The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1868.

The Bayou Sara Ledger recommends a convention of the newspaper publishers and editors of the country press of the State. The Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet seconds the proposal and indicates Baton Rouge as the place at which the convention should be held, and the Fourth of July as the day. But why limit the call to the country press? Other country papers suggest that a general convention be held at New Orleans, and this appears to be the more practical proposition. The questions which may properly come before such a body for consideration are of universal interest, and they cannot be properly treated, or decided except after consultation among the members of the whole press of the State. The approaching political contest will be the most important in the history of the country, and if Louisiana is to participate in it, there should be harmony of design, congruity of policy, and unity of action among the Democracy of the State. It is not of course, assumed that the press can dictate a policy, or a plan, to the people, but it can do much towards assuring such harmony and unity as will prove effective in enabling us to defeat the consummation of the projects of the vagrant and mendicant carpet-baggers. We would suggest, however, that the Fourth of July is not the proper day for the assembling of the proposed convention. The National Democratic Convention meets on the Fourth of July in New York, and on the proceedings of that convention we must, to a great extent, rely for guidance as to our subsequent course. After the Democratic nominations shall have been made, and after the convention shall have suggested the course which the Democracy of the country desire us to pursue, it would be well for us to take measures to second their views. We therefore propose to our country contemporaries that the press convention be held in this city on Monday, the 13th of July.

☞ See Supplement.

The "General of our Armies" likes the Chicago platform. When the momentous document was read to him, he solemnly ejaculated "good" at the end of each article. This weighty monosyllable has been seized on by the radical press as if it were something remarkable and extraordinary. Anything from the "General of our Armies" is acceptable, if it is even a word with nothing in it.

Butler has not had the right witness, as yet, before his investigating committee. So far he has called only persons who cannot give any information, except of a kind which is not exactly pleasant. But there is Sanford Conover, who knows everything about everybody, and who was one of the first persons consulted concerning the impeachment of the President. That facile and useful observer, with his colleagues, Merritt, Montgomery and Holt, can prove anything that Butler desires. Why not take him into the case? At this stage of the game his services would be invaluable.

The National Board of Trade, will be organized on the 3d of June at Philadelphia. The Chamber of Commerce, of New Orleans will be represented in that body, by George A. Fosdick, Esq., its first vice president, who left yesterday afternoon by rail for the North.

For many years an active and successful merchant, thoroughly familiar and identified with the resources of New Orleans, and the now again progressive views of her commercial community, we feel assured her interests will be earnestly and ably represented by him.

The beloved Rawlings informs an anxious public that Grant considers his support of the impeachment project the greatest blunder of his life. Is it possible that "the general of our armies" cannot open his mouth without putting his foot in it? One day last week he sadly stated to an audience of serenading admirers that he could not make speeches—a deficiency which, in the eyes of his friends, appears to be his principal merit. Probably he wishes now that he had never even learned to talk; for, although he does not say much, that little is always enough to make him ridiculous.

A keg of lager from the Southern Star Brewery, at Magnolia, Miss., reached us yesterday by express, with the compliments of its brewer, Mr. John F. Siel. The beverage is one which that discriminating judge, old Gambrinus himself, might long to quaff.

We tender our renewed thanks to the committee of invitation of the fête association for additional complimentary cards of admission.

Any person possessing old and useless books of any description can apply them to no better purpose than to donate them to the Southern Hospital Association. The inmates of the Home are men who lost their limbs and risked their lives in our cause, and what can be done for them should be cheerfully accomplished. Any articles sent to Mr. Jas. B. McConnell, No. 25 Commercial Place, will reach the soldiers.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK—*The Presidency.*—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on the 22d says:

The feeling among the Democratic leaders here, since the nomination of Grant and Colfax, is strongly in favor of the ticket recently alluded to as being most in favor with the Manhattan Club, namely—for president, Senator Hendricks, of Indiana; for vice-president, Governor English, of Connecticut, or Mayor Hoffman, of New York. It is conceded on all hands that the first place on the ticket will have to be conceded to a Western man, and that man, after Mr. Pendleton and Gen. Hancock receive the proper compliment of the preliminary ineffectual balloting, will be the senator alluded to. Hoffman for vice-president, Belmont, Peter Cagger, Peter B. Sweeney and the rest of them say, will keep the Empire State in the Democratic lines.

The Republicans concede that to carry New York, (even with Grant) much hard work will be necessary—and, to that end, it is understood the general committee is going to work at once to hold public meetings in every direction. The finance committee have an abundance of cash at their command—and cash is the sinews of war. The Democrats as regards that very useful material are not in so fortunate a position; but what they lack in cash they make up in confidence.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Fortune can never be bankrupt while hope is among its assets. That the disappointments and disasters suffered, within the past three years, by our merchants and agriculturists, did not plunge them into irremediable insolvency, was due solely to the saving presence of hope. We do not mean the imbecile optimism, or the indolent fancy, which sometimes steals the garb of this healing, invigorating and wonder-working sentiment. The hope that we mean is simply the logic of the future. It paints in its perspective nothing whose form and color are not drawn from those two elements at the basis of all history, time and nature. In these respects our commercial and agricultural interests are endowed in an extraordinary degree. Their wealth of hope is a capital which folly has not been able to waste, nor rapacity to plunder, nor malignity to destroy.

One of the brightest features of the commercial prospect before us is the converging tendency, constantly increasing, of the grain trade of all parts of the Mississippi valley to New Orleans, as the natural seaport for the produce of States and territories lying between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountain ridges. We have heretofore pointed out at considerable length some of the reasons for such a convergence, and we will not now enlarge on the same topic. Of more immediate concern to the greater portion of our merchants is a survey of the situation in neighboring agricultural districts. Here we find, judging from all the accounts that reach us, that the people have adopted a wise medium between two extreme and equally pernicious policies; the policy which proposed to continue, under conditions entirely novel, and in great part the reverse of those which they superseded, the old plantation system for the almost exclusive production of cotton or sugar, and the policy which proposed to turn away from everything like extended planting, to relinquish the cultivation of the above staples as specialities of Southern agriculture, and to risk all on the issue of universal experiment with Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, fruit, and the like. Events had upset the plantation system, as formerly organized and carried on, and it was sheer infatuation to think of perpetuating it; but it did not follow that those who had worked under this system should precipitately and utterly renounce its products as well as its methods. New methods they were compelled to adopt; but there was no necessity for the entire substitution of new products. It was, at the best, an empirical specific for the hardships incident to industrial disturbance and change. They could not afford to take the hazard of trying it. To have done so would not have been in the spirit of legitimate enterprise, but in the spirit of gambling. Climate, and soil, and salient facts of commerce indicated clearly enough the direction for agriculture in this part of the South to take, and they wisely shaped their plans, as far as circumstances would admit, accordingly. It would appear, in other words, that, while resolved, the present year, to produce an abundance of food crops for home subsistence, and, in some instances, for the local markets, they have refrained from attempting to compete with the West, the North and the Pacific coast in supplying the general market of the world with breadstuffs and meats. However great may be the demand abroad for these commodities, the demand for Southern cotton and sugar is greater, while in the production of the latter there is no competition in the United States, and as respects cotton none to speak of on the whole American continent. Our agriculturists, in short, have determined to avoid the perils of an excessive devotion to these staples; but they have not, as some of their visionary advisers would have had them to do, committed the stupidity of ignoring both commerce and geography, and repudiating peculiar bounties of nature, by discarding cotton and sugar as leading marketable products of the South.

For the rest, accounts concur in holding out a fair promise of the results of the present year's agricultural operations. Freedmen laborers give much more satisfaction than formerly. One reason for this is, that they have undergone a process of sifting which has eliminated nearly all the chaff, and left in agricultural employment a comparatively industrious and reliable class. Another reason is the relief of the freedmen's minds from a species of demoralizing uncertainty as to their civil and political status, a mental condition carefully cultivated by the carpet-baggers for their own purposes. The late elections have done, at least, some service in greatly abating this cause of demoralization. On the whole, therefore, if our commercial community have hard lines before them for the impending summer, they have good grounds to anticipate no small degree of compensation from the results of the present year's agricultural operations.

Fair Grounds Course, May 27th, 1868.

[From the Picayune, May 28.]

Between the heats of the mule race, another hurdle race, mile dash, took place, in which there were four entries.

This dash was won by Favorite easily; Andy Johnson second; a beautiful sorrel mare, the property of one of the editors of a contemporary, ridden by Capt. Green, third and a bay horse fourth. The dash was made in 2:02, the quarter in 28 seconds and the half mile in 1:02.

[From the Times, May 28.]

A mile dash over hurdles was arranged to come after the first heat of the mule race. The entries were Favorite, Andy Johnson and a sorrel mare (name unknown). In this Favorite came in first, Andy Johnson second and the sorrel mare third. The rider of Favorite broke his stirrup on the home stretch.

[From the CRESCENT, May 28.]

While the mules were being rubbed down and getting ready for the next heat another hurdle race, free to all entries, dash of a mile, was announced. Three horses, *Favorite, Andy Johnson* and *Maimie* passed under the string at the word, well together. Favorite took the lead at the start and kept it easily throughout the race. The real contest was for the second place, the position of the last two horses varying often in the mile. At the last hurdle, however, Maimie, who was a little ahead, balked for a second and the horses jumped it almost together, coming in with Andy ahead, Maimie being third in the race. Time, 2:02. Considering that Andy Johnson had been taken out of a carriage to run the race, and the Maimie had been entered only at the last minute by her owner, who wanted to know what she could do, we cannot but call it a pretty race.

A steamer from Vera Cruz brings important news. The revolutionary movement against Juarez's government, and in favor of the pretensions of Gen. Ortega is assuming large proportions. It is headed by Gen. Aurelial Rivera, who is aided by Gens. Negrete, Mendez, Jiminez, Capeda and nine other generals and many colonels of the Mexican army. Many partisans of Santa Anna are also joined in the movement. The revolutionists are daily gaining strength, and already hold possession of the Ajusco mountain regions. Another body of the revolutionists had invaded the district of Palpan, and captured the town amid cries for marquese and a regency.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Patti's marriage is one of Eugenie's matches.

Chestnut hair is the rage.

Men of extremes—Hatters and boot-makers.

A tight place—a Bar-room.

The way for beanx—Galway.

The Essay on Man—A woman's attempt to marry him.

A man proposes to make the descent of Niagara in a lifeboat.

A. Head characterizes one of his friends as the "great North American single, solitary cigar-ist."

Ellis has the Literary Album, Sporting Times, Harper's Bazar, and the Metropolitan Record.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, goes to Berlin to have his eyes operated on.

Round-toed boots and shoes are going out of fashion.

Strawberries are seventy cents per quart in New York.

"Smutty Nose" is the euphonious name of an island off the Maine coast.

"Inveigling a lacteal distillery" is the Cincinnati reportorial for stealing a cow.

Wade has been in the Senate for eighteen years.

Colfax is only sixteen years younger than his mother.

Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the "Patroon" of Albany, died on the 25th, aged 80 years.

Brownlow said last week: "I am very feeble, but there's a heap of devilment left in me yet."

Impeachment is christened the "Lost Cause, Junior."

A certain blonde moustache in Cincinnati measures ten and a half inches from tip to tip.

Backgammon—"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as the thief said when the policeman cried "Stop thief."

"I wish," said a son of Erin, "I could find the place where men don't die, that I may go and end my days there."

The historian Froude, at a Royal Academy dinner ornation, spoke of Victoria as "condescending" to publish a book. Snobbery.

General Rousseau says his "unpleasantness" with Curly Bill, the Nevada stage-driver, is a laughable story and a hoax.

General Butler's apple trees are late in blossoming on his Lowell farm; they want fertilizing with impeachment guano.—[Ex.

In Canada, judges can hereafter sentence boys guilty of larceny to be whipped, instead of imprisoned.

Hiram Powers has completed a statue of Edward Everett, which he would have given to Boston but for the criticisms upon his statue of Webster.

The anniversary of the fall of Maximilian, was celebrated in Matamoros on the 15th, by the firing of artillery, a sham fight and various other demonstrations.

Henry F. Dickens, son of the novelist, made his *debut* as a public reader of his father's works, at Strood, in Kent, England, two or three weeks ago.

The Natchitoches Times, of the 16th, has a cut of a negro mounted on a cotton caterpillar, with the text "go ye into all the land and preach corn unto every planter."

The daughter of an English toll-gate keeper has got herself into trouble for "dead-heading" her lover through the gate. An exchange says "she never tolled her love."

The radical editors of Missouri had a meeting at St. Louis on Saturday, and resolved to come out squarely in favor of negro suffrage and negro elevation generally.

Two slender maiden ladies in New York are fattening against each other for a wager, the first attaining one hundred and fifty pounds to win. One trains on sherry, eggs and tripe, the other on chocolate and shad roes.

We are told that one of the witnesses before the Board of Inquisitors on Saturday said that he gave his good friend Gen. Banks $1000 to help his re-election to Congress. That was not the kind of "corruption" the managers were smelling for.

The New Jersey legislature talks of imposing an annual tax of one dollar on each bachelor in that State who cannot prove that during the year he made two *bona fide* offers of marriage and was refused.

An American eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, and known to be over one hundred years old, has been shot in the town of Union, Maine. The bird, with its mate, has occupied a nest upon an island for a long time, and his age is vouched for by the oldest inhabitant.

Anna Dickinson has written a novel which the Messrs. Scribner have refused to publish, because Anna makes her heroine, who is white, marry a man who is black, or vice versa. Anyhow there is some miscegenation in it, for which the publishers think the public is hardly prepared.

The New York Commercial Advertiser heartlessly says: It was reported some time ago that, owing to the heavy advance in New York rents, and other causes, the Herald's "corps of European correspondents" had taken quarters in Brooklyn for the season.

Spotted Tail has been so unkind as to remark: "We don't care for your cavalry, because we can ride down within a hundred yards of them, then if we give our whoop and shake our buffalos, one-half your men will fall off their horses, and the other half will run away."

The Arabians have a very pretty poetic method of soliciting a female in marriage, and their arguments, though simple, are irresistible. Having brought a blush to the maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, the lover says to her: "My locks have planted roses in your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap a harvest."

There is a duel on the carpet in Paris. A well known queen of the *demi monde* has ruined a Russian prince and an English nobleman. The cause of their ruin has just become a mother, and when the infant was brought to the mayor's office to be registered the "lord" and the "bayard" met face to face, each demanding the child to be registered in his name. Hence a quarrel and a prospective fight.

Says John Paul: "Miss Dickinson I never heard before, and I don't know whether I like her or not. She parts her hair on one side, and that is against her. So far as woman is concerned, *in medio tutissima ibis*—safety decidedly lies in the middle. She is rather pretty, and has beautiful hands; but, if there be any thing in the expression of a chin, she'll have her own way about a house."

The London Punch perpetrates a joke—which is no joke after all. In one of its illustrations, the Prince and Princess of Wales are represented as going about some where in Ireland on their ponies, in the Balmoral fashion of the queen and Prince Albert—the attendants of the young couple being a grim-looking set of Irishmen, armed with guns, and keeping close watch on all sides. John Bull affects to be merry over the idea that the prince and princess would need such a guard, if they should live or travel in Ireland. There is certainly nothing funny in that.—[N. Y. Times.

A lady of Kansas took one of her children to the dentist's to have a tooth taken out, but all the persuasion could not induce the little one to submit to the operation. As a last resort the mother placed herself in the dental chair, and pointing to a perfectly sound tooth, told the doctor to draw it. He did so, and upon his observing that it was sound, she replied that she aimed to give her daughter an example of fortitude.

A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of two distressing complaints with which she was afflicted. "In the first place," said she, "I have little or no appetite. What shall I take for that?" "For that, madam, you should take air and exercise." "And, doctor, I am quite fidgety at night-time, and afraid to be alone. What shall I take for that?" "For that, madam, I can only recommend you to take a husband."

David R. Harrison, a bank note engraver of New York city, has recently been apprised of the fact that he is sole heir to a fortune equal to $14,000,000 in United States paper currency, the bequest of his uncle, formerly an East Indian merchant. The fortunate legatee is seventy years of age, a resident of Harlem, and head of a large family. He has been for many years in the employ of the American Bank Note Company, and was heretofore in very moderate circumstances. He is cousin of Mr. Lafayette F. Harrison, of Irving Hall.

Occupying a front seat in the balcony circle to the left of the stage sat Col. Forney, of Philadelphia. Forney is, without doubt, perfectly satisfied with the efforts of nature in his behalf. He wears light brown side-whiskers, and the smallest conceivable tuft of short hair standing isolated between the chin and mouth. The colonel has a rather sallow complexion, light eyes and hair, and the most self satisfied expression of countenance in the convention. He was well dressed, and boasted a pair of gold eyeglasses, through which he languidly regarded matters and things in general with the air of a man who feels that his presence is essential to the general success, but that it is decidedly unpleasant to be so bored. An observant eye would sum up this complacent knight of the quill as an Englishman of the respectable cockney genus. [Chicago Times.

The Tory journals are all declaring that Disraeli's persistence in office after his defeats is owing to the encouragement of her majesty. Like Lord Brougham, in the time of William IV, they cry out: "The queen has done it all." The queen, they say, may write books, but must not meddle with government. Still, the granddaughter of George III may be as anxious to "be queen" as he was to "be king." Some fierce writers talk of "abdication." But as Charles II once said to his brother James, "No one will kill me to make you king," she may retort, "No one will send me away to make Albert Edward king."

The Queen's Journal is to be translated into both Gaelic and Welsh, whereupon it is asked why not also into Irish, it being just now the mode to conciliate the Irish otherwise than by suspending the habeas corpus. From her publisher's point of view this book has been not only a great sensation at first, but a continual success. Every week or two comes out some new bit of information, which answers to keep the volume in mind with the public. Her majesty had a first-rate notice from Mr. Disraeli, at the literary fund dinner, on Wednesday last. Perhaps it is too late to tell the story after the event, but I heard, before the dinner, that the queen herself requested Mr. Disraeli to mention the book on that occasion, as he naturally enough might, and did, in proposing the usual toast to the sovereign. That her majesty also requested her minister to allude to it in Parliament is a less credible, but not less positive, bit of gossip. [London Correspondence New York Tribune.

Near Racine, Wisconsin, recently, a crazy man stole an infant from its cradle, and ran off with it into the woods before the mother could interfere. The neighbors rallied and started in pursuit. They searched all night, but in vain. Next morning, attracted by the smoke from a fire, they came upon the maniac and his living plunder. There, warmly covered with leaves and an old coat, lay the infant asleep, while the crazy man was singing a lullaby. As the pursuers approached, he sprang to his feet, and with savage oaths and shouts tried to intimidate them. The mother, all unmindful of the danger, rushed past him and clasped her infant to her breast. The crazy man sprang toward her with an uplifted club, but before he could strike he was seized and overpowered. Watching his opportunity, he broke away from his captors and fled.

The Brownsville Courier reports crops on the lower Rio Grande looking very well. From the Cuevas Ranch to Loredo they were suffering from drought.

DIED:

At half-past 12 P. M., May 28, 1868, Col. WM. L. WYNN, aged 69 years and 2 months.

His friends, and those of Col. Geo. G. Garner, are invited to attend his funeral THIS MORNING (Friday) at ten o'clock, from the corner of Camp and Philip streets.

☞ Columbus, Ga., papers will please copy.

Thursday morning, May 28th, Brother W. H. PAXTON, of Marion Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.

The members of the Lodge are notified that the funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 35 Polymnia street, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of H. P. BUCKLEY, W. M.

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.

Office

LOUISIANA NATURAL

GAS COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the Stockholders and Subscribers of this Company, held on the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers in this Company until a permanent organization can be effected, as prescribed by the articles of their charter.

C. E. GIRARDEY, President.
J. M. LAPEYRE, Treasurer.
E. H. RUSE, Secretary.

The Louisiana Natural Gas Company having presented its charter to the public, and completed its provisional organization, as will be seen as above, is now prepared to submit the Stock Subscription Books to such as are disposed to become interested in the enterprise, in accordance with the terms of said charter.

The object of this Association is to secure to the Stockholders a full and profitable return for investments, and at the same time to develop and utilize a new discovery of a latent source of wealth, hitherto unknown, but which is believed to be of vast importance and unlimited value, underlaying the whole of the alluvial formation or deposits of the Southern or Gulf States, and extending along the borders of the Gulf up to the ocean geological formations, at a somewhat uniform depth from the surface level of the soil.

The subject matter of this discovery consists in the existence of a NATURAL GAS, hitherto known as Marsh Gas, found at varying distances, say from forty to fifty feet from the surface, (at least in the higher alluvial formations,) and which from experiments made in the premises induces the Association to believe is universal in its extent and inexhaustible in its supply.

These experiments also fully demonstrate the Association that the flow can be secured and enlarged to any extent, while it may also be obtained and utilized in any definable lesser quantities, and perfectly adapted to the private and personal wants of any plantation, dwelling or cottage throughout the whole alluvial deposit of the country, as well as in this city, and by means of the apparatus and adaptations already secured to the Association, by patents already issued, enable it to be supplied for both heating or culinary purposes, as well as for illuminating.

Each person can obtain it in his own yard. Its cost consists only in the cost of its pipes, etc. Its flow is continuous in proper pipes. Its economy is therefore at once perceived.

The character of its light and mode of application can be seen daily at No 170 Gravier street.

Books for Stock subscription may be found at the Banking House of Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, 15 Camp street; Banking House of Burke & Co., 54 Camp street; Office of C. E. Girardey & Co., 17 Exchange Place; Office of Foster & Co., 170 Gravier street; where parties are invited to call, and if further practical information is desired it will be fully and promptly furnished.

Inasmuch as this notice may not be accompanied with a copy of the charter above referred to, and as parties may not have become acquainted with its provisions, it may be proper to state that, unlike most charters, no Stockholder in this Company can be called on for any future installments after the first one of ten per cent. on the amount of shares subscribed by him, (shares being $100 each,) unless by his own choice and consent, and that at any time after said first payment he is at liberty to surrender his stock and relieve himself from any future assessment, and any and every future legal liability as Stockholder.

This provision is based upon the belief that 10 per cent. of the amount of subscribed stock will be sufficient to provide for every contingency till satisfactory and full returns are realized by the Company.

Photographs

OF ALL SIZES, PLAIN AND COLORED PICTURES.

Copies of Pictures

Made by me before and during the war, can be had by applying at my Old Stand, 151 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.

Fete Champetre

—AND—

GRAND TOURNAMENT.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH DAY

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

FIRST—GRAND OVERTURE

By FIRST INFANTRY BAND, to commence at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, at Race Stand.

SECOND—STEEPLE CHASE.

Seven Entries—Gentlemen Riders.

THIRD—FOOT BALL MATCH.

BY FIFTY YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

FOURTH—BASE BALL MATCH.

Between ACTIVE and WASHINGTON Base Ball Clubs.

FIFTH—FOOT HURDLE RACE.

One Mile Heat—Gentlemen Runners—Nine Entries—To Take Place at 6 o'clock P. M., precisely.

SIXTH.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE OCTAGONAL BUILDING.

Dramatic Entertainment.

1. SENTIMENTAL RECITATION—By a Member of the Shakspeare Club.
2. SENT TO THE TOWER—Farce in one act. Dramatis Personæ: Perkyn Puddifort, Launcelot Banks, and Jailer, by Members of Shakspeare Club.
3. TRÆOLIAN—By the German Quartette Club.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—By Charlie Jaeger's Band.

DANCING.

SEVENTH—DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

In front of Octagonal Building.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

ADMITTANCE TO THE GROUNDS.

Single Tickets	$ 50
Season Tickets	2 00
For Horseman and One Horse Vehicle	50
Two Horse Vehicle	1 00

Children under Twelve Years Old, Half Price.

ADMITTANCE IN THE OCTAGONAL BUILDING.

Tuesday	$ 50
Wednesday	50
Thursday	50
Friday	50
Saturday—Grand Tournament Ball	1 00
Season Ticket	2 00

Children under Twelve Years, Half Price.

Seats on the Stand of the Amphitheater will be sold at 25 cents, for the Tournament only. NO RESERVED SEATS.

The Covered Race Stands will be reserved exclusively for Ladies.

Various Amusements not enumerated above will take place during each day.

Refreshments to be had at all times during the Festival.

GEORGE W. DUPRE,
Secretary Association.

Programme

—OF THE—

Fete Champetre and Grand Tournament

—FOR—

BENEVOLENT PURPOSES,

TO TAKE PLACE AT THE

FAIR GROUNDS,

COMMENCING ON

TUESDAY, THE 26th INSTANT,

AND ENDING ON

SATURDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT.

Fifth and Last Day, May 30th—Tournament Day.

GRAND OVERTURE—as above.
GRAND TOURNAMENT—
"Coronation of Queen of Love and Beauty and Maids of Honor," and Presentation of Prizes in Arena.
BASE BALL, Etc.
GRAND TOURNAMENT BALL.

Various Amusements not enumerated above will take place during each day.

Refreshments to be had at all times during the Festival.

GEORGE W. DUPRE,
Secretary Association.

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, Gimp and Crochet Laces and Insertings, all to be sold CHEAP. Call and examine.

Just Opened.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets,

Over Liberman's Dry Goods Store.

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

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

WILEY & SOUBY.

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.

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,
92 CAMP STREET,

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

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.

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94 and 96 Canal street.

$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 G, and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	12903 n. s.	23723 n. s.	38339n. s.
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	25959 n. s.	38747n. s.
3815	8903	15211	28323 n. s.	39307n. s.
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39343n. s.
4047	10203	16753 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40069n. s.
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40612n. s.
5227	1140	18043 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40831n. s.
5363 n. s.	12049 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41884n. s.
6727	12147 n. s.	19198	34511 n. s.	41999n. s.
7256	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,
Cashier.

New Orleans, March 26, 1868.

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 W. 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.

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Photographer, 131 Poydras street, near Camp.

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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.

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Jas. B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1868.

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 3 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 Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 3 A. M., every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

Mails for Stations on Opelousas Railroad will close daily, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Lafourche Parishes will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M.

Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, close at 7 A. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Opelousas Railroad.

Mails for Ouachita River close at 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, via the River.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, close tri-weekly Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel clearing for said Port.

Mails North, East and West, via New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, close daily at 6 P. M.

Way Mails via Jackson Railroad closes at 6 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens 8 A. M., closes 4 P. M.

The Delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Office opens 9 A. M., and closes 12 M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

H. M. Thompson,

PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY,

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Commissions on sums not exceeding $100, 5 per cent.; exceeding $100, 2½ per cent.

Collections on all points promptly attended to.

Reference—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent.

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