

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the State Central Committee will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, in rooms over John Hawkins's, for the transaction of important business.

SHORT ON THE METABOLIC.—To-morrow the Metabolic Course will again be brilliant with life and gaiety, for there is to be given an entertainment consisting of a mule race in mile heats, gentlemen riders; a double team race, mile heats, owners to drive; pacing race, to harness, mile heats, owners to drive, and a running race, mile heats, free for all ages, also to be ridden by gentlemen riders. The object of these festivities is to collect a sum of money in aid of the family of Lieut. J. C. Braine, whose captivity, so long protracted, has deprived them of that support for which they were wont to look to him.

We are requested by high clerical authority to state that the report to the effect that the Bishop of Oxford has renounced the church of England, with the intention of entering the Roman Catholic communion, is entirely without foundation.

The readers of the CRESCENT should bear in mind that our young friend Dr. Brunz repeats his eloquent lecture, on the life and genius of Henry Timrod, this evening, at the Lyceum Hall. As the proceeds are for the benefit of Mr. Timrod's widow, we hope to find a full attendance.

See Supplement.

POLITE LITERATURE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. James A. Gresham, bookseller and stationer, 92 Canal street, (next door to the CRESCENT), who is just now in receipt of a new supply of the cheap editions of Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, Scott and Dickens, the retail price of which being fifty cents a copy, brings it within the reach of everybody, thus affording the people as a whole an educational resource rarely to be met with. Seek your interest by giving him a call.

SOUTHERN PATENTS.—Col. Rufus R. Rhodes, solicitor of patents, No. 23 Commercial place, officially reports to the CRESCENT the following complete list of patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending May 19, 1868:

- Louisiana.—Levi Rogers, Morehouse parish, medical compound, two patents; U. S. Hunt, Terrebonne parish, and Jacob B. Knight, New Orleans, assignors to O. S. Hunt, Wm. F. Pratt and F. M. Peterson, New Orleans, illuminating gas; same parties, apparatus for collecting marsh and other gases; Wm. Manley, New Orleans, tap for cutting screw threads; C. K. Marshall, New Orleans, articles of food from potatoes. District of Columbia.—Wm. J. Miller, Washington, wash and shutter fastening. Maryland.—H. R. Robbins, Baltimore, steam pipe coupling for railroad or heater. Virginia.—George W. Goodwyn, Petersburg, churn; Chas. S. Tyson, Old Point Comfort, gas carriage. North Carolina.—L. Henderson, Manson, cotton cultivator. South Carolina.—John Cummins, Charleston, mode of treating mineral phosphates for the manufacture of fertilizers. Georgia.—Ed. Demond, Marietta, bridge; Douglas Bly, Macon, piston rod adjuster. Alabama.—J. O. Belknap, Mobile, device for propelling pressure boats. Kentucky.—G. C. Hare, Louisville, corselet for bedding. Missouri.—James Whitkinson, Bowling Green, lifting jack; Thos. L. Rivers, St. Louis, animal trap.

Ex-President Buchanan, ex-Gov. Lincoln, of Mass., and Kit Carson, are dead.

Mike McCool's sister, in Cincinnati, is reported to have sold \$15,000 worth of property last week and bet every cent of it on her "big brother" Mike. It is said that she won \$5000 on him in his fight with Jones.

Attention is called to the advertisement of a large lace shawl lot, in our advertising column this morning.

In Memphis, Saturday, the cotton shed of Jones, Brown & Co., Joyce's livery stable, Anderson's grocery and Barber's saddlery shop were burned. Loss upward of \$14,000.

Passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, W. H. Tabot master, from Brazos Santiago May 27, via Rockport 29th and Galveston 30th: Miss Durand, Charles Santon and lady, Mrs. Connel, Mrs. Ward and family, Mrs. Anshelm, Capt. R. Dalzell and lady and servant, Rev. L. Ballentine, Aguirre, Colchado, M. Padron, Ramos, Father Paris, Rev. F. Jolivet and B. Woods, Manuel Llano, P. Ochoa, Gastran, Herman Rosa, C. Chanoack, Rollason, Goldman, Pierpont and 13 on deck.

The World's Montreal special reports the utmost consternation and alarm there in consequence of the receipt of information of the gathering of bodies of Federales at Buffalo and St. Albans. The day of the 29th, in anticipation of an invasion. A battery of the Royal Artillery has been ordered to the front. Barracks for 30,000 men have been erected at St. Johns. Two companies of City Guards have gone to the front, and many of the volunteers are Pennsylvanians, and have been ordered by O'Neill to fire upon the officers when an engagement occurs. Four British soldiers deserted from the garrison at Prescott last night.

The movement for Judge Chase for president is the general topic of conversation at Albany, and Gov. Seymour has expressed himself in favor of giving it respectful consideration. His friends are many of the volentist Democrats. The New York delegation will be called together about the 15th of June for consultation.

The Sunday school parade in Brooklyn last Tuesday was the grandest ever seen in this country. Nearly 25,000 children, representing 112 different schools, participated in the exercises.

Rear Admiral Turner has been ordered to relieve Dahlgren in command of the South Pacific Squadron.

Diersall's letter to Gladstone admits further resistance useless, and will not oppose the passage of the Irish Church bill.

The ship Carl arrived at the New York quarantine on the 24th with 405 steerage passengers. Twenty-five children died, apparently of measles, during a voyage of fifty three days from Bremen. The vessel was so filthy, and the cause of the deaths so uncertain, that a complete disinfection was ordered before allowing the vessel to proceed to the city.

The cables for the new bridge at Niagara Falls have been received and will be put up immediately. They are in fourteen coils, each coil weighing fourteen tons.

JAMES BUCHANAN AND HIS TIME.

"The time before the flood" was embodied more prominently, perhaps, in James Buchanan than in any other old politician and ex-public functionary who survived the late sectional conflict. For the period of forty years before that catastrophe he stood constantly in important, if not decisive, relation to the great questions, national or domestic, which agitated the country and divided parties. It is not our purpose to enter into the details of his public career, since that is a part of history, and the functions of a journalist are distinct from those of a historian. But, when death has removed so distinguished a person, and left his name and his record to speak for themselves, it is proper, and instructive, and interesting to glance respectfully, yet impartially, over this record in order to weigh the value and understand the significance of that name. And this we shall endeavor to do at once concisely and comprehensively.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1791, and died at his home near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868, in the second month of the seventy-eighth year of his age. His father was of Irish nativity, and his mother was the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer. Fortune smiling on the paternal industry and thrift, the son was able to enjoy a collegiate education, which, with a practical facility that never deserted him throughout his subsequent life, he immediately turned to account in the diligent study of the law. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and soon acquired a reputation and a practice as a lawyer surpassed by no one in his State, and in his fortieth year he retired from his profession with an ample competency. Though he played a conspicuous part in the Pennsylvania legislature, to which he was first elected in 1814, the public career of Mr. Buchanan, in its national aspect, cannot be said to have commenced before 1820, when he became a member of Congress. Up to this time he had been a Federalist, and in his first speech in Congress he took occasion to dispute the Democratic theory of the limitation of federal authority. But he gradually glided away from his original position, until he was at length found on the side of General Jackson and his Democratic supporters in 1825.

It was about this time that Mr. Buchanan developed ideas regarding the interests of the United States with respect to the Spanish American republics, especially Mexico, and the Spanish American islands, especially Cuba, which he never relinquished and was always disposed to express practically in the foreign policy of the United States. He evinced his skepticism as to the success of free institutions in Mexico, and the new republic south of her, by opposing the Panama mission; and he was in favor of enlarging the protest of the United States against an European domination over Cuba other than that of Spain so as to apply to the seizure of the same island by Mexico or Colombia, each of which had designs upon it. The views which he then expressed were manifested years afterwards in his support of Texas annexation and of the consequent war with Mexico, and in his diplomatic endeavors to obtain Cuba for the United States by purchase.

In relation to the slavery question, the course of Mr. Buchanan became marked, characteristic and prominent not long after his return from a three years' mission to St. Petersburg, in 1833, and his election in the same year to the United States Senate. A politician whose utmost zeal and activity were usually qualified by a certain amount of constitutional pliancy, he either could not, or would not, conceal the extreme vividness of his apprehensions on the subject of the abolition propaganda in Europe and America. He was well aware that it had its origin with English and continental enemies of republican government, who wished to throw a sop to the popular Cerberus in Europe, and to divert free institutions in America, by borrowing a cry from the Jacobins and raising the standard of liberty and equality in behalf of the negroes. He proposed that Congress should treat abolition petitions in such a way as to nip the political agitation of the dangerous question in the bud.

It is needless to refer to the vigor with which he supported, almost alone in the Senate, the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, against Clay, Webster, and other antagonists, or to his contests in debate with the same men during Mr. Tyler's term. His principal act as secretary of state under President Polk was the settlement of the north-western boundary question on the basis of the 49th degree. The loss of the bay and the island of Vancouver by this treaty was excused by Mr. Buchanan on the ground that his predecessor had committed the government to this basis.

Having retired to private life at the end of Mr. Polk's term, little was heard from Mr. Buchanan until 1850, when he expressed himself strongly in favor of the compromise measures of Clay, Webster, Cass, and others, both Whigs and Democrats, in the two Houses. Apart from the episode of the Ostend conference, his mission to England was uneventful. His return from it, in 1856, was the signal for his nomination as Presidential candidate by the Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, in June of that year. There was still enough national cohesion in the Democratic party to elect him President.

How this cohesion soon afterwards failed, is too fresh in memory to need to be here recounted. Mr. Buchanan was the last of the Presidents elected by votes in both sections of the country, and who could be called, in virtue of their electoral constituency, Presidents, in fact and in spirit, of the whole United States. His successors, like Congress since 1860, have been, in a certain sense, fragmentary and provisional, hanging on the Northern verge of a dislocated Union.

As a politician, and an eminently skillful and successful one, Mr. Buchanan was the living symbol of compromise—not of those compromises of which the Constitution was intended to be the definitive expression, but of such as lay outside of that instrument along an illimitable stretch of concessions to bold aggression by timid expediency. The aim of the temporizing school, of which he was the ablest exponent, was to stave off the evil day as long as possible, in the hope of contriving at length some means to arrest the progress of revolutionary ideas at a point short of disruption and civil war. Their policy was, however, essentially and fatally vicious. They invited and aggravated the catastrophe which they so much dreaded. They kept the South quiet by flattering her

with the abstraction of State rights, and fostered Northern preponderance by legislative favors to special interests, in clear violation of sectional and State equality. The system was self-limiting. It was bound to wear out, and some day tumble down with a crash that would shake half a world. This was destined to happen at the end of Mr. Buchanan's term. The false expediency, of which he was the personification, played its last card when he was elected. It could no longer satisfy the pride, ambition and animosity of one section, or allay the fear and resentment of the other. It was clear that after Mr. Buchanan's term would be the deluge. It came; it has not yet subsided.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. One of our contemporaries refreshes the public with an anecdote of Mississippi flash times illustrative of the idea that the city of New Orleans ought not to do anything for the redemption of its credit or its currency. The eminently practical advice tendered by our contemporary is to "let it sweat," a process of severe inaction which it seems to consider a panacea for all the financial ills which municipal corporations are heir to. This periphrastic regimen may be very efficient on the theory that the city of New Orleans does not, and ought not to care a snap of its municipal fingers for its creditors; but the old way of paying old debts which this regimen proscribes has, hitherto not been regarded with favor either by moralists or financiers. The fact is undeniable that the city owes four million dollars, or thereabouts, to the holders of the city notes, and, both in law and morals, the holders of those notes have a right to demand payment. The city has no right to institute an inquiry as to the financial status of the persons who hold its obligations. It is no valid, or reputable defense against a suit on a promissory note that the owner has purchased it on speculation, and can afford to wait for his money. It would be a disgrace to the city of New Orleans to make such an excuse for refusing to settle with her creditors. It would not only injure, but absolutely destroy her credit. No body would pay a cent for the bond of a city which had quietly informed her creditors, during this hot summer weather, that they might "sweat" for their money. It is the duty of our city government to meet this question, not with supercilious indifference, but, at least, with an honest intention to do justice to the people upon whom she has literally forced her currency. It is no crime not to be able to pay a debt; but it is a crime and a disgrace to decline making an effort to pay. Just as long as the city money remains in its present situation—no attempt made to redeem or convert it—no steps taken to satisfy its holders, their just demands will finally be met, the finances of the city will be involved in embarrassments. The only resort, at last, will be an excessive and onerous taxation, which will burden our renaissance industry, and cripple our energies. New Orleans is in no condition now to bear a heavy increase of taxation. What we require is severe economy in the management of our finances; retrenchment in every department of our municipal government, and a cessation of unnecessary expenditure. In ordinary times we should not feel this necessity. The fact that we feel it so keenly now arises from our impoverished condition. A proposal to increase our taxes is simply a proposal to fetter our own limbs just at the time when they most require entire freedom from constraint. It may seem a very short and easy way of settling a difficult question, to meet every proposition with the advice to "let it sweat"; but this contumelious treatment of the city's creditors must absolutely destroy the city's credit, and finally render any scheme of extrication, except direct and heavy taxation, entirely impracticable.

Our contemporary takes occasion, whilst recommending the periphrastic process to especial favor, to make an assault on the plan of Mr. Bernard Avegno, which it, evidently, does not understand. As that plan will, probably, come up for consideration to-night; and as it has been in some respects modified, we may, properly, again refer to its main features. The proposition made by Mr. Bernard Avegno to the city is, simply, to assume the extinguishment of the currency debt. If that debt were funded in ten-year bonds, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest per annum, the interest account, in ten years, would amount to \$2,920,000, and the capital would remain to be provided for. In other words, to pay the whole, principal and interest, would require \$6,920,000. Mr. Avegno proposes to assume the liability for the sum of \$6,000,000, payable in monthly installments of \$50,000. These monthly payments are to be devoted to the payment of the interest—such interest being payable monthly—on 100,000 warrants, of \$40 each, to be issued in exchange for city money; and of 500 warrants per month—the warrants redeemable monthly being ascertained by lot. In return Mr. Avegno asks the privilege of selling 50,000 chances in these monthly drawings, the profits on which are to accrue, in stipulated proportions, to him and to the city. It is to be borne in mind that of the numbers drawn in each month, the first 100 are entitled to premiums, or prizes, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$30,000, and these premiums Mr. Avegno agrees to pay. Thus the city will save, in the extinguishment of its currency debt, nearly a million dollars, and will share, besides, in the profits of the sale of the 50,000 supplemental numbers. No plan, at once so simple, so feasible, so practical and so efficacious as this, has yet been presented, or is likely to be presented hereafter.

Buffalo had a singular storm, last Wednesday, during which five houses and three telegraph stations were struck by lightning. A woman had an ear-ring knocked violently out by the electric flash, and another woman was prostrated, and shows livid marks of the visitation. In another part of the city a blacksmith was knocked senseless. Bulls of fire flashed over the wires, and just outside of town a traveler was struck and lost his senses for several hours. The air seemed to be full of lightning in all directions.

Official returns from the entire State of Florida gives 5060 majority for the Constitution.

The forthcoming public debt statement will show little alteration from last month.

There were between two and three thousand men, women and children present, on the 24th at the ceremony of breaking the ground for the new Catholic college in Brooklyn, to be known as "Mary Queen of the Isles." It is situated on Stuyvesant avenue, between Myrtle and De Kalb avenues, and will cost \$1,000,000.

The tobacco factory of C. A. Coit & Co., at St. Louis, was seized, Friday, by revenue officers, for non-payment of tax, and a large quantity of tobacco taken possession of.

THE LAST CONFEDERATE PRISONER.

The following from Lieut. Jno. C. Brain will touch the sympathies of all who favored or felt for the cause in which this gallant officer served so faithfully and so bravely, and for which he has suffered so long. Whilst the rage and malice of the dominant party have been transferred from persons to communities, this gentleman has been kept for weary months and years immured in a dreary prison house, deprived of the ordinary comforts of life and subjected to all the cruel tortures of that postponement of hope which "maketh the heart sick." We are glad to say that a subscription list, headed by some of the sympathizing ladies of this city is now to be found at the store of J. A. Gresham, 92 Canal street. All desiring to relieve the necessities of this unhappy captive may contribute one dollar or less towards that holy object:

CELL 24, KING'S COUNTY PENITENTIARY, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1868.

Dear Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines to request you to publish an appeal to our people in my behalf. I have been a prisoner without trial since the 13th September, 1860, now over eighteen months. God only knows what I have suffered during that time, subjected as I am to the rules of a convict prisoner. My health is suffering from long confinement, and my family are in a state of poverty from my long incarceration. I think there are some in your city who know me as an officer of our navy, who will not refuse to assist me in my hour of need. I sadly need money for legal expenses and for my family. If I were released to-morrow I should be able to without a cent, for my imprisonment has ruined me both in health and in pocket.

I must beg leave to thank you for the kind presents which you were kind enough to send me through the hands of Mr. C., for at that time I was in rags, but now, thank God, I am well supplied with clothing, and the necessities of life, through the kindness of Col. A. W. Fouts, of Mississippi, who has provided himself to be a real brother and a true friend in my hour of need—he has done everything in his power; but we need money. I am also under many obligations to Gen. Loring, of Alabama, and others for their kindness. I think, sir, that you will be kind enough to publish an appeal to our people, that they will be kind enough to bear the prayer of one who tried to do his duty to our lost cause. I pray God that they will, for I am tired, I can tell you, of wasting my life in a prison. I am extremely obliged to you for publishing my letter of June, 1867. I do not think that any of my countrymen (Southern) will refuse to hear my (begging) prayer for assistance from my \$ by \$ 50,000 cell. I am not altogether satisfied, as I will be able to slip whatever you see fit to publish and send it to me. Anything will safely reach me to my prison address. I remain, most respectfully, yours, JOHN C. BRAIN, Late 1st Lieutenant Commanding, C. S. N. P. S.—This is read by a third party. —J. C. B.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

The Mormons are trapping grasshoppers. The Cincinnati Commercial edifies the public with large wood cuts of Coburn and McCoolie. "Only nineteen dollars to New York," is posted on the walls of St. Louis.

Mr. Hallster, of California, has cut \$60,000 worth of wool this season. "Florence Perry" is said to have a very beautiful home in Richmond, Va.

A "patent vaccinator" has been invented to render inoculation painless and certain. "It is said that there is not a single 'stove-pipe' hat in Utah.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Linde Hopkins. Reports of yellow fever in Galveston and New Orleans have commenced circulating in the press of the interior.

Why would the knight who won the first prize at the tournament make a good lawyer? Because he is good at turrey! Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post Office, has the Police News New York Weekly, Illustrated News and Leslie's Illustrated.

Real & Baker, of California, have a ranch of two hundred thousand acres, stocked with sheep, horses and oxen. Ben. Halladay, the stage driver "across the continent," has given Gov. Haight, of California, a \$2000 silver punch bowl.

Twenty dollars a day at the Sherman House, Chicago, during the sessions of the Republican convention. The ladies in New York have adopted the gentlemen's royal yacht ties. They are generally of blue silk.

The New York Mail says the only safe and generally satisfactory way for a young man to meet a cousin, is to kiss her—frankly, honestly, heartily.

Landlords in this city are now so anxious to rent their houses that one of them has placarded the following on his building, on Royal street, a short distance from Canal: "For rent—on terms to suit the times."

The New Orleans Picayune has been requested by the Boston Post to copy the following: "Chas. D. Irons, if he represents himself as a correspondent of the Boston Post, is an impostor." The individual alluded to was known here as "Charley D. Dasher."

"Are you going to see our friend, Miss Belle, when you go to New York, Head?" Asked G. "Yes, if I can get some good clothes to go in; I need a suit or two." "Well," says Pete, who always has his "put in," "perhaps she has a suit, too!" "We threw him out of the window."

Queen Victoria held a drawing room in London on the 12th of May. The American embassy was not represented, but Mr. George Peabody was presented to her majesty in the diplomatic circle as a distinguished American citizen, by Lord Stanley, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The CRESCENT having received a small box of new postage and a basket of strawberries as presents, comes to the conclusion that "there is life in the old land yet." In another column it suggests the best way to show that "there is life in the old land yet," is to put plenty of corn and other seed in it. This "CRESCENT" is invaluable for its information upon all relating to "life in the old land."—[Sugar Planter.]

On Saturday, May 29th, 1868, at Christ Church, New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Dillon, General JOHN W. O'BRIEN, of Mississippi, to Miss HELEN GAINES, second daughter of Col. J. A. Watson, of this city. No cards.

Phaton's NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, "Flor De Mayo," A Wonderful Flower.

The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. Some of the delicate and fragrant odors, and other great care is taken to preserve the sweet and delicate perfume essential to the FLOR DE MAYO. No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of the Extract. Warrented not to disclose the most delicate fragrance. Prepared by HILTON & SONS, 517 Broadway, N. Y., and Sole Wholesale Office, for all parts of the United States.

A Card. From and after this date, until further notice, the KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY will be drawn in the city of St. Louis, the management having changed the drawing from Covington, they having the right to draw Lotteries in the States of Missouri, Delaware and Mississippi, as well as Kentucky.

CHAS. T. HOWARD, New Orleans, June 1st, 1868.

Notice. FETE CHAMPETRE AND GRAND TOURNAMENT ASSOCIATION. Parties holding bills against the Association are hereby requested to present them immediately for payment to Mr. JOHN CHATELAIN, Chairman, 124 Gravier street, upstairs.

GEORGE W. DUPRE, Secretary.

Miracles of Cheapness.

SHAKESPEARE, complete, 50 cents. BYRON, complete, 50 cents. ESSAYS OF ELIA, 25 cents. WAVERLY NOVELS, each, 25 cents. DICENS, each, 25 cents.

Wonderful and Extraordinary Editions. GOOD PAPER, LARGE TYPE, AND ILLUSTRATED. JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 92 Canal Street.

World respectfully invite the public of New Orleans to examine the above CHEAP EDITIONS of great authors. Any book mailed to any address postpaid free on receipt of the above price. Address: JAMES A. GRESHAM, Lock Box 57, 92 Canal street, New Orleans.

Improved SOUTHERN PETROLEUM STOVES, JERVEY'S PATENT.

THE PETROLEUM STOVES bake and cook better and quicker than any other Stoves, without smoke, dust, ashes or any excess of fuel. The Stove can be seen daily in operation at all hours, at Johnstons' Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Exchange, and also at the establishment, No. 106 Magazine street. Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon.

JOS. R. DE MAHY, Carpet Warehouse, 14 BUREAU & CO. Importers, 100 Canal Street. CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; Rugs, Carpets and matting OIL, LAMP GLASS, TILES, Marble and Piano Covers; Crumple Cloths—Drugs, Linen and Felt; Candles—Lace, Soap, Waxed, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Carpets, Bands, Plac, etc.

R. Sproute & McCown, SPRING CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Of the best quality and late Spring Styles, at Low Prices. LINEN AND ANDERSON BUTTS, THE STARCH SHIRTS, latest, Best Fitting and most economical. R. SPROULE & MCCOWN, 46 St. Charles street.

Iron Collar Ties. In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIES, I am now prepared to receive orders for the SELF-FASTENING RUCKLE TIES, all made of the best quality English Iron, and BANDS of any required length. H. T. BARTLETT, General Agent, 43 Canal street.

Office of the GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY. NO. 15 COMMERCIAL PLACE, New Orleans, May 25, 1868.

This is to certify that I was the purchaser of one-fourth of the "GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY," in Combination Class No. 274, which was drawn May 12, 1868; said ticket containing the three first drawn numbers in that Class, 5-40-83 which constituted one quarter of the Capital Prize of \$700,000 (say 700,000) and that I have received payment in full for same this day, my ticket having cost me 25 cents.

THOS. S. PORTER, Clerk, 11 Canal street.

J. S. Knapp, DENTAL SURGEON, 15 Canal Street, 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.

Mrs. E. W. Turner, 110 CANAL STREET.

In about closing out a Beautiful Stock of Military 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 her purchases.

She has also an extensive assortment of Spencer's Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Trimming Ribbons, Fans, Feathers, Infant Caps, and Embroidered Shawls and Scarves. Ladies' Underclothing, Collars, Cuffs, Clink and Crochet Lace 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 of 1868.

\$10,000 Reward. STOLEN from the CANAL BANK THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed to MORGAN'S FONS, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND (\$50,000) DOLLARS in Legal Tender United States of One Thousand (\$1000) Dollars each. All of Letters O and dated 10th March, 1868, and numbered as follows: 3119 n. a. 8081 14235 n. a. 25099 n. a. 28744 n. a. 2915 2908 10211 28232 n. a. 35907 n. a. 3607 n. a. 10015 n. a. 16543 28415 n. a. 32544 n. a. 4047 10203 16231 n. a. 28467 n. a. 40904 n. a. 4227 10213 16247 n. a. 32223 n. a. 40818 n. a. 3227 1140 18043 n. a. 34043 n. a. 40831 n. a. 5043 n. a. 12019 n. a. 19131 31879 n. a. 41934 n. a. 6727 12147 n. a. 19195 34511 n. a. 41994 n. a. 7295 18019 n. a. 28139 n. a. 37309 n. a. 45004 n. a.

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.

The First Premium. HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO.

Orders for Cigars of the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco will be dispatched and strict attention will be given to the selection of the Havana of surprising low prices. Sole Agents entrusted by those of Havana at surprising low prices. Mr. Allen took the First Premium at the Louisiana State Fair in November 1866; at the Baton Rouge State Fair in December 1867; and at the late State Fair of 1868 at New Orleans—in each instance over a host of competitors.

GEORGE ALCOX, 185 Rampart street, below Canal.

Photographs OF ALL SIZES, PLAIN AND COLORED PICTURES. Copies of Pictures Made by me before and during the war, can be had by applying to my Old Stand, 161 CANAL STREET, where I can show to you the original, and will be sent to you by mail and the public generally. JOHN H. CLARK.

Important to Lawyers. THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. Held and begun on the 25th January, 1867, in the City of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work. JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 92 CANAL STREET.

Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement. Jas. B. Thompson, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 156 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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, and the following committee a permanent organization can be effected, as prescribed by the articles of their charter. C. E. GRADY, President. J. M. LA PIERRE, Treasurer. E. H. RUST, Secretary.

The Louisiana Natural Gas Company having presented its charter to the public, and completed its provisional organization, as will be seen 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 large source of wealth, hitherto unknown, but which is believed to be of vast importance and unlimited value, underlying 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 the discovery consists in the existence of NATURAL GAS, hitherto known as Marsh Gas, found at varying distances, say from fifty 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 the extent and inexhaustible in its supply.

These experiments also fully permeate the Association that the flow can be secured and enlarged to any extent, while it may also be obtained and utilized in any desirable lesser quantities, and perfectly adapted to the private and personal wants of any part of the world, or of any country, 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 as once perceived. The character of the light and mode of application can be seen daily at No. 17 Gravier street.

Books for Stock Subscriptions may be found at the Banking House of Messrs. Bull, Lapeyre & Brother, 15 Canal street; Banking House of Burns & Co., 54 Canal street; Office of C. E. GRADY & CO., 17 Exchange Place; Office of Father & Co., 170 Gravier street; where parties are invited to call, and if they desire 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, unless otherwise directed by the Association, this Company may be called on for any future installments of the first one ten per cent. on the amount of shares subscribed by him, and to receive \$100.00 in advance by his own choice and consent, and that at any time