The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Mlle. Amalie Hinry—Offenbach's comic opera in four acts, "La Belle Helene."

VARIETIES THEATRE—Complimentary benefit to Rev. J. C. Carpenter—Concert by Prof. La Hache, assisted by talented amateurs—Prof. Roberts's Illuminated Tableaux.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment—"The Nymphs of the Caribbean Sea"—Zouave Drill—Songs, burlesques, etc.

See Supplement.

The most disgraceful spectacle of the impeachment trial was that of Wade voting to depose the President, to whose seat he hoped and expected to succeed. The Constitution expressly prohibits an elected Vice President from presiding at the trial of a President, and we learn from contemporary authorities, that the motive of this exclusion was the presumption that the Vice President might be unduly influenced by his ambitious aspirations to the place of his superior. Yet the Vice President, as presiding officer, could have very little influence on the result. A senator, on the other hand, by his vote contributes directly to the conviction or acquittal of the accused. Wade is the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Constitution precludes him from presiding at the trial of the President. It saves him from the disgrace of assisting to make a place for himself in the executive mansion if he is willing to save himself. But he is still a senator, and as a senator he uses his technical right to vote, and votes for conviction, thus committing an act which must damn him to eternal infamy. What makes the proceeding still more disgraceful is that the scheme is confessedly a partisan project, and that its success is regarded simply in the light of a party advantage. It is considered disreputable in a candidate for office, to vote for himself; how much more disreputable is it not for Wade to vote for himself, by voting to expel his competitor? For, after all, this whole business was a sort of electioneering canvass in which Johnson and Wade were the candidates, and the senators the electors. At least this is the light in which it is put by the radicals, and in which they insist that it should be viewed by their followers and representatives. It would be wonderful, indeed, if honorable men, like Fessenden and Trumbull, could longer act with a party so lost to all sense of shame and decency.

We were favored with a call yesterday from Mr. Moses S. Beach, a son of Moses Beach, founder of the New York Sun, and himself well known in journalistic circles, as originator of the New York Associated Press, and as a philanthropist whose efforts have been productive of great good in the community wherein he resides. We trust that his stay in the city may prove agreeable and beneficial.

Mr. J. R. G. Pitkin has just returned from Washington, and will be welcomed back by his many personal friends of all parties. Mr. Pitkin was intrusted with the duty of placing in the hands of the President the new Constitution of Louisiana; but he had no connection with the mission of Conway, Shelley & Co., who received so decided a rebuff from Thaddeus Stevens, when they proposed to have the city election set aside because they were beaten. Mr. Pitkin, we understand, has no connection with that association of vagrant and mendicant carpet-baggers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of tickets of invitation to the grand Fête Champêtre, by mail via Baltimore! The envelop bears the New Orleans postmark of May 10th, and the Baltimore postmark of May 14th, and is stamped "Missent."

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—Now that the summer is once more almost upon us, and most of our citizens are looking about them for some cool, pleasant retreat, where they may for awhile forget the dust and heat of this Southern city, it will be no unwelcome bit of intelligence that the famed White-Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, are re-opened for guests, and under auspices which promise a more brilliant season than has ever graced even that time-honored place of resort. Many of our readers will remember with pleasure the interesting letters written us from the White Sulphur, during the last summer, by our lamented correspondent and associate "Essex," and there were few, reading them, who did not wish that they might mingle in those pleasant scenes. And now the opportunity is offered. Messrs. Peyton & Co. have leased the springs for a term of years and are prepared to receive and accommodate guests to the number of 1500. The hotel building covers an acre of ground, is 400 feet in length, and is divided off into commodious parlors, bedrooms and a dining-room, which is said to be the largest in the world, and capable of seating 1200 persons at one time. There are billiard saloons, bowling-alleys and a brass band; beautiful drives and walks, and some of the loveliest mountain scenery that the eye of man ever looked upon in awe and admiration. The site of the springs is upon the western slope of the great Appalachian chain, two thousand feet above the sea, and with a clear bracing atmosphere the temperature of which, even during the summer months, varies between 55 and 65 degs., rarely attaining a greater height than 80 degrees. They may be reached by way either of Knoxville or Richmond, stages being taken from Covington, a distance of only twenty miles from the springs. The properties of the mineral waters, and their beneficial effects upon invalids, are too well known throughout the South to need any recommendation from us. We can only refer our readers, who may desire any further information on this or any other subject connected with the springs, to Mr. J. B. Tinsley, long connected with the Spottswood Hotel, in Richmond, and now making a brief visit in our city, as agent of the White Sulphur Springs. He may be found at the St. James Hotel, and can give, in a few moment's conversation, a better idea of this interesting locality than this pen of ours can upon a dozen pages of foolscap.

The people of Abyssinia are great Scripture readers. Each family possesses over ten copies of the Bible, printed or written in the Arabic language. For the purpose of testing their knowledge of holy writ, your correspondent, urged by the interpeter, Captain Speedy, the Basha Felecca of Theodorus's army, propounded a few questions, such as "who was the first hunter?" "What was David's father?" "What was the name of the man in whose fields Ruth gleaned?" "How many days was Noah in the ark?" All of which questions were answered correctly by a young fellow not over twenty years old, who, we found out afterward, was also an excellent writer. Every one carries an iron cross attached to a string, which hangs around his or her neck.—[Abyssinian Correspondence.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention meets at Chicago to-day, ostensibly for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. But the nomination for the presidency is fixed in advance. Grant will be chosen, if not with enthusiasm and by acclamation, at least without serious opposition. The bargain between Grant and the radicals has been made, and there is no power that can prevent its ratification at Chicago. It is a case of alliance for a common object, but without any serious affection on either side. Grant wants to be President and the radicals want the presidency. Grant knows that he cannot be President without the radicals, and the radicals know that their chances are hopeless without Grant. So these two bankrupts agree to indorse each other in the hope that in this way they may regain their lost credit. It is an instance of the most extraordinary and audacious political kiting recorded in history. Neither party to this compact has a dollar of political capital left. Both are hopelessly insolvent, and yet they fancy that they can force the people to take their obligations, by lending each other their worthless names. In the whole series of idiotic blunders perpetrated by Grant and the radicals, there is not one that surpasses this. The real question for the curious observer is not which lends most strength to the other, but which inflicts the more injury. It is positively cruel in the radicals to impose the enormous burden of their iniquitous schemes, from the disfranchisement of the Southern States down to the impeachment project, on the supposititious hero of the Appomattox apple tree; and it is worse than cruel in Grant to subject his allies to the odium of the questionable transactions and conspiracies in which he has openly engaged during the last year. But there is no help for it now. The bargain has been made, and neither party will consent to excuse the other. So Grant will be nominated at Chicago, and beaten beyond measure in November.

The great struggle of the convention will be for the vice-presidency. For this office there are several competitors. Wade, Fenton, Buckingham, Curtin, Colfax and Durel, are all candidates. Sometime ago Wade was supposed to be secure of the nomination. His prospective patronage as Johnson's successor made him predominantly powerful. Had impeachment succeeded, the convention would have been besieged by a horde of hungry office seekers, eager to commend themselves to the favor of the acting President, and the delegates could not have withstood such a pressure. Now all that is changed. Wade is not President. He has no offices to bestow. The dignity and power of the executive office are not attached to his person. He is simply nothing more than a very profane and very ambitious gentleman, who stands in the way of other gentlemen less profane, but quite as ambitious as himself. Since his defeat in the Senate, his chances for success at Chicago have materially diminished; but it is not by any means certain who will be nominated. Curtin is sure of Pennsylvania, and as Pennsylvania is supposed to be a doubtful State, he must have great weight in the convention. Fenton will get New York, but as New York is surrendered to the Democrats, this influence will not amount to much. Nevertheless, Fenton is a strong candidate. He has the powerful support of a good deal of Southern carpet-baggery. The Louisiana delegation will vote for him after complimenting Judge Durel with a show of support. Colfax and Wade will, probably, divide the Western vote, and Buckingham may get New England. Altogether, it is a very pretty fight as it stands.

The important business of the convention will be the action on the impeachment question, on which the radicals will insist. The object of the adjournment of the High Court was to give time to bring the whole weight and pressure of party machinery to bear on the recusant and recalcitrant senators. The impeachers will demand that resolutions insisting on impeachment be inserted in the platform, not only to coerce their non-conforming colleagues, but in order that they may appeal to the voice of the party for moral support before the people. If the recusant senators have any friends in the convention they will resist this attempt to depose and degrade and ostracise their chiefs; and if the number of resistants be respectable, a serious disruption of the party may be the result. At all events it is difficult to see how the anti-impeachment senators can longer act with a party which publicly condemns the most solemn act of their lives, and which makes opposition to their course, on this vital question, a test of political orthodoxy.

COL. JAMES MANN.—The Mobile Register of the 18th says:

"Our sanctum was honored Saturday evening by a visit from Col. James Mann, the recently elected Democratic representative from the second district of Louisiana, who had taken occasion to make a flying trip to our city for the recreation which he may well need and certainly well deserves after the arduous campaign he has so successfully carried through; the success being due in a great measure—chiefly we may say—to his own indefatigable hard work, in directing and perfecting the organization of the party, and his vigilant observation and unflinching resistance to the schemes of the carpet-baggers. The consequence was his election by an undeniable majority of 1150 votes, the radicals, as dispatches state, having abandoned as hopeless their purpose of contesting his election; it is too clear a case. We regret the short stay he made—returning to New Orleans by yesterday's boat."

BRUCE'S OX STORY CONFIRMED.—Three of the officers of the fourth regiment saw the other day, at Fokada, an operation which was described by Bruce, but which has been denied by all subsequent travelers, and by the Abyssinians themselves. This was the operation of cutting a steak from the body of a living ox. They came upon the natives just as they were in the act of performing it. The unfortunate bullock was thrown down, and its four legs tied together. The operator then cut an incision in the skin, near the spine, just behind the hip joint. He blew into this to separate the skin from the flesh, and then cut two other incisions at right angles to the first, and then lifted a flap of skin four or five inches square. From this he cut out a lump of flesh, cutting with the knife under the skin, so that the amount of flesh taken out was larger than the portion uncovered. The operator then filled up the hole with cow dung, replaced the flap of skin, plastered it up with mud, untied the feet of the poor animal, who had kept up a low moaning while the operation was going on, gave it a kick to make it get up, and the whole thing was over. I should mention that the operator cut two or three gashes in the neighborhood of the wound, apparently as a sign that the animal had been operated on in that part. The officer observed that several cattle in the same herd were marked in precisely a similar manner. They returned in half an hour and found the animal walking about and feeding quietly. I have not mentioned that it bled very little at the time the operation was being performed.

[Abyssinian Corr. of a London Journal.

The attic of a certain aristocratic house in West Twenty-second street is fitted up as a croquet ground. The floor is covered with green reps, and all the woodwork covered with stuffed cushions of reps, like a billiard table, that the balls may rebound.—[N. Y. Mail.

ORIENTAL SOURCES OF EMIGRATION.

The New York Herald remarks that the leading commercial nations are rivaling one another in efforts to obtain the largest share of the trade of China. France, England, Prussia, Russia, are striving in their several ways to accomplish this purpose, and all are watching the rapidly swelling commerce which the United States is obtaining with the far east by reason of her advantageous position on the Pacific coast. "The growth of California," says the Herald, "and our other States and Territories on the Pacific side of the Continent, the establishment of regular steamship communication between the continents of Asia and America, and the acquisition of the Russian territory in the North Pacific, bringing us near to Asia, have given us every advantage over our rivals in a geographical point of view."

The same paper further observes: "In the course of a year or two one Pacific Railroad will be completed, and in a few years two or three others, bringing in a few days the trade and travel of the Pacific coast and Asia to New York, and from New York to Europe. We shall soon have, too, the magnetic telegraph across the Pacific, by the way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, probably, to bring us in hourly communication with a part of the world containing nearly half the inhabitants of the globe."

The Herald then proceeds to say that the United States "will become commercially, as they are geographically, the center of the world," that "the isthmus routes of Panama and Suez will become of little importance comparatively," and that "the bulk of trade from Asia to Europe will pass over and be transacted across this continent." What is meant by being "geographically the center of the world," and yet on the surface of the globe, we fail to understand. Nor can we perceive the necessity which will compel the whole of Europe to prefer a longer route across the North American continent to a shorter one by way of Suez, or the valley of the Euphrates, should these be open. But, laying aside incomprehensibilities and exaggerations, there is enough in the probable developments of American intercourse with China to make this subject one of the most interesting connected with the impending future. It is curious to note in this connection that, while so much is said about trade from China, comparatively little is said or seems to be thought about emigration from the same over-populous country. Let any one think awhile of the possibilities of such an emigration, swarming out of that human hive and settling in desired regions of the United States, and the contemplation becomes positively overwhelming. What is to stay it, if the stream once sets to these shores? If China breaks loose from her traditional policy of seclusion, and unchains her interior resources of commerce, must there not be a like unchaining of her redundant population? These suggestions have impressed themselves on at least one Northern writer, the author of a very interesting article on the Mississippi river in Putnam's Magazine for May. In concluding this article, he says:

Already a vast emigration from Asia is climbing the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. On the completion of the Pacific Railroad it will soon cross the lofty intra-mountain basin of Salt Lake; it will descend from the crest of the Rocky Mountains in a flood, compared with which the present emigration from Europe will dwindle into insignificance, for that great highway across the continent will change not only the course of the world's travel and traffic, but in time also affect the direction of its migrating races.

When the Irish shall become reconciled to Ireland, and good government attract the Germans down the Danube to the rich plains of Hungary, to the broad prairies of Wallachia and Moldavia, to the fertile but almost uninhabited wastes of Bulgaria; when Biddy shall get above "service," Patrick despise the hod, Hans refuse to hire out," and Pompey become a land owner; then these soft, pliant Orientals, living on the cheapest food, working for the lowest wages, submitting patiently to poverty, to reproach, and insult, will take the places of one and all as "help," as menials. Chi Hi will be maid of all work in Boston and in Denvir. Ching-Wang will cook in New York, wash and iron in St. Louis, sell cigars in New Orleans, tend babies in Omaha, draw corks in Newport. Hop-Chang will spin in New England, hoe cotton in Georgia, carry mortar in Chicago, gather rice in Louisiana, do farm-work in Kentucky and labor on canals and railroads in every State in the Union. Those pent-up millions of Asia want room, want food, want the opportunity to work; we, in the Valley of the Mississippi, want labor; we must have it; we have farms for millions, work for tens of millions. Here is the demand; there the supply. Those plodding, rice-eating, polygamic, idol-worshiping Orientals live on the other side of the world; but steam will soon bring us together.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Jockey hats are rapidly superseding bonnets.

Lester Wallack drives four in hand.

Ole Bull played for the lunatics in the Utica Insane Asylum, recently.

The Duke of Cambridge will round the Horn next September, and visit Valparaiso and Callao.

The father of Bonner was an innkeeper at Raymelton, Ireland.

The "engagement" is the newest figure in the "German."

Crops are looking remarkably fine in St. Landry and Lafayette.

The people of the parish of St. Landry have formed an immigration society.

The London Spectator speaks of Disraeli's conduct after his great defeat on the Irish church, as his "airy obtuseness to a supreme humiliation."

"Evelyn" writes to the Mobile Sunday Times that Bay St. Louis bids fair to be the fashionable resort for this season.

A bronze copy of the medal to be awarded to Cyrus W. Field, by act of Congress, has been received at the treasury department.

A lady has been expelled from a church choir in New York for repeatedly reading novels during service.

The correspondents announce that the president is very calm. He is at least unmoved as yet.—[Nashville Banner.

The Homer Iliad predicts "plenty of all the good things, in the way of flesh, fish, fowl, corn, cotton, fruit, chickens, children, etc., this year."

Victor Hugo's only grandchild, aged 12 months, is just dead, and the poet is said to be intensely grieved.

The Emperor and Empress of France are announced to be converts, to a certain extent, to the homeopathic system.

Two young barons, just arrived, are much in favor socially. They receive innumerable invitations.—[New York Mail.

The Dayton Ledger charges the authorship of the poem "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie," on Miles O'Reilly.

Six thousand dollars in gold were found the other day by a laborer in an old building in Hoboken, formerly used as a bank.

Wendell Phillips says O'Connell had all the solemnity of Webster, all the iron logic of Calhoun, all the grace of Everett and all the magnetism of Clay.

The Brownsville Ranchero and the Brownsville Courier announce in a joint card the burial of the hatchet, "so far as the infirmities of their nature will allow."

A Confederate surgeon who served in Tennessee, was during the progress of the battle of Lecsburg in that State, treated to a cup of water, by a smiling beauty, who made such an impression upon his heart that he resolved to call again after the war was over. True to his resolve he called, and a wedding was the result. Names—Dr. E. O. Guerrant and Miss Mary J. Duvalt.

The New York World says there are 1500 revenue officers in that city, and yet whisky sells for sixty cents per gallon, when it ought to pay two dollars tax.

Just as an offshoot of the Queen of Sheba blows out his brains at Magdala, a descendant of Medea is led to the altar in Paris. The intended bride of Prince Achille Murat traces back her lineage to that stormy female.

The meek-minded Greeley writes to the Universal Peace Society of New York that he is a friend of "peace," but intimates that the best method of securing it is to disarm and possibly *kill* some of its enemies.

The New York thieves have made some slight modification in their vocabulary, and hereafter cutting somebody's throat will be expressed by "swippened in the geyser," instead of "slitten his weasen."

The queen, who has never yet conferred a dukedom on any one but her second son, during her long reign of thirty-one years, is about, it is said, to give that rank in the peerage to the present lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Abercorn.

A statement recently published to the effect that Mr. Peabody, on quitting Rome, had left the pope £200,000, is denied on authority. The Italian papers report more accurately that he had given $10,000 for one of the educational institutions in Rome.

As for the Duke of Edinburgh his friends here believe that the assault is the best thing that ever happened to him. He will come home at once; he will be a hero; the queen and the Prince of Wales, with both of whom he had quarreled, will be reconciled to him and he will have another chance of redeeming past errors by a brilliant future.—[London Letter.

The New York Tribune's Boston correspondent writes: "Our medical savans have been lately hoaxed in a most incredible manner by an old maiden teacher of Nantucket, who came here in ill-health and was pronounced by the surgeons of the hospitals and others to be afflicted with an ovarian tumor. She was given up as incurable, and last week gave birth, at her home, to a fine girl."

Here's a fish story from Plymouth, Mass.: "A woodchopper at work on the edge of Grassy Pond started a wedge into a log, and the wedge flew out and killed a pickerel weighing four pounds. The chopper then commenced feeling the bottom of the pond with a cleft stick for his wedge, and drew up a gold watch lost by a fisherman four years ago."

At a recent ball in Turin, Italy, the Princess of Piedmont's train caught in an officer's spurs, and was torn to tatters. Before the princess could invoke the aid of her ladies, the crown prince of Prussia had produced a little pocket housewife, from which he extracted a small pair of shears, and, kneeling at the feet of the bride, skillfully cut away the wreck. He was awarded the fragment of gauze as a trophy.

Emerson says: "It is a familiar expedient of brilliant writers, and not less of witty talkers, the device of ascribing their own sentence to another in order to give it weight, as Cicero, Cowley, Swift, Landor, and Carlyle have done. And Cardinal de Retz, at a critical moment, in the parliament of Paris described himself in a Latin sentence, which he pretended to quote from a classic author, and which told admirably well."

To an address voted by the House of Lords, on the 1st of May, Queen Victoria sent the following reply: "I receive with deep satisfaction your sympathizing address. The attempt upon the life of my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, has, I feel, only further aroused the loyalty of my Australian subjects, so heartily displayed in his reception. I am very sensible of the Divine protection afforded him, and, in my anxiety, still trust in it; while in this, as in all trials, I derive consolation and support from the affectionate attachment of my parliament and people."

The following speech was made by an Indian chief, at a "big talk," held recently on the plains: "We want more ammunition, therefore we have sent for you; we want no white man north of the fire-wagon road; the fire-wagon road shall not branch out; one arrow (straight) road; no forks; one good post trader at Laramie; no more; red man wants no more presents but powder and lead; blankets no more good; commissions and agents all the same as blankets; you go home; all white men go home; red man owns the land; who will care for mother now?"

The Galaxy for June contains the following: Steven Lawrence, Yeoman; by Mrs. Edwards. The Lady Jacqueline; by Phœby Cary. Jarocho Life; by Mayne Reid. Grasses and Wild Flowers; by H. Malan. A Problem; by Henry James, Jr. To a Lady; by T. W. Parsons. Forced Marches; by J. W. DeForest. Beechdale; by Marion Harland. To a Caged Canary; by Lily Nelson. My Note-Book; by Anne M. Crane. A Trip to the Wyandotte Cave; by F. M. Gray. Our Railway Management; by Edward Howland. Apple Blossoms; by May Mather. The Galaxy Miscellany. Drift-Wood; by Philip Quilibet. Literature and Art. Nebulæ; by the editor.

Buy your fishing tackle at Rousset's hardware store, No. 17 Old Levee street, opposite Custom-House.

Phalon's

"PAPHIAN LOTION"

—FOR—

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming.

For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin.

PHALON'S "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chap the Skin.

Price, 25 cents per Cake. Sold by all Druggists.

Postponement.

Fete Champetre and Grand Tournament Association for Benevolent Purposes.

The public are hereby notified that the opening of the FETE CHAMPEIRE, owing to the inclemency of the weather, is postponed until

Tuesday, May 26th.

GEORGE W. DUPRE,
Secretary Association.

C. E. Dirmeyer,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. J. WHITE)

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OAK, ASH AND PINE WOOD.

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SHELLS,
SAND, LIME, TAR, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES,
COAL, CHARCOAL, ETC.,

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Near Rampart Street, New Basin,
NEW ORLEANS.

Orders can be left in Box 137, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, 103 St. Charles street.

P. Cusachs,

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Has resumed business at

231 ROYAL STREET, CORNER OF ST. PHILIP,

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Importer and Dealer in Drugs and Medicines

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,
DISTILLERS' and PERFUMERS' MERCHANDISE,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
SPANISH WINES and FRUITS,
And CORKS of all qualities and sizes.

He recommends himself to his friends and the public in general.

Great Reduction

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DRY GOODS!!! DRY GOODS!!!

E. GIQUEL,

126 ..... CANAL ST 126

Leaving shortly for Europe, to purchase his stock for next Season will offer, FROM THIS DAY, the whole of his FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS at a

Very Great Reduction.

Call and see for the cheapest Goods at

E. GIQUEL'S,
126 Canal street.

Manassas

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,

Sudley Church, May 4, 1868.

We, the Ladies residing on and in the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run battle-fields, have formed ourselves into a society known by the name of the MANASSAS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, and have for our object the reinterment of the Confederate dead, now scattered in groups and in isolated graves for many miles, and liable soon to be obliterated by the ploughshare. We solicit aid from our sisters and brothers of the South, and, indeed, everywhere. Were it not for poverty, we would not call upon you. In order to have them decently interred and inclosed in our Cemetery, some $5000 will be needed.

Those of our friends at a distance who desire to contribute can do so by addressing our Corresponding Secretary, Miss SUE M. MONROE, Gainesville, Prince William county, Virginia.

MISS ANNIE M. LEWIS, President.
MISS MARY J. DOGAN,
MISS M. E. COMPTON, Vice Presidents.
MISS MARY E. CUSHING, Recording Secretary.
MISS SUE M. MONROE, Corresponding Secretary.
MRS. ADDIE S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Contributions for the above purpose will also be received at the CRESCENT OFFICE; by WOODS, MATHEWS & CO., No. 93 Magazine street; and by Mrs. MARY J. DEACON.

Mrs. E. W. Turner,

110 ..... CANAL STREET 110

Is about closing out a Beautiful Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which she is selling at COST and BELOW COST, so cheap that any one wishing to select a Bonnet, Hat or Dress, already made, could not fail to be pleased with their purchase.

She has also an extensive assortment of Spencer's Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Infant Caps, and Embroidered Shawls and Sacques.

Ladies' Underclothing, Collars, Cuffs, Cluny and Crochet Laces and Insertings, all to be sold CHEAP. Call and examine.

Carpet Warehouse,

15 ..... CHARTRES STREET 15

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

Just Opened.

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Corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets,

Over Liberman's Dry Goods Store.

PHOTOGRAPHS, $2 50 per dozen.
AMBEOTYPES, 75 cents.
PORCELAIN PICTURES, $3.

And all work guaranteed equal to any done in the city. Call and see our Specimens.

WILEY & SOUBY.

A Card.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, I open a branch of my Soda Water, Mead and Pastry business at 97 Canal street, between Chartres street and Exchange Place. The price of my Soda Water and Mead will be TEN CENTS A GLASS (large glasses), same as at my old stand, 83 St. Charles street. I sell no alcoholic beverage under the name of Roffignac syrup, or other disguise.

HUGH McCLOSKEY.

New Orleans, May 10, 1868.

Lilienthal's

PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHS.

From and after the SECOND DAY OF MAY, a reduction of Twenty-Five Per Cent will be made on all kinds and sizes of Photographs taken in my establishment. As heretofore, I promise to excel in the beauty and finish of Pictures. Stereoscopic Views of the City also reduced to Three Dollars Per Dozen.

THEO. LILIENTHAL,
Photographer, 131 Poydras street, near Camp.

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Terms:

Per Day	$ 2 50
Per Week	15 00
Per Month	50 00

Children and Servants Half Price.
No variation from the above Terms.

$10,000 Reward.

STOLEN from the CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed M. MORGAN'S SONS, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND ($50,000) DOLLARS, in Legal Tender Notes of One Thousand ($1000) Dollars each. All of Letter C, and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8069	13903 n. s.	23723 n. s.	38339n.s
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	25059 n. s.	38747n s
3515	8903	15211	28323 n. s.	39307n.s
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39343n.s
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40069n.s
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40619n.s
5227	1140	18043 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40831n.s
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41881n.s
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41999n.s.
7295	13619 n. s.	23135 n. s.	37839 n. s.	45551n s

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

CH. JUMONVILLE,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868. Cashier.

Potthoff & Knight,

96 ..... CAMP STREET 96

Importers and Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Stained and Enameled Glass, Artists' Materials, etc.

POTTHOFF & KNIGHT,
96 Camp street, Agents for English Plate Glass.

To all Interested

—IN THE—

CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

The First Congregational (Unitarian) Society announce to the public that services will be held in the Church corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, EVERY SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., the following Clergyman officiating:

The Rev. HENRY S. BADGER, of Cambridge, Mass.

The Trustees cordially invite all interested in the progress of liberal Christianity to join them in their efforts to maintain the Church.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHAS. J. LEEDS, President.
JOHN M. GOULD, Treasurer.
J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary.

New Orleans, December 13, 1867.

Zimmermann's

JEWELRY MANUFACTORY

—AND—

SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

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Orders for Fine Jewelry, Medals and Presentation Plate Promptly and Carefully Executed,

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Watches repaired, adjusted and regulated by the very best Workmen, at

ZIMMERMANN'S,
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Copies of Pictures

Made by me before and during the war, can be had by applying at my Old Stand, 141 CANAL STREET, where I can now be found daily, and shall be glad to see my old friends and the public generally.

JOHN H. CLARK.

Complimentary.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1868.

Rev. J. C. Carpenter, 740 Magazine street:

Rev. Sir—We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, having observed for several years past your arduous and benevolent labor as a good Samaritan in this community, and admiring your pious disregard of party, sect or creed in the discharge of your charitable ministrations, and well knowing that your material contributions have been far beyond the ordinary bounds, desire to give for your benefit a PUBLIC CONCERT, on such evening as you may be pleased to designate.

Signed respectfully,

Thomas A. Adams,	Thomas Sloo,
Charles Briggs,	John Pemberton,
Henry Hull, Jr.,	Samuel Smith,
Wm. S. Pike,	A. Brother
A. W. Bosworth,	Thomas Anderson,
Louis H. Pelis,	George G. Garner,
Thomas Murray,	George W. Hynson,
P. R. Middlemiss,	Louis Mayer,
R. M. Montgomery,	J. B. Walton,
Edward Thompson,	J. A. Brusselman,
Williamson Smith,	E. Macpherson,
Schneider & Zuberbier,	W. H. Foster,
A. W. Violett,	Marshall J. Smith,
F. Van Benthuysen,	George O. Sweet,
J. Curtis Waldo,	Patrick Irwin,
G. C. Kendall,	H. R. Swasey,
Ph. Van Tolin,	Edward Barnett,
Thomas Hassam,	J. Q. A. Fellows,
A. M. Holbrook,	Charles F. Whitmore
T. D. Van Horn,	David Stewart,
M. F. Bigney,	Samuel M. Todd,
Joseph Ellison,	T. C. Herndon,
J. W. Black,	F. W. Delesdernier,
O. E. Hall,	George Clark,
W. H. Thomas,	Edward Ivy,
A. Thomas,	E. A. Tyler,
W. C. Shepard,	Gus. A. Breaux,
A. L. Abbott,	George W. Race,
Norman J. Whitney,	George M. Beaman,
Joseph West,	Wm. McCulloch,
Wm. G. Austin,	J. C. Bachelor M. D.,
Samuel K. Walker,	E. A. Hall,
Henry F. Wade, M. D.,	John Young, Jr.,
John A. Stevenson,	S. J. Flatow,
W. R. Whitaker,	J. N. Folwell, M. D.,
James A. Douglas,	O. Voorhies,
T. F. Searing,	C. W. Newton,
A. H. Isaacson,	James Meid,
J. D. Dameron,	Joseph Santini,
John Anderson,	A. W. Hyatt,
J. S. Whitaker,	Johnson Armstrong,
J. R. Purvis,	Thomas Handy,
George L. Konns,	Hugh Breen,
J. W. Rae,	L. H. Joseph,
A. W. Merriam,	A. Wackerbarth,
	E. Bissney,
	James H. Wingfield,
	E. M. Cousha,
	D. C. McCan,
	Thomas Askew,
	Albert Baldwin,
	James R. Scott,
	I. Bloom & Co.,
	Robert Huyghe,
	Michael Gernon,
	Harmon Doane,
	S. Straight,
	D. R. Scruggs,
	Herman Rice,
	E. C. Palmer,
	M. S. Cox,
	J. Born,
	Dennis Cronan,
	Samuel E. Moore,
	J. G. Dunlap,
	Wm. M. Grant,
	Smith Bross,
	D. C. Byerly,
	E. H. Wilson,
	H. H. Dentzel,
	David McCloard,

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1868.

To Messrs. Thomas A. Adams, Charles Briggs, Henry Hull Jr., Wm. S. Pike, A. W. Bosworth, Thomas Sloo, John Pemberton, Samuel Smith, A. Brother, Thomas Anderson and others:

Gentlemen—Your letter of this date, tendering to me a Concert, was received this evening. This expression of your regard, prompted by your own kind feelings, and so wholly unexpected by me, could not take me otherwise than by surprise.

I am proud of the approbation of my fellow-citizens, but I have no words to express the emotions this action awakens in my heart, more than simply to say, it is fully appreciated by me.

Your reference to my past public labors recalls many deeply painful as well as pleasing reminiscences. In all of them I was actuated by a sense of duty, the performance of which was not only a pleasure, but was always followed by a present reward in the consciousness of trying to benefit my fellow man.

Gratefully accepting your kind proposal, gentlemen, and respectfully suggesting WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, as a suitable time, I am, gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours, etc.,

J. C. CARPENTER.

First Premium Photographs.

(DIPLOMA.)

The FIRST PREMIUM, (a Diploma) has again been awarded to W. W. WASHBURN, 113 Canal street, New Orleans, for the best PHOTOGRAPHS exhibited at the Louisiana State Fair for 1868.

J. S. Knapp,

DENTAL SURGEON,

15 ..... Baronne Street 15

Near Canal Street.

Preserve your Decaying Teeth if possible—if not have them extracted without pain, and replaced by the best artificial substitute that can be produced.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 28th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

93 CAMP STREET,

Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

The First Premium.

HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

George Alces, No. 185 Rampart street,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO.

Orders for Cigars of the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco filled with dispatch and strict attention.

Sells Cigars unsurpassed by those of Havana at surprisingly low prices.

Mr. Alces took the First Premium at the Louisiana State Fair in November 1866; at the Baton Rouge State Fair in December, 1867; and at the last State Fair of 1868 at New Orleans—in each instance over a host of competitors.

GEORGE ALCES,
185 Rampart street, below Canal.

Jas. B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 150 FULTON STREET,

NEW YORK

South side of Fulton street, few doors east of Broadway.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1867.

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

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Ga., close daily at 3 P. M.

Coast Mail for all Post Offices as far up the river as Bayou Sara, closes Mondays at 3 P. M., and Fridays at 8 A. M.

Vicksburg Mails close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the River.

Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A. M. every