The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1868.

THE SUNDAY CRESCENT.—The Sunday CRESCENT, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans. Filled with the latest news by telegraph and mail, with interesting local events, with a miscellany of literary contributions original and selected, and with the latest financial and commercial intelligence, it is a paper which we offer to the public with entire confidence in its being acceptable. The Sunday CRESCENT being carefully and leisurely read, is a paper the advantages of advertising in which are so apparent that nothing further on the subject need be said.

The Weekly CRESCENT, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles. It is an acceptable present to send to a friend or correspondent in the country. Copies, put up in wrappers, ready for the mail, can be had at our counting-room. We will receive a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly, and as the paper circulates in all the surrounding States, its value as an advertising medium is very great.

See Supplement.

Grant is running for President on his military record. The people of the United States are called on to approve the radical scheme of reconstruction, the four years' dislocation of the Union, the disfranchisement of Southern whites, the bogus Black Crook Constitutions, the attempt to remove the President and to convert the government into a congressional despotism, because Grant captured Vicksburg and finally took Richmond. The New York World finds it expedient to recall some of the facts in Grant's military career, in order to show that he is almost as much of a charlatan as a soldier, as a failure a statesman. For instance:

Grant on assuming command May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee's reinforcements up to the same date were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put *hors du combat* was 117,000.

Up to the same date the number of Lee's men who had been put *hors du combat* was 19,000.

The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

The World says that it has been at some pains to ascertain and verify these figures, and vouches for their substantial accuracy.

Upon what authority does the House of Representatives dare to arrest and imprison a citizen of the United States for refusing to answer questions relating to his private affairs? Upon what authority does it dare to imprison a citizen of the United States at all? What crime has Mr. Wooley committed? What law has he violated? How does Congress acquire the right to indict, to try, to convict, to sentence, and to imprison a man? It seems, indeed, that in this country there are no longer private rights. Butler can rob the telegraph offices with impunity and drag men before him for examination, and can persuade his colleagues to imprison them if they refuse to answer his questions. How long shall these persons abuse the patience of the country with impunity?

Mr. John F. Lieb, of the Southern Star Brewery, at Magnolia, Pike county, Mississippi, sends us a specimen of Southern enterprise and industry in the shape of a keg of flowing lager, brewed at his establishment, and shipped hither by express. A jury of inquest has sat upon the cask, and pronounced upon its contents a verdict to the effect that the beverage coming "from old Magnolia, and all the way from Pike," is as refreshing and welcome a draught as ever passed the lips of the thirsty.

EXCITING RACE.—There is be a race at the Oakland Trotting Park for $500 next Monday, which will be both novel and exciting. J. N. Shawhan, proprietor of the livery stable, No. 233 Gravier street, is to drive the bay mare *Lady Crawford* to wagon, against gray mare *Stella*, driven to harness by S. W. Bouvier. The entrance fee will be $1 to outsiders, and the sport promises to be well worth the money. As both men and horses are well known, there will undoubtedly be a large crowd. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns under the head of "Races."

By reference to the advertisement in this morning's CRESCENT, it will be seen that arrangements have been made for paying an appropriate tribute of respect to the remains of the federal soldiers interred at Chalmette. The cutter Wilderness will leave the head of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, to convey to the place those who desire to participate in the ceremonies. Colonel Hancock and Dr. Ready have given leave of absence for this occasion to the officers, employés and *attaches* of the internal revenue department.

There seems to be trouble over the admission of the Arkansas carpet-baggers, and it is said that the same objections apply to all of the Southern States. But, we are not informed of the nature of these objections. The telegraph tells us that no fault is found with the Arkansas Constitution; and as this is the worst of the whole, we presume that the rest will be considered models of beneficent statesmanship. What, then, is the difficulty? Perhaps there is a suspicion that the Southern States will vote against Grant and that thus all the radical fat will be pitched into a Democratic fire. This is a sorry excuse to the carpet-baggers who have worked so hard for their offices, and who really care no more about Grant and Colfax than about chalk and cheese.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

One of the Chicago resolutions adopts the Declaration of Independence as a part of the platform of the Republican party. Another resolution, apparently intended to be the logical sequence of the first, guarantees the right of suffrage to the "trooly loil" people of the South. But, unfortunately, the same resolution declines to guarantee the right of suffrage to the negroes of the North. The Republican party proclaims itself to be in favor of the equality of all men before the law, and officially declares that this equality has been assured by the reconstruction policy of Congress. Equal ty before the law is construed by the radicals to mean the right of everybody to vote and hold office. This is the Republican theory. The Republican practice is to permit the Northern States to disfranchise the blacks to their hearts' content, and to allow the Southern "loyalists" to disfranchise the whites *ad libitum*. That is to say equality before the law means the right of everybody to vote for Grant and Colfax, and the right of carpet-baggers to get hold of the offices in any manner that may be most convenient. If suffrage is a natural right, why is it that an essential portion of the radical scheme of reconstruction is the disfranchisement of white people? If it is the duty of the Republican party to secure the right of suffrage to all "loyal people," why should the loyal blacks of the North be left to take care of themselves? The truth is that the doctrines of the radicals are invented to meet the exigencies of the political situation, and when the practical application of their doctrines threatens them with loss they very quietly drop the doctrine and adopt different practice.

There is no man in the country so blind as not to see that the whole plan of radical policy is adapted to the presumed interests of the radical party. In other words, the party is not organized to carry into effect a certain set of principles; but its professed principles are assumed in order to strengthen the party. They refuse to admit the natural distinction existing between two dissimilar races as a test for the exercise of political rights; but they have contrived and enforced a ruthless system of proscription and disfranchisement, based on difference of political opinion. If to-morrow the blacks of the South should join the Democratic party, and the whites should become Republicans, to-morrow Congress would demand the enfranchisement of the whites and the disfranchisement of the blacks. This course would necessarily follow from the logic of radicalism. The fundamental principle is that "loyalty" must be protected, even if the protection of "loyalty" requires the suppression of "disloyalty." But, according to the radical theory, the test of "loyalty" is adhesion to the Republican party, and the test of "disloyalty" is opposition to the Republican party. Gov. Brown, for instance, although he was once a heretic deserving of condign punishment, was recognized as an Apostle at Chicago, after he joined the radicals. The New York Tribune, which vigorously supports the disfranchisement of Southern whites, petitions plaintively for the rehabilitation of those Southern whites who announce their intention to vote the Republican ticket. Congress excludes Mr. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, because he once thought that his State ought not to assist in the war on the South; but joyfully admits and fraternizes with Mr. Stokes, who denounced Lincoln as a tyrant and a usurper.

The Black Crook Constitution of the State of Louisiana disfranchises certain persons who took part in the war on the Confederate side; but restores them to political rights if they have "aided in reconstruction"—in other words, if they have joined the radical party, and thus given some assurance that they will vote the radical ticket. These facts of policy and conduct have already greatly weakened the hold of the Republican party on the popular mind of the country; and the extraordinary inconsistency of the Chicago platform, in announcing two different and inconsistent rules for the treatment of the suffrage question, must complete the ruin of the party.

RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEXICO.

It may look, at first glance, like a far-fetched proposition to say that the present horrible state of things in Mexico is chargeable to the predominance of radical policy in the government of the United States. The accusation, nevertheless, is one which history will sustain upon the basis of incontrovertible facts. Everybody knows that the French were not expelled from Mexico by the Mexican nation or by any faction of Mexicans. Everybody knows that their withdrawal, and the consequent downfall of Maximilian, were results of diplomatic intervention on the part of the United States. Everybody knows that it was the invisible arm of this power which cleared the way for Juarez, the nominal head of a phantom republic, and for universal anarchy and bloodshed, as the normal condition of Mexico. But when this event took place, it was hoped, in the interest of all who were concerned in the peace and progress of that country—in the interest of Mexico herself—in the interest of commerce, of industry, of humanity, of civilization, that the United States, having expelled the French, by dint of sheer prestige, would be sufficiently alive to the responsibility thus incurred, and sufficiently potent in responding to the demands of this responsibility, to step in and accomplish the work of pacification and recuperation for Mexico which it had prevented others from carrying on. It was universally supposed in Europe, says the New York Times, that the American government would do this. And the same journal adds: "The English were anxious we should do so; the French were not unwilling; and there was no one who had the least desire to interfere with us. But we found the business unadvisable on our own account. The job was a bigger and more costly one than we could well undertake, under the circumstances. We had difficulties enough of our own, and could not afford external complications of an equally troublesome character." Reduce these reasons from generalities into particulars, and what will be the plain English of the statement? Why was the business unadvisable, a job too big and too costly, "under the circumstances?" What were the domestic difficulties that forbid from following out the logic of previous action with reference to the domestic troubles of Mexico? There was no European power to oppose or to discourage the proceeding. The civilized world stood ready, not only to sanction, but to applaud it as the only hope of regenerating Mexico, and of opening one of the fairest portions of the globe to useful enterprise and beneficent progress. Mexico was prepared to offer no resistance, physical or moral, sufficient to cause either hesitation or obstruction. Had military occupation been necessary, an American expedition could have marched to the Mexican capital and held it more easily, and cheaply, and quickly, and with less bloodshed, than the recent English expedition marched to the capital of Abyssinia and captured it. If we turn to the interior of the United States, we find that the Southern portion of it, which had been for four years the seat of war and devastation, was then in a state of profound peace, and in a mood of submission to the authority of the federal government so implicit and unqualified as not to be disturbed by a thought or a dream of revolt in any form or in any contingency. How, then, explain the preoccupation with domestic difficulties that has tied the hands of the government at Washington when called to consider the gravest phase which the Mexican question has ever assumed? The South was not a source of such difficulties, to be sure; but her helpless situation was made the occasion for engendering them to suit the purposes of the radical faction, unfortunately predominant at Washington, and which cannot live out of the atmosphere of revolution, conspiracy and nascent or flagrant civil war. The South was submissive and peaceful, to be sure; but there was war against her in the hearts of that faction, and it has been waged to the present moment by the legislation of the radical majority in Congress. Though altogether unilateral, this war has been maintained with an army of fifty thousand men, and at a cost to the material interest of the country, outside of military expenses, ten times greater than would be the reasonable expenditures on account of the military occupation of a dozen Mexicos. In fine, the radicals have been too much preoccupied with irritating, in respect to domestic policy in the United States, the political banditti of Mexico, to pay attention to the horrors of Mexican anarchy; too much absorbed in squandering upon their own lusts, and follies and fanaticisms, the wealth of their own country, to think of restoring the prosperity of any other.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Greeley is quoted as saying "d—n Chase!"

A match game—matrimony.—[Lowell Courier.

A ghastly joker in Brooklyn mentions Greenwood as a favorite summer resort for the aged.

French soldiers are now allowed two pairs of boots but no socks.

Greeley predicts the election of Grant—just as he did the deposition of Johnson.

The Abyssinian captives are reported fat and olly.

The paniers have revived in Paris. Great care not to overdo them is highly desirable.

Is it paradoxical that "high tempered" people are apt to be "low-bred?"

Something you're always coming to blows with—your nose.—[Ex.

The latest gossip says Adalina Patti is worth $300,000.

Eight thousand candles are burned weekly in excavating the Hoosac tunnel.

Sandwich, Mass., pays a bounty on crows, woodchucks and hen-hawks.

It is reported that Bennett's yacht, Henrietta, has been sold to a gentleman in San Francisco for $40,000.

Patti has recently received the present of an American mocking bird, of which she makes much.

A queen of the Paris *demi monde* has bought a pearl and diamond necklace of the ex-queen of Naples for $75,000.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says of the president's daughters, that "they are faithful daughters, modest hostesses, excellent women."

The Paris style for a wedding suit is pearl-gray trousers, marine-blue frock coat lined with white silk, and gold buttons with the wearer's initial.

——"There is an eye that marks our coming
And grows brighter when we come."—[Don Juan.

Yes! our landlord's!—[Head.

The lady ritualists of St. Albans complain that the continual kneeling in the service injures their silks.

A neat thing in ear-rings comes from Paris, in the shape of a pair of enormous, hairy, spotted spiders, with a fly caught in their feelers.

Ecuador has the best of us on financial economy. The government cuts a handsome plug out of every silver piece in order to prevent the exportation of coin.

At a recent fashionable party in New York, all the ladies wore short dresses. It is stated that the heels of ladies' boots are getting lowered—another very sensible mode.

The poet Longfellow, accompanied by all the members of his family, was to sail last Wednesday from New York. He will spend most of his sojourn on the continent.

It is doubtless true that some of the policemen at the Fair Grounds are not thoroughly Chesterfieldian in their manners, but it must be remembered that they have not all had Chesterfield's opportunities.

There are ten lines of steamships between New York and Europe, to-wit: The Cunard, Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia, French line, Bremen line, National, Hamburg, London and New York, Liverpool and Great Western, Anchor line and a new line of Bremen steamers.

The only daughter of Genery Twichell, congressman from the third Massachusetts district, died recently. The remains were conveyed from Boston to Worcester by a special train drawn by an engine decorated with myrtle and funeral wreaths.

The suit against the prince of Wales for that illicit affair in Frankfort has been shut up. The father of the young girl in question has recently added a large amount to his balance in bank. He says a relative of his in California died recently, bequeathing him that sum.

A new fashion, which was started at Madam de Rothschild's ball in Paris, is the adoption of garlands of flowers instead of microscopic bits of green stuck in false hair. Natural flowers are preferred, and these are kept fresh all the evening by quills being filled with fresh water and sealed at both ends.

The "Ophelia bonnet," which came out recently in Paris, is a pale, delicate green drapery made of crystalized tulle, and forms a scarf fanchon. Nothing but sea-green leaves and white water lilies or lake flowerets are seen behind, trailing in long curls. Plenty of flounces on very light silk and plenty of Valenciennes are the newest trimmings.

The repetition in the CRESCENT of yesterday of certain paragraphs in some of the city journals of the previous day, referring to one of the hurdle races at the Fair Grounds, was a pure inadvertence. The paragraphs were arranged for private reference, not to advertise anybody's horse, and got into the copy-box by mistake.

Eugenie has another little affair on her hands in the matrimonial, or rather in this case the anti-matrimonial way. Her care is for the future of the elder son of the duke of Alba, to whom a certain noble lady wishes to marry her daughter. The empress has at last got the youth at court and is dazzling him with its splendors and entertaining him with its gayety, and taking such good care of his comfort that her match-making schemes are likely to succeed.

A little difficulty arose in the Methodist conference at Chicago concerning the disposition of the colored delegates. One of the brethren, amid much applause, invited them to partake of his hospitality. The next morning he stated to the conference that it wasn't exactly convenient for him to keep them longer, and they were sent to a cheap colored boarding-house for the remainder of the time.

"I was showing to the emperor," says Dr. ——, "a few days ago, something that excited the prince's curiosity. He had been hopping in the attitude known to English boys as "honey pots," round and round the table at which we were all standing; when, suddenly, wanting to see what I was showing to the emperor, he stuck himself in between us, put his hands on the table, lifted himself up to it, with a single leap, and sat there, doubled up in honey-pot fashion, looking on with the utmost interest, until I had finished my demonstration, when he jumped down from the top of the table just as easily and lightly as he had leaped upon it."—[Paris correspondence.

A writer in a late magazine tells a story which he had from the late Major Noah, to the effect that when James Gordon Bennett first applied for work in the office of the old Courier and Enquirer, he was is such distress that the kind-hearted Noah first gave him a quarter of a dollar to get a dinner before beginning to talk with him about his future occupation. After Mr. Bennett had satisfied his hunger he made a bargain with Major Noah, and went to work. His duties included sweeping out the office in the morning, in addition to his more literary avocations.

Many Mobile merchants send their orders to Margaret's bakery in New Orleans, and, says the Advertiser, in every instance have been highly pleased with the manner in which they have been nlied. The bakery is the largest in New Orleans, and we know of none more deserving of public patronage—its proprietress, Mrs. Margaret Haughery, being a woman of unbounded liberality and charity, giving with an open hand to the poor. To say nothing of other good deeds, she gratuitously supplies the Catholic Female Orphan Asylum, on Camp street, with bread.

With regard to "the vapor of iron," which Professor Kirchoff believes to exist in the rays of the sun, the author says:

It has naturally been a matter of discussion with medical men engaged in sanitary investigations, whether 'the vapor of iron' found to exist in conjunction with other metals in the sun's atmosphere, has any hygienic effect upon the physical organism as the result of the therapeutic action of iron on the blood distributed so freely through the minute capillary vessels ramifying on the surface of the body! In the absence of any hypothesis of a more satisfactory character to account for the beneficial action of light, it is reasonable to suppose that the iron vapor detected in the sun's beams may have a physiological as well as a mechanical effect upon the composition of the blood, by throwing into the general circulation, through the vessels of the skin, a most important vital constituent.

J. B. Hughes publishes the following "keerd" in the Winnsboro', La., Sun:

Look here everybody. For a legitimate purpose, I need a small amount of money, more than I can command, and I am determined to put forth all honorable efforts to procure it. I despise humbuggery and deceptions of all kind, ergo, I will set up no false pretenses. Money is my object, and to assist in procuring it, I propose to deliver a lecture in Winnsboro', on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. My theme will be, Chivalry, and the Loves of the Sexes. Should I fail to instruct, I think I may venture to promise an agreeable entertainment. Admission fee—Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; Southern radicals, $2 50; darkies, referred to the Ku-Klux-Klan. "A prophet hath honor, save in his own country." I know not what my effort will effect, but circumstances permitting, I will be on hand at the appointed time.

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.

Notice.

Fete Champetre and Grand Tournament.

The Lady Delegates and the Ladies and Gentlemen on the COMPLIMENTARY BALL AND TOURNAMENT Committees are hereby respectfully requested to meet at No. 31 Bourbon Street, at 10 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, May 30th. Strict punctuality recommended as FINAL Instructions will be given.

GEORGE W. DUPRE,
Secretary.

Office of the GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

NO. 15 COMMERCIAL PLACE,
New Orleans, May 28, 1868

This is to certify that I was the purchaser of one-fourth ticket of the GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, in Combination Class No. 278, which was drawn May 13 1868; said ticket containing the three first drawn numbers in that Class, (6-40-54) which constituted one quarter of the Capital Prize of $7000, (say $1750) and that I have received payment in full for same this day, (my ticket having cost me 25 cents).

THOS. S. PORTER,
Clerk, 111 Canal street.

A Card.

Editor of the Crescent—Seeing in the issue of the New Orleans Republican of this date an article headed "Persecution of Union Men," and that one of "the Ninth Connecticut" had been PERSECUTED in Ouachita Parish for refusing to violate his oath of office, I tender my services free to my old comrade in arms to see him righted, as well in peace as in war, and request him to apply to me personally or through the New Orleans Postoffice forthwith.

FREDERICK FRYE,
Late Major Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers,
Corner Lyon and Plaquemine streets.
City of Jefferson, May 29, 1868.

Honor to the Union Dead.

The public desirous of participating in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of Union Soldiers at Chalmette Cemetery, are respectfully notified that steamers will leave the foot of Canal street, on SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, 1, 2 and 2:30 P. M., and will convey passengers free of charge.

L. A. SHELDON,
Chairman.

Honors to the Nation's Dead.

In pursuance to the call of the officers of the Army and Navy Union and the Grand Army of the Republic, published yesterday morning, a large meeting of ex-Officers and Soldiers was held in the United States Court-room last evening.

Gen. L. A. Sheldon was called to the Chair, and stated the objects for which they were called together. Capt. H. Von Werthern was selected as Secretary.

On motion, Gen. F. J. Herron and Gen. J. R. West were appointed a committee to obtain a steamboat to transport those desiring to participate in the exercises to the National Cemetery, Chalmette.

Col. J. M. G. Parker, Col. William Roy and Col. C. B. Young were selected a committee on music, flags and decorations.

Messrs. Henry C. Dibble, Capt. L. A. Sneer and Major C. H. Merritt were appointed as a committee on exercises.

A committee, composed of Major D. Urban, Capt. A. B. Long and Capt. G. A. Raynal, was instructed to wait upon the heads of government departments, and request a leave of absence for such ex-soldiers employed in the several departments as may desire to celebrate the day.

The several committees are to meet at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING, at the office of the United States Marshal, to report.

The boat will leave the foot of Canal street at 12 o'clock Saturday.

The Public are cordially invited to participate in the exercises. Proper arrangements will be made for the accommodation of ladies, and the Committee earnestly hope that all who can will attend.

L. A. SHELDON, President.
H. VON WERTHERN, Secretary.

J. S. Knapp, DENTAL SURGEON,

15.....Baronne Street.....1
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.

Fete Champetre

—AND—

GRAND TOURNAMENT.

PROGRAMME

—FOR—

FIFTH AND LAST DAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1868.

First—Grand Overture,

BY FIRST INFANTRY BAND—IN THE ARENA.

Second—Grand Tournament

TO COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK precisely. For particulars see small hand bills.

Third—Base Ball Match

IN THE FIELD—BETWEEN LONE STAR AND CRUSADER Base Ball Clubs.

Fourth—Presentation of Prizes

TO VICTORS IN THE VARIOUS CONTESTS, BY THE President, from Stand in center of the Arena; immediately after Coronation of Queen of Love and Beauty, and of the Maids of Honor.

Fifth—Grand Procession

TO OCTAGONAL BUILDING AND GRAND CORONATION MARCH.

Sixth—Grand Tournament Ball.

BALL TICKETS may be had at the Octagonal Building from 2 o'clock P. M.

TICKETS FOR SEATS on Stand of the Amphitheater for sale in Office in small Octagonal Building in the center of the Grounds.

VICTORS in Mule Race, Hurdle Race, Steeple Chase, Exhibition of Horsemanship by Boys, Base Ball Contests, Raquette Match, Foot Hurdle Race, Archery, etc., are hereby notified to report immediately after the Tournament to Mr. JOHN CRICKARD, Grand Marshal of the Day, at Headquarters in SMALL OCTAGONAL BUILDING, near the Arena; to be by him conducted to the Arena, where the Presentation of Prizes will take place.

NO VEHICLES will be allowed within the center of the Grounds before 8 o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE MUSIC and FREE DANCING on the Open Platform, to commence after Tournament.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

ADMITTANCE TO THE GROUNDS.

Single Tickets.....$ 50
For Horseman and One Horse Vehicle.....50
Two Horse Vehicle.....1 00
Children under Twelve Years Old, Half Price.

ADMITTANCE IN THE OCTAGONAL BUILDING.

Saturday—Grand Tournament Ball.....1 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.

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, Cluny 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.

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.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 22d 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.

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 persuade 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.

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.

Zimmermann's JEWELRY MANUFACTORY

—AND—

SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

—ARE AT—

NOS. 94 AND 96 CANAL STREET.

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

REPAIRING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

ZIMMERMANN'S,
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		13903	n. s.	23723	n. s.
3119	n. s.	8591		14235	n. s.	25959	n. s.
3515		8993		18211		28323	n. s.
3907	n. s.	10015	n. s.	16543		28415	n. s.
4047		10203		16731	n. s.	28487	n. s.
4567		10219	n. s.	16847	n. s.	30223	n. s.
5227		1140		18043	n. s.	30463	n. s.
5363	n. s.	12019	n. s.	19131		31839	n. s.
6727		12147	n. s.	19195		34511	n. s.
7235		13619	n. s.	23135	n. s.	37839	n. s.

38339	n. s.	40619	n. s.
38747	n. s.	40831	n. s.
39307	n. s.	41881	n. s.
39343	n. s.	41999	n. s.
40059	n. s.	45551	n. 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.

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.

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.

Potthoff & Knight,

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

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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, 161 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.

Lawyers' Briefs,

PRINTED NEATLY, CORRECTLY AND PROMPTLY

—AT THE—

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE,

96.....CAMP STREET.....96