

St. CHARLES.-Little Lotta is drawing full houses at "Old Drury." The audience last night was one of the largest we have seen, and manifested the greatest delight with the clever performance of our little Lotta, who is a remarkable genius. This week we are to have Mr. Lewis Baker, well known to our people as a good actor and a popular gentleman. He takes charge of the St. Charles as its stage manager, and will do all in his power to please the numerous patrons

ARREVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ARRIVAL'S AT THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES—Warren Webster, U.S. A.—H.S. White, St. Louis.—Win M. Dunn, jr.—6. M. Kean, Ala—G. Magnityky, U.S. A.—C. Risht, edity.—A.F. Chandler, Tex—A. Christic and wife, N.Y.—G. G. Peane, St. Louis.—J.B. Hamilton, N.Y.—C. G. Green.—A.S. Ambler, N.Y.—C. A. McNal, St. Louis.—I.S. Louis.—B. Weck, F. Lawler, N.Y.—C. A. McNal, St. Louis.—I.S. Stone, Ohlo.—F.O. Warner and wife, Washing, D. C.—A. W. Welt, N. Y.—Jo. White, Eng.—T.P. Stone, Chilo.—F.O. McDanongh.—L.R. Smith, K.C. Dibble, O.F. Shunaker, Tex.—M. H. Lewis and dambler, K.Y.—W. Colton, John Ill Gridin, N.Y.—Ill Watkins and family—Lient J.B. Hanson, wife and daughter, K.Y.—W. Colton, John Ill Gridin, N.Y.—Ill Watkins and family—Lient J.B. Hanson, wife and daughter, Mass—Mns Dr. L.F. Smith and servant, La—A. H. Guman, N.Y.—D. K. Prescott, St. Louis.—A.D. Howe, M.D., C. Edwards, J.M. Statchille, Pittsburg.—C. H. Demeritt, city.—Capt. W. Webb, wife and child, W. K. Jones, U.S. A.—T.O. Young, Al.—J. P. Hodwelf, R. H. Baylor, city.—J. Kelogg, F. Degle, Ill.—M. J. Newman and wife, city.—G. W. Helly and wife, C.Y.—J. G. Tracy, J. J. Jawstin, C. M. Chrisberg, N.Y.—D. M. Nowell—II. S. Burrows, T. Exas.—O. MgGaffrey and hady, S. Abine, P. St. Him, J. S. A. G. St. M. J. B. Land, J. J. Jawstin, C. M. Chrisberg, N.Y.—Dr. M. Nowell—II. S. Burrows, T. Exas.—O. MgGaffrey and hady, S. Abine, Pass-R. C. Knowless, Robe, J. S. Chen, J. B. Land, J. G. S. Middleton and J. children, J. B. Land, J. G. S. Middleton and J. children, J. B. Land, J. G. S. Middleton and J. children, J. B. Land, J. G. S. Middleton and J. children, J. B. C. Tracy, J. R. Land, J. J. P. Transtrong, Ste

Two German emigrants, brothers, named Helmstadter, says the Cleveland Herald, who arrived in New York Oct. 25, destitute of money, finding they could get no tidings from their uncle, Jacob Helmstadter, of Cleveland, after being supported by the Commissioner of Emigration ten days, started from New York to Cleveland on foot, Nov. 4, at 7 a. M., via Albany, Buffalo and Dunkirk, and arrived in Cleveland on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 1 A. M., having walked the entire distance, 603 miles, on the railroad track, begged their bread, and slept inhaystacks, in eight days and eighteen hours. They averaged over 60 miles per day. The last 95 1-2 miles, from Erie to Cleveland, was walked without stopping at any intervening point. They found their uncle living on the "Island."

THE GOLDEN CALF VS. THE EBONY IDOL.

The proceedings of Congress interest our people but little, as far as they affect only political parties or the Presidential election; but in as far as they relate to the withdrawal of the splay-foot now planted on our necks, and to the taxation which wrings from the little means which war and pestilence have

left, we cannot be indifferent to them. The first movement in a right direction which we have to note is the probable withdrawal of the cotton tax, the manufacturing interest of the North now calling for it almost as loudly as the cotton planters. We have been credibly informed that the powerful influence of Mr. Chase, whose son-inlaw, Senator Sprague, is the leviathan of mill-owners, is in favor of the removal of this tax upon Southern industry, which presses as heavily on the freedman as on his white employer.

The condition of the great Northern millwner to-day is but little better than that of the Southern planter, only he has capital to fall back upon, for the restrictive and reconstruction policy have both recoiled and returned to plague their inventors. Hence the reaction in the Northern mind, and the overwhelming condemnation of Radical policy in the late elections, which Congress dare not disregard.

The astute editor of the New York Herald, in his sharp, slangy way, thus announces the situation at the opening of Congress: In the Senate Mr. Sumner, as usual, opened the ball with the "ahulghty nigger," and the next proposition of any moment was from Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont. on the "ahulghty dollar." On these two great questions of the day—the nigger question and the money question—hang the reconstruction of parties, the Presidential succession and the destinies of this mighty republic.

These two representative Radicals each rides his hobby at full rock. Mr. Sumner's was for striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs in laws relating to the District of Columbia; Mr. Edmunds' declaratory of the payment in specie of principal and in terest of government bonds, in other words gold for the untaxed bondholders, greenbacks for the well-taxed common people.

These it seems are to be the two great pillars of the Radical party, and it seems even the ebony idol is to be displaced by the new golden calf erected in imitation of that of the ancient Israelites.

Yet, strange to say, secession, dethroned as the South, has reared its head in the midst of the Radical party. Thad Stevens and Summer resist the pulling down of the ebony idol, and the substitution of the golden calf, and utter strange blasphemies in the heart of the temple-Sumner, because he is nothing without the negro, and Stevens, because he has the sense to see that great cry and much wool will do no longer. It seems now that the almighty dollar is to supersede the irrepressible negro in Radi cal affection, and that, except as re gards the securing of the Southern vote through reconstruction, the party consider Sambo "played out," and will "let him

From the tone of the Republican press it is now evident that Congress dare not persevere in the iniquitous scheme of reconstruction, which has proved so dead a failure chiefly through the "masterly inactivity" of the white race, which we recommended and our people have adopted. That a returning sense of justice is now manifesting itself against the odious discrimination in favor of the black and against the white man, throughout the entire North, is evident, and the hold attempt to act in defiance of the laws of nature as well as the laws of the land, has been condemned by the public opinion.

This financial question comes home to the business and bosoms, as well as to the pockets, of our Northern brethren, who have reconstructed the finances as well as the constitution of the country, and they have grown so sick of their own physic as to threaten to throw it up. We may, therefore, confidently expect of this Congress a revision of the legislation of its past session both on the reconstruction and financial questions, both of which have become a stench in the nostrils of their own people as well as of ours, who are allowed no voice or vote, but only the privilege of taxation without representation.

Although the majority of Southern white men have been disfranchised practically as voters in or representatives of their own States, yet they have never yet been denied the blessings of tax payers, and must, therefore, rejoice at the prospect of having that burden lightened. Neither can they fail to watch with interest this strife between the high priests of Radicalism as' to the choice of idols, but it is more than probable that the new session will bring about the displacement of the Ebony Idol, without inaugurating the Golden Calf in its place, but rather substituting therefor the long neglected image of Justice, which once filled that niche in the better days of our Republic. "Vox populi," if not always "Vox Dei." still less can be "Vox Diaboli," and its latest tones are reassuring of a return at least towards humanity.

OUR MORAL OBLIGATIONS TO THE FOREIGN CREDITOR .- How does the European creditor stand with relation to these bonds? I have no documents here to tell me where they are held; but most of them, I presume, are held in Frankfort and London; for money-lenders there are more sharp-scented than those who were cudgelled out of the Temple. At the time they were bought in. gold was 231, or rather greenbacks were at that discount by the arrangement of the market. Gold was made to purchase green-backs at the rate of about 280 to a dollar. But suppose them to have sold at that time for 40 per cent.—which was the highest, I think, they commanded—what was the operation? The purchaser paid to-day \$400 in gold for \$1000, and next Monday, quarter day, received the interest on \$1000 in gold, and so ever since; and now claims that when the principal falls due in a year or two it shall be paid in coin. This is what they call honor, conscience, justice, through the custom of the country, and tell the farmers of America that they were bound to pay the money dealers of Europe this enormous rate to save their property from destruction, and the moral men of New York denounce you and me and others as dishonorable rob-bers and swindlers if we do not in forty years quadruple the capital of the Roths-childs, Goldsmiths, and other large money dealers.

The Cleveland Leader says: "Weston is, throughout, a marvel, a mystery. The ordinary physical laws which govern men, are at a loss when applied to him. He eats daily enough food to sustain three ordinary men. He rarely, in the warmest weather, or when walking fastest, perspires a drop. If he grows nervous or excited, he must either shed tears or bleed at the nose. After the most severe exertion he is never out of breath. Pedestrians usually lag toward the end of a Apropos of confiscation, the Chicago Tri-

the Northwest.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

Uneasy Feeling in Commercial Circles—Diges-tion of Business Men Impaired—Heavy Failure and More Feared—Groceries Going Down like Dry Goods—Smothered Panic Perceptible-Mr. Wells' Indorsement of Withdrawal of Cotton Tax-Opinion of Committee on Cotton Supply, at Paris Exposition, to Same Effect-Supply, at Paris Exposation, to same Espect-Four Reasons Why—Congress and its Chinese Oracker Impeachment—Mr. Daris' Trial— Edwin de Leon's Diplomatic History of the Confederate States Abroad, in the New York Citizen-Political and Financial Muddles. Special Correspondence of the Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1867. The measy feeling in commercial circles here, which had given way to a better feeling while the spring trade lasted, and even into the summer, has again given its sombre hue to business here. Great opression, and still greater apprehension of coming troubles, loom up again and dis-turb the digestions of business men, while they stimulate the energies of stock jobbers, those fishy ducks who live best in muddy pools. The heavy failure of James R. Place & Co., of Front street, coffee and sugar dealers, for two millions of dollars, with estimatdassets of about five hundred thousand dollars, created quite a sensation in bus-iness circles, and is supposed to be only the avant courier of many more—the grocery business suffering as severely from the stag-nation of trade as the dry goods, both from the same cause, viz: the suicidal policy which has starved out the best customer.

The cry of the Northern manufacturers, who have lately been compelled to live like bears, on their accumulation of fat, has reached even the dull ear of Congress, and a relief has been made by the introduction of bill by Mr. Kelley, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, For the repeal of internal taxes imposed by existing laws on cotton, and the productions of mechanical and manufacturing inlustry, except distilled spirits, malt liquors, and the productions of tobacco. Mr. Barnes, (Dom.) of New York, has also

brought in a bill to repeal the cotton tax.

As apropos to this matter, which is of vital importance to your people, it is very significant of the feeling of the Treasury Department on this subject that Mr. Wells, Internal Revenue Commissioner, in his elaborate report, strongly recommends the repeal of the tax, and fortifies his opinion by that of the committe on cotton supply, at the late Paris Exposition, whose chairman thus sumup the reasons for it:

1. Because cotton growing in Southern States, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably and successfully against all competition

2. If burdened by tax sufficient to pay the Treasury Department the cost of collection, cotton in the South cannot, at present, if over, be successfully cultivated. 3. That it is the best production for the South, owing to the experience of its labor

ers in its culture and management. That it is vitally important to the United States as its most valuable and popular The whole report of Mr. Wells on this subject is very able and worthy the attention of your people, now much discouraged as to the continuance of cotton culture. The dethroned king yet lives, and if he does perish will, like Samson, pull down the proud tem-ple of the Northern Philistines in his fall.

This question and the financial will absort most of the attention of the new Congress The old one is employing its dying hours in imprecations against the President, instead of a deathbed repentance; but the impeach-ment farce is "played out," and has already been discounted here, for everybody sees it is only a cuttle-fish artifice to attract public attention from the more serious charges of the door of Congress itself, and which, in the words of that staunch Republican, Thurlow Weed, render it much more amenable to mpeachment than the President, on whom

they seek to vent their wrath for the popu-

lar verdiet. From present indications it would seem that the frantic folly of the Radicals in pushing this measure is but an exemplification of the old adage. "Quem Deus rult per derc," etc. Even on the sensitive barometer of the money market it had scarcely an appreciable effect, though great efforts were made to use it for a rise in gold. The only person who has made anything out of the affair is Gen. Grant, whose manly and generous ntterances have made a profound impression on the public mind, and proved him a patriot as well as a soldier. He, it seems, stood up even against the President to protect the plighted faith of "the nation," in opposition o the cry for punishment to men who had laid down their arms and given parole. The Radicals in bringing him to bay little dreamed of the danger they ran and of the

revelations they would bring forth.

The interest in the late Confederacy has again been revived by the approaching trial of Mr. Davis, but it is not believed that the Government will press the trial at this moment. The conduct of the solitary State prisoner since his capture has been such as to excite admiration even in the hearts of his enemies, North and South. I have to note, also, the early publication of a series of papers on "The Confederate Diplomacy Abroad," from the pen of Edwin DeLeon confidential agent of Confiderate Depart ment of State in Europe, which are soon to appear in that storling Democratic paper the New York Citizen, which, under the generalship of Miles O'Reilly, stands up for the "white Rebel" against the "black."

Last Saturday's issue contained Mr. De-

Leon's preparatory chapter, which has the old South Carolina State rights ring about it. I send you the Cilizen containing it, which has made some stir here, as the known character and career of the writer give the promise of some interesting revolutions.

A stronger proof of the improved feeling at the North could not be given than in the publication of such papers by a popular Democratic journal, as this series promises to be. The editor's remarks also are equall significant in introducing his new contribu

tor to the "Unterrifled" of New York. With regard to the questions directly interesting your people—such as Reconstruc-tion and Levee Construction—it is, as yet, too early in the session to judge what turn things will take, but the indications for a more lenient and a more liberal policy are

very flattering.

The local election for Mayor and the fight between Wood and Hoffman for the spoils, grows fast and furious, and I shall be able to predict the result the day after the votes are counted. I do not believe that anybody can in advance, for the whole thing is " muddle"—"much bemused in beer," lager and whisky—the unlicensed liberty of drink ing, or "being drunk on the premises" on Sundays, constituting the chief issue. Each candidate claims to be a bigger and more license-ous blackguard than his opponent.
Matters commercial and financial are in as

great a muddle as the elections. Thine, FIDELIUS.

CAN STORMS BE FORETOLD ?- Speaking of the recent tremendous hurricanes in the West Indies, the World says: Various theories of these, which every few years devastate the West India Islands,

have been broached from time to time. The one most generally accepted now is that they are hurricanes which have a progressive as well as a rotary motion, and gen-erally rise in the Gulf of Mexico, gather fury as they proceed, and follow the course of the Gulf stream until their force is expended. The precise cause of them, beyond the general theory of atmospheric currents and equilibrium, meteorology has failed to ascertain; yet it would seem, with the data at hand, that some more satisfactory solution than this might be attained. It is not likely that they originate very suddenly; there must be certain atmospheric indications of their approach, and it would seem to be as much in the interest of humanity as of science to investigate these indications, if for no other purpose than to obtain the requisite information for forewarning of their approach those who live within the track of such terrible hurricanes.

bune pointedly asks why a man should buy land with a lawsuit and a fend attached, when he can have a farm by settling on it in Parisian Hat Store, 52 Chartres street. BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

By the Atlantic Cable.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1—Evening.—A funeral of the Manchester Fenians took place at Cork to-day. The procession consisted of 18,000 men, 1500 women and several priests. A smaller demonstration was made at Manchester. No disturbance at either place.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Marquis Monstier told the Senate that the stry of the French troops in Italy would be brief, to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Pope and Italy was one of district, which the conference would remove.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Prussian Government has contracted with Brenon and Hamburg steamers for mail service to New York, providing for the transmission of money and samples by létter.

Washington Intelligence.

Washington Intelligence.

Washington Intelligence.
Washington Spec. 1.—The Compitoller of the Treasury's report shows that ten National Banks failed since the organization. Their aggregate capital was \$1,870,000. The public loss is estimated at about \$1,000,000 on deposits, while the Government and note-holders lose nothing. Every failure is traceable to dislonest or incompetent officers.

The President's Message contains twelve thousand words. Both the President and Secretary of Treasury are in favor, of an early resumption of specie payment. The President does not think that there have the successful of the president of the payment. The President of paper circulation as prelimininary to such resumption.

The President's friends say his message will reiterate his reconstruction views. The entire message is represented as calm, dignified, particite and kindly in its tone toward the South, and argues for an early restration on a constitutional basis.

Later from South America.

Later from South America.

New York, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in the city, awaiting the arrival of her Insland.
Arrived steamer Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall the 23d ult., with \$325,000 specie.
Mosquera's trial in Bogata has been concluded. Demonstrations of sympathy for him induced the President to exclude the public. President Costa's government is in a critical condition. Several States protested abainst him. Trouble seemed brewing in all quarters.

protested abanus mm. all quarters.

The Columbian war steamer Cuaspad foundered at sea. All on board saved. The vessel cost \$300,000. She had on board a marble monument of Simon Bolivar which cost \$72,000.

Pern proposes that representatives from Governments now united against Spain meet annually to consider means for strengthening themselves. From Southwest Pass.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 2-6 P. M.-Wind E. S. E. SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec. 2—6 P. M.—Wind E. S. E. and fresh.
5:30 P. M.—Wind S. S. E. and sky overcast. Arrived:
S. S. Juniata. Hoxie, Peiladelphia, via Havana, merchandise and passengers to Greevy, Nickerson & Co. S. S. Gen, Meade, Sampson, New York, merchandise and passengers. to A. Montlon. Capt. Sampson reports Nov. 29, lat. 25, long. 83:3), spake bark Hanson Gregory, from Boston, 17 days out, bound to New Orleans. S. S. Reindeer, McGrath. Corpus 'Christi, live stock, to G. W. Despon. British brig Charles Henry, Bronn. Rio, 59 days, to Arthur Moss & Co. Mexican schr. Mercides, Alford. Sisal, 6 days, general cargo. 5 passengers, to master. Ship Forest Eagle, Sleeper, Rockland, 15 days, in ballast, to master. Sailed: S. S. Gen. Grant, S. S. Austin, schr. Oriental, S. S. Cuba. Went up in tow, schr. Fred Smith.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Miscellaneous Telegrams. PORTSMOUTH, V.A., Dec. I.—Two four-story bricks, the property of Mr. Bently, were burned. CHABLESTON, Dec. I.—A swindler calling himself R. C. Coleman, hearing forged letters of introduction from H. B. Claffin, of New York, has obtained 86900 in currency from First National Bank of Charleston, besides a check for \$1000 on the National Bank of Augusta, by denositing checks on the First National Augusta, by depositing checks on the First National Bank of New York and Suffolk and National Bank of Boston. He decembed last Monthly, Nothing heard of

Boston. He decements as a convey, him since,
GALVESTON, Nov. 21.—At Brenham, on Wednesday, the military attempted to arrest John G. Gee, charged with killing the Registrar in Washington county. Two desperadoes, named Faulkner and Autrey, interfered. The former was killed and the latter died of his wounds. Great excitement.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, Impeachment Day—The Eridence on which it is

Founded—Probabilities of its Passage—Bills for Partisan Purposes—Financial Matters—The Notorious Ashley—The Follies of Legislation - Mower and his Exploits. Special Correspondence of the Bulletin.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1867 Yesterday was "impeachment day," but it will hardly be set down as such in the calendar. It was supposed that, after a year's investigation, including the testimony of hundreds of witnesses and the expenditure of a vast amount of money, the proceedings would prove to be of a grave character; and that the report would either present a clear case against the Executive, founded on truth, the law and the just application of the law, or that he would be clearly exculpated. One or the other was due to the high character of his office, whatever may have been the political bias of these his judges. But it has not been done. The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse—and a very little mouse at that. The majority of the committee, all of whom are bitter

political enemies of the President, and

represent a party that hates him as a public

man was never hated before in this country.

have signally failed to sustain their accusa-They have brought witnesses from all parts of the land, and from high and low places, from mansion and purlieus, and not a single allegation has been sustained, and such will be the judgment of the whole peo-ple on reading this testimony. And yet iere we have the singular spectacle of a ma jority of this committee reporting in favor of impeachment against the first officer in the nation, without any proof to substan-tiate the charges. It is humiliating, it is disgraceful. And I cannot believe that the House, reckless madmen as they are, will sustain the report. If they do, their party will go straightway and quick to the dogs. Boutwell, Schenck, Butler, Logan and others of that stamp, will go for it with a vengeance, but Bingham, of Ohio, Nelson, (Iowa,) Blaine, (Maine,) Dawes, (Mass.,) and others equally conservative and sensible, will fight bitterly against its passage. But it is proper to say that many prominent persons here believe the House will pass the measure as the last resort to save the

As a fitting sequence to the impeachment, Kelsy, (N. Y.,) offered his joint resolution idefining "high crimes and misdemeanors," as used in the fourth section of the second article of the Constitution. This resolution is designed to give a color of justice to the extraordinary course adopted by the majority of the Impeachment Committee. It is tantamount to saying that if President Johnson has committed no act for which he can be impeached, according to the legal definition of "high crimes and misdemeanors," w can accommodate the law to his act, and so expand its definitions as to make it embrace general mal-administration. In view of the great change in public sentiment, as indicated in the late popular elections, it might be well for Mr. Kelsey to pause, lest he be

preparing a chalice which may be offered to Republican lips.

Major Geo. Adams, the sole representative of old Kentucky in the Rump Congress, made his maiden effort in the House to-day on the question of the admission of Mr Golladay from the same State. He spoke briefly and to the point. Both the matter he delivered, and the manner of its delivery, gives a high promise for the young Ken-tuckian. He is the youngest member of the House, being only just of the constitutional

age.
The notorious Ashley, of Ohio, was before the Impeachment Committee on Saturday. It was fitting that the author of the thing should be the last witness before it, so as to testify to his own infamy, which he did in acknowledging he had consorted with that vile scoundrel Conover, in prison, in order to procure some evidence that could be used against the President. His examination by Marshall and Eldridge was very searching, and the fellow was glad to get out of their clutches. His political race is run, and the halls of Congress will know him no more. Exit Ashley.

The latest folly the House has perpetrated

was yesterday, when it suspended the rules and voted it would not appropriate money to carry out the treaty between the United States Government and Denmark, for trans-fer of the islands of the West Indies to the former. As it has nothing to do with the treaty-making power, the absurdity is ap-Secretary Welles, of the Navy, likewise

got a "cut"—the House passing a resolution to the effect that it was unnecessary to build or equip any more vessels for the Navy at Col. Edmund Cooper, the new Assistant

Secretary of Treasury, will take charge of that office on Monday. He is very capable, and possesses one of the highest requisites of the place—integrity. Your people may be assured the President is indignant at the conduct of Gen. Mower

For \$7.—Buy your fashionable black silk in removing your civil officers, and they can rest assured that Hancock will not hat, directly imported from Paris, at the tolerate it; he is not that sort of a main.

VERITAS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE, NO.

RECEPTION OF ARCHIBBION ODES.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday the various Catholic societies of New Orleans were seen parading the streets with music and banners, all marching in the direction of the St. Louis Cathedral. Thither we repaired, and a few minutes after two o'clock found the reverend Catholic clergy, the Catholic societies and the laity in general marshaled on Chartress and Royal streets, for the purpose of receiving and escorting His Grace the most Rev. Archbishop Odin from his residence to the St. Louis Cathedral. An immense number of people, not less than three thousand, had assembled to welcome home the representative of the head of the Roman Catholic Church. In the procession nearly all nationalities were represented—French, German, Spanish, Italian, Irish and American particularly. In the procession, too, were several orthan schools,

an inatonances were represented. Figure 1, 18 and 18, Italian, Irish and American particularly. In the procession, too, were several orphan schools, male and female, 35 of the latter dressed in uniform clothes, led by Sisters of Charity, marched with the precision of soldiers, twenty-six young girls with white veils followed them, and a procession of Priests brought up the rear. The cortege moved down St. Ann street to Royal, thence to Esplanade, and up Chartres to the Archiepiscopal residence. Here his Grace was received by the Chergy and escorted to the Cathedral. During the procession the hells chimed in unison with the sweet music discoursed by the various bands, among which were that of the Military Headquarters, the First United States Infantry Eand, Stiger's corps of musicians, that of St. Mary's School and others.

Before the head of the procession had reached the

ger's corps of musicians, that of St. Many's School and others.

Before the head of the procession had reached the Cathedral, all the seats set apart for visitors wero filled, and among the visitors we noticed in the front new, on the right side of the aisle. General W. S. Hancock and staff, m citizen's dregs, and immediately opposite on the left sat P. G. T. Beamegard. His Grace was escortPd by the clergy to the altar, and dressed in his robes of office. Each one of the clergy then kissed his hand, and the Rev. Pather Perche ascended the pulpit, and in an address in the French language, bade His Grace welcome home. Rev. Father Moynihan next ascended the pulpit and addressed His Grace in English.

Father Moynihan took occasion to dwell upon the services to the Church rendered by His Grace the Archbishop in his visit to Rome, and also paid a high ribute to the services rendered by the French nation lecently in upholding the Church of Rome. He concluded by bidding His Grace welcome to his home in New Orleans, where the Catholic Church was represented by almost every nationality and race.

His Grace, the Archbishop, responded in French and English, and the ceremonies were concluded with the mail rites of the Church.

OUL DISTRICT COMMANDER.—The order of General Hancock assuming command, is well spoken of by all citizens of Louisiana. A number of our most prominent business men have paid their respects to the General, are pleased with his controus and soldierly bearing, and feel confident that he will do justice to all, as far as lies in his power.

FAISE ALAMM.—The alarm of fire between eight and nine o'clock last night, was caused by the reflection of light from burning prairies in the rear of the city. The firemen soon discovered the mistake, and the engines came tearing back to their quarters almost before the alarm bells had ceased to sound.

the engines came tearing back to their quarters almost before the alarm bells had ceased to sound.

Drowerd,—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday the keeper of the Broad street bridge found, in the Carondelet Canal, between Broad and White streets, the body of a white female child, which he judged to be about four years old, and which did not appear to have been long in the water. The child was dressed in a spotted cal'co frock, red flannel petticaat, white pantalettes, woollen socks and brogans, and had a gold ring carring in the left car.

About 44 o'clock a German'woman came in great distress to the Second District police station to inquire about her two daughters, whom she had not seen since Priday. The oldest was fourteen years of age and the other about two snd a half. The description which the poor woman gave of Maria, her youngest child, left no doubt but that the one found drowned was hers. The body had been taken to No. 92 Rampart street, and the woman went there to get a last look at her youngest born. Sophie, the oldest is probably also lost, and the woman is childless. Her iters thusband. Hansensack, the father of her children is dead, and hor second husband, Kensinger, has been with her looking for the last three days in vain for the lost children. They were employed until lately on a plantation owned by a Mr. Monheimer, teat Clinton La.

Alegeed Violation of Revente Laws,—The discrete

Clinton La.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF REVENUE LAWS.—The distillery of P. Harman, No. 35 Commerce street, was reported for scizure for violation, of revenue laws. The rectifying establishment No. 96 Tchoupitoulas street, owned by the same party, adjoins the building on Commerce street. Mr. Harman, according to the reports of the revenue officers, had licenses for the rectifying establishment, but no license for the distillery on Commerce street, and the connection between the two was open. In the store No. 96 Tchoupitoulas street, the revenue officers report finding fifty four barrels of liquor and eight half barrels of brandy, upon which the parties falled to prove that the tax had been paid. Affiliavit has been filed before the U. S. Commissioners for the arrest of liquor after the same had been exized by the revenue officers.

SEIZURES UNDER THE REVENUE LAWS.—The follow.

the same had been seized by the revenue officers.

SEIZURES UNDER THE REVENUE LAWS.—The following distilleries and rectifying establishments have been reported for seizure on account of alleged violations of the revenue laws:

John Meyers, 268 New Levee street; 2000 gallons of fermentation unaccounted for; 3 pipes of rung found not branded. A warrant is out for the arrest of Meyers for removing this run after the seizure.

— Maillot, 31 Foucher street, 1000 gallons fermentation not accounted for;

Caspar and Honry Lussee, distillery 98 Commerce street, and rectifying establishment 178 New Levee.

Peter Heft, 159, 161, and 163 Tchoupitonlas street, distillery and rectifying establishment.

Geo, Wiset, distillery No. 8 Delord street.

Geo. Wiset. distillery No. 8 Delord street.

THE LATE CLEIK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT. It will be remembered that Gen. Mower removed Capt. O'Rorke from the Clerkship of the Second District Court for alleged "malfeasance in office," and appointed in his stead the present incumbent. R. L. Shelly. A contest afterwards sprang up between these two about a receipt book in the possession of Capt. O'Rorke, in which book one of the last entries was a receipt with the name of R. L. Shelly attached. The compets was decided in favor of Capt. O'Rorke. A document has since been signed by Judge Thonnas, Attorney General Lynch. Messus. Roselius, Hunt. Rozier, Campbell, Spofford and some twenty or thirt other leading members of the bar, attesting the complete innocence of Capt. O'Rorke in the premises.

The MAYOR AND THE BAKERS.—The Mayor has islistillery No. 8 Delord street.

plete innocence of Capt. O'Rorke in the premises.

THE MAYOR AND THE BAKERS.—The Mayor has is sued his weekly decree, based on the price of 89 per barrel for superfine flour, requiring bakers this week to give fifty-four onnees of bread for twenty cents, twenty-seven onnees for the cents, and fourteen onnees for five cents. Bread of third quality to weigh one-eighth more. It remains to be seen whether the order will be enforced.

Core Mayor The Divisor by the twenty four the premises.

CITY MORTALITY .- During the twenty-four hours

CITY MORTALITY.—During the twenty-four hours onding 6 o'clock Safurday morning, the total number of interments reported to Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, was 31, of which number 15 died of cholers.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the total number was 20, of which ludied of cholera and 10 of various ordinary diseases.

The following are the names of those who died of cholera:

ied at 250 Julia street. Henrich Boder, 10 years, of New Orleans, corner of forales and Enghien streets. Hyacinthe Hins, 58 years, of Louisiana, at 225 Dan-Hyacumne muss, a vents, on Toulouse, between Buuphine and Burgundy streets.

Jas. Ross, 35 years, of New York, on board bark bullington.

C. Tobin, 24 years old, native of New Orleans,

Arlington.
A. W. Lewis, 45 years, of Virginia, on Liberty street, near Poydras. Chas. Sackman, 45 years, of Prussia, at 22 Toulouse. street. Catherine Dresker, 50 years, of Germany, at 435 Greatmen street.

John Bopp, 44 years, of Germany, corner of Greatmen and Elmira streets.

Margaret Wilt, 53 years, of Germany, corner of Port and Good Childreen streets.

Port and Good Childreen streets.

WEEKLY MORITARY REPORT.—During the week ending six o'clock yesterday morning, the total number of interments in New Orleans reported to Dr. G. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, was 237, of which number 0 died of cholora, 11 of yellow lover, 2 of burns or scalds, 15 of consumption, 1 defiritunt remens, 2 softening of the brain, 1 of gunshot wound and the balance of various ordinary diseases, 128 were males, 23 females and 6 infants. 152 were whites, 37 blacks, 15 mulattoes and 3 not classified. 47 were under 1 year, 20 between 1 and 5, 8 becween 5 and 10, 9 between 10 and 29, 37 between 20 and 39, 22 between 39 and 40, 22 between 40 and 59, 18 between 50 and 60, 11 between 60 and 70, 1 over 80, and 5 whose ages were not reported.

In a speech at the close of the Danville Fair, Mr. Watt, of Richmond, said: I have rair, Mr. Watt, of Richmond, said: I have a man in my eye, who, when Richmond fell, had due him but \$30; he rented a farm for \$100, and bought him a mule for \$400, and and the first year he made \$1500, hiring no other labor than was necessary for cutting, threshing and getting up his wheat. He now pays \$1000 for 100 acres, and has sold \$2000 worth of wheat having about the said. \$3000 worth of wheat, having almost paid his rent in raising vegetables, etc., etc., and his profits are between \$2000 and \$2500. Then, for our young men to go about with long faces, complaining of having nothing to do! When Richmond fell, Mr. President, I was fifty years old, and have been delicate all my life; I went into the field and plowed regularly, and made a good crop and fed my family. And then for young men to say they "can't work," it's a shame—a burning

JOHN CHINAMAN'S POLITICS .- The Chinese in California are a curious "institution. They are shrewd, and have a vein of dry humor which sounds especially quaint when delivered in their queer "pigeon English." One of them, in San Francisco, met a prominent Democrat the other day in the streets of that city, and spoke thus unto him: "Say, what for Haight he no like Chinaman? He Gubnor now; he makes all Chinamen leave, you tinkee so? What for all Democlat allee time talkee dam Chinaman? Chinaman alleo same Democlat, no likee nigger, no likee Ininn. Bime-by Chinaman vote allee same Mellican man, I guess so, what you tink? Democlat heap taxee Chinaman ten dollar one month, no can pay, too muchee!" The "Democlat's" reply is not given.

A correct knowledge and short inspection of Wilcox & Gibbs' Machine will disperse

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No. 184 Delord Street, piece was put on the stage. The mise en scene was in CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED. All orders for Work left at box 223 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange, er at the office of C. B. Girardey & Co. Auctioneers, Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange Place, promptly attended to.

Set Jay

Set Jay

All orders for Work left at box 223 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange, each of persons present to keep us company whilst noting the peogress of the play. A short visit previous to the St. Charles and Academy, both of which were filled to see the peogres of the play. A short visit previous to the St. Charles and Academy, both of which were filled to

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