The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1868.

The Picayune yesterday tried to explain its blunders in reference to Mr. Avegno's plan, by saying that it was misled by the language of the supporters of the plan—meaning, of course, the CRESCENT'S. This is simply ridiculous. The explanations which have appeared in this paper have been accurate, and, we believe, intelligible. At all events they have not been at variance with the project under consideration. The assertion that they were misleading in their character, is merely one of those vague generalities which are used as an apology for a blunder. The Picayune still insists that Mr. Avegno is going to become a millionaire by the sale of the 50,000 supplemental numbers provided for in the plan, assuming that those numbers are to be sold at $40 a piece. How was the Picayune misled on this point? There is nothing in the ordinance saying that these chances must bring $40. In truth they will be sold for just what they will bring, let it be forty dollars or forty cents. As the city participates in the profits, the more they sell for, the better it will be for the city. But nobody is compelled to buy them, and the redemption of the city money does not depend on their sale. This is effected by a monthly payment of $50,000 or $55,000 to be applied to the extinguishment of warrants—principal and interest—redeemable according to a certain plan of monthly drawings. The Picayune estimates the city currency debt at $4,000,000, or "in greenback value $3,000,000." But why $3,000,000? Simply because on the Picayune's convenient theory the city does not owe what it promises to pay, but only what its notes happen to be worth in the market. That is to say, if, from want of confidence on the part of the public, or any other cause, city money were to be worth tomorrow only one per cent. on its face the city would owe "in greenback value" just $40,000 and no more. We advise the Picayune to get out a patent for this novel and ingenious idea.

See Supplement.

The Atlantic and Great Western route to New York and the East connects with the magnificent Erie road at Salamanca, twice a day. This road has long been a favorite with the traveling public for the fast time of its schedules, and the unsurpassed accommodations and inducements which it furnishes. It runs through a most charming and picturesque country, the southern part of New York, crossing the lofty hills of Delaware county and the wild region of the Shawanjunk, and traversing the lovely valleys of the Chenning, the Susquehanna and the Delaware. In this respect it offers a marked contrast to the flat and monotonous country to the northward. Mr. W. A. Bates is the general Southern agent of this superior route.

The ladies of our city are particularly interested in an appeal to them which appears in our columns this morning. It is from the gentlemen under whose auspices the tournament on Friday next is to be held, and it asks them to lend their countenance and aid to the entertainment. The object of the affair, as is now well known, is to relieve in some degree the very pressing wants of the family of Lieut. J. C. Braine. Charity is a cause in which our ladies have never yet been backward, and we trust, nay, we know, that the appeal will meet a hearty response.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th, Frederick Froley, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the national trade convention, and the following gentlemen vice presidents: J. R. Branch, Richmond; W. L. Trenholm, Charleston; George A. Fosdick, New Orleans; V. P. Armstrong, Louisville; E. W. Stanard, St. Louis; John A. Gano, Cincinnati; Wm. Eagan and H. P. Bridge, Detroit; J. C. Converse, Chicago; John Boyton, New York; Albert Shumaker, Baltimore; Wm. Brighton, Milwaukee; George H. Thurston, Pittsburg; John S. Brown, Portland.

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 26, 1868:

Louisiana.—C. K. Marshall, New Orleans, metallic doors and shutters; T. F. Manley, New Orleans, extension ladder.

District of Columbia.—Amos Hadley, Washington, door indicator; John L. Duffee, Washington, method of mounting photographs and engravings.

Maryland.—John Herold and Mercer Brown, Frederick, polish for leather.

Virginia.—J. A. Hunter, New London, machine for straightening tobacco; J. F. Zacharias, Lessburg, railroad station indicator.

North Carolina.—Gabriel Utley, Chapel Hill, plow.

South Carolina.—E. P. Williams, Yorkville, ventilating portable churn.

Georgia.—Phil. Poullain, Greensboro, cultivator of the cotton and other plants; Matthew Thornton, Macon, journal box for railroad cars.

Missouri.—S. L. Barinds, St. Joseph, perpetual calendar; Edwin Leigh, St. Louis, system of pronouncing orthography; James R. Logan, Rolla, sawing machine; J. C. McClamrock, Edina, animal trap.

ENGLISH PATENTS.—An improved wire tie for securing bales of cotton or woolen goods and other merchandise, D. C. Lowber, New Orleans, La., April 24, 1868. Improvements in telegraphy, and in the construction and arrangement of apparatus for communicating signals and intelligence, Lancelot H. Everitt, New Orleans, La., April 27, 1868.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.—Hon. Ward H. Lamon returned to Washington, from a special mission to Nicaragua, with which government he succeeded in negotiating a treaty, securing to citizens of the United States free entrance into and transit across that State. Important commercial advantages were also secured. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate in a few days. The Nicaraguan government having banished General Juarez from the country for participation in Walker's filibustering movements, lately invited him to return, and tendered him a grand ovation on his entry into Leon, the capital. Mr. Lamon thinks that Juarez will soon be again at the head of the government. General Juarez is well remembered here as minister during the presidency of Martinez.

VALUABLE LAND AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF. Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish, of a valuable portion of ground situate on Le Chemin de la Crete and on Gentilly Road, Third District, and composed of fourteen lots high ground. For full particulars see advertisement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The summer season, at the reduced tariff, opened well last evening, the performances embracing two good pieces, "The Moving Tobacco Sign" and "The Misfortunes of a Poor Darkey," together with a choice ballet by Novisimo, and a great olio of oddities. Go to-night and see this attractive programme repeated, for to-morrow evening it is to give place to new novelties, including "The Invalid," and a laughable comedy.

GENERAL GRANT'S DISPATCH.

The dispatch of General Grant to General Buchanan is very suggestive of that kind of arrogant impertinence which has manifested itself in his conduct ever since he became the tool of the Republican party in order that he might become its master. He acts now as if he were already not only President, but dictator of the United States, and as if he possessed the right, as well as the power, to make and to promulgate laws. The question involved in the controversy with General Buchanan, provoked by the conventional committee, is purely a legal question, arising out of the application of the reconstruction laws to the present situation of the State. That question it is not within the province of General Grant to decide, and, perhaps, an attempt even to decide it would have required too intense an effort of the Grantian intellect. It is stated by Washington telegrams that he has come to the conclusion that the law does not authorize him to interfere in this matter, but an absence of authority is no obstacle to a man who has come to consider that the will of his party is law, and that the suggestion of the "General of our Armies," like an invitation from the king, is equivalent to a command. If Mr. Packard has been guilty of an offense cognizable by a military commission under the law he will be no less guilty after Congress shall have added another patch to the tattered garment of reconstruction than he was last week or yesterday. On that point General Grant has no authority whatever. Its decision is vested exclusively in the district commander. Congress may admit Louisiana to-morrow, and still Mr. Packard will remain guilty and liable for his guilt, if he has been guilty at all. But a still more remarkable fact than Gen. Grant's impertinent interference in a matter beyond his jurisdiction, is the reason given for that interference. He suggests that, in view of the legislation pending in Congress, proceedings against Mr. Packard be stayed. But what right has Gen. Grant, as a military commander, to know anything of pending legislation? What right has he to assume that a bill will become a law, simply because it embodies what he fancies to be the will of his party? Is the country to understand that Gen. Grant is not only the executive, to the exclusion of the President, but that he is prepared to execute laws before they are made? And, is Gen. Grant to be understood as claiming supreme judicial as well as military functions within the Southern States? In other words, is Gen. Grant at once judiciary, legislative and executive? Is he an uncrowned despot, only waiting to be proclaimed emperor by his subservient pretorians?

A short time ago the New York Tribune declared that when the "General of our Armies" demanded the impeachment of the President, the Senate had no right to hesitate. His opinion was proclaimed to be law. The Republican party nominated him for the Presidency; and he now swaggers with all the insolence of anticipated power; suggests in the tone of command; usurps authority which was not conferred on him; and promulgates the law of his party, before it has been moulded into official form by the hand of the law maker. It depends on the people of the United States to determine whether this is the beginning of the end or the end of the beginning.

THE LATE ALEX. C. BULLITT.

The telegraph announces the death of Alexander C. Bullitt, in Louisville, Ky., on the 6th instant. The deceased, a Kentuckian by birth, came to this city about thirty-five years ago, and almost immediately entered upon a career as political editor, which was destined to prove in a high degree brilliant, respectable and successful. His first appearance in New Orleans journalism was through the columns of the Bee, which was purchased in the Whig interest from Democratic proprietors and placed under his editorial control. In 1844, he left the Bee and became principal writer on the Picayune, and also one of the proprietors of that journal with Lumsden, Kendall and Holbrook. Mr. Bullitt severed this connection in 1849 to take charge of the Washington Republic, established as the organ of Gen. Taylor's administration. On the death of Gen. Taylor in 1850, he retired from that position, and after spending a few years in Europe he returned, and was not afterwards actively connected with the press in any capacity, but devoted himself mainly to the management of his properties, much of which lay in Mississippi, while he resided for the most part in Louisville.

The most distinguished passage in Mr. Bullitt's journalistic history was the part which he took in introducing and in supporting Gen. Taylor as a so-called "no party" candidate for the presidency. He had the implicit confidence of the general, whom he served, both as political counselor and epistolary assistant, with marvelous tact and fidelity, which were perhaps decisive in moulding a vague popularity into invincible presidential availability.

During his residence in New Orleans Mr. Bullitt was once elected to the General Assembly of the State, in which he was more remarkable for his wit and his social charms than for activity in practical legislation. One of the great secrets, indeed, of his felicitous career, as an editor and as a politician, was the estimableness, geniality and attractiveness of his private and social character. He was about sixty years of age when he died, and of the four proprietors of the Picayune at the time when he was a joint proprietor of it, only one survives, Mr. A. M. Holbrook, whom death, bereaving him of one cherished associate and friend after another, has finally left alone in charge of the destinies of our respected contemporary and neighbor. "*Eheu fugaces!*"

LETTER FROM SUMNER.—The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir—I have your letter in reference to the removal of your political disabilities. I am not sure that the time has yet come to make exceptions to our general policy in individual cases. To do so would be to open the door to innumerable applications, and once open it would be difficult to shut. I hope to meet such cases as yours by some general enactment, and as soon as the condition of the country will permit I shall be first to advocate the removal of all disabilities under which you labor at present. Yours truly,

(Signed) CHAS. SUMNER.

Three young Texas reprobates, who murdered Masters while on his way to Crockett, have been lynched. So hardened were they that the halter had apparently little terror for them, one, at least, volunteering, like the Japanese who committed hari-kari, to become his own executioner. He climbed a tree in the presence of the crowd, adjusted the rope, tied it to a limb, and voluntarily threw himself into the embrace of death.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of the 6th complains of the drouth.

A RADICAL ANTICIPATION ABOUT GRANT.

It has been evident, from the first agitation of impeachment, that the radical oligarchy in Congress had, beyond the special aim of getting rid of an obnoxious President, the general aim of getting rid of the presidency. In other words, their quarrel with the present incumbent of the office, is an incident and a symptom of their profounder quarrel with the office itself. Their great trouble with regard to a presidential candidate has been to effect the nomination of some one who would be, if elected, an impersonal executive, a useful nonentity, claiming no distinctive rights as an individual or as the head of a co-ordinate department of the government, but implicitly submissive to the dominant faction. The exigencies of their party, however, compelled them hurriedly to conclude a bargain with Grant that looked very much like one of those hasty marriages which are proverbially supposed to be followed by repentance at leisure. And some of them had begun to experience a similar sequence, after ruminating on Grant's mumbling and muddy declarations about the impropriety of laying "down a policy to be advocated right or wrong through an administration of four years," and about reserving freedom "to execute the will of the people," when the New York Tribune came to their consolation with an exegesis and a theory couched in the following words:

But let the people bear in mind that by the very terms of his pledge the future political and legislative policies of the country will not be determined merely by the election of Grant, but depend on the majorities in both Houses of Congress. Let the Republican party look discreetly after its nominations for the lower House of Congress, and for the State and legislatures, on whom depends the choice of senators. By the very terms of his pledge, the success of Republican principles on any question is not won by the election of Gen. Grant, but will throughout his administration depend upon the ability of the Republican party to maintain its majorities in both Houses of Congress. If Congress remain Republican, Gen. Grant executes Republican laws without question. If Congress become Democratic, he executes Democratic policies with equal readiness and decision. This we believe to be in accordance with the true theory of republican government, and the very highest statesmanship and soundest policy possible in an executive officer. But it divests the election of a president, considered in itself merely, of much of what we have been accustomed to regard as its political effect, and gives us merely a good executive, not a mighty champion of our favorite ideas.

Let the Republican party, therefore, look early and thoroughly after the next Congress.

This view attributes to Grant, with the exception of one particular, precisely the qualities which are desired in a chief executive functionary by the congressional oligarchy; the qualities, that is to say, of an official monstrosity uniting in one figure an acephalous manikin and an automatic Briareus. The exception referred to is the assumed readiness of the radical candidate to execute Democratic policies if Congress become Democratic. The radical oligarchs want in the presidential position an automaton that will continue to execute their policy, even if that policy should no longer be the policy of Congress. But in this they demand impossibilities. The unreserved and idealess servility which they require in a President can only be had in company with correlative defects, one of which is the liability of such a President to become the slavish tool of their enemies should the latter obtain a majority in Congress. The Tribune, therefore, is right in assuming the possibility of this contingency as inseparable from the kind of executive service required by the radical oligarchs, and in reminding them of the imprudence of expecting Grant to be "merely a good executive" for their purposes while Congress is radical, and also "a mighty champion" of their "favorite ideas," in case of Congress ceasing to be radical. As interpreted by the Tribune, Grant, when he talks about executing the will of the people, refers to the vote of the majority in Congress as the authentic voice of the will of the people; and when he talks about the impropriety of laying down a policy to be advocated, right or wrong, through a whole presidential term, he means to assert the propriety of executing, right or wrong, the policy of the dominant party in Congress. And all this, in the belief of that radical organ, is in accordance with the true theory of executive duty and policy. That it happens to be wholly opposed to the theory of the Constitution with reference to presidential functions and obligations, does not impair its beauty in the eyes of the Tribune philosopher and his fellows and followers, who usually cherish a doctrine in proportion as it is unconstitutional and subversive. Reduced to plain English, the doctrine in question means nothing less than the practical extirpation of the presidential office. If conceded generally, a presidential election would be the absurdest of superfluities; for, if conceded generally, the presidential office would be virtually extinct. If the President is to be the mere minister of Congress, it is a preposterous circumlocution to refer his appointment to a college of electors chosen by the States. If the party in power are resolved that this shall be the relation between the next President and Congress, it is as wicked as it is superfluous for them to convulse the country by running a presidential candidate. If Congress is omnipotent, as this theory implies, it will surely not brook defiance to its will in the executive office, whether the incumbent be nominally Republican or Democratic, and will be able to find means of making its will effective in spite of presidential opposition or delinquency. In other words, if Congress is omnipotent, the presidency, as the Constitution created it, is already wiped out, and the country is ruled by a despotism wielded by a partisan and sectional caucus of congressmen, the paramount aim and the absorbing work of which are to frame laws and shape policies for the perpetuation of its power. What the Tribune says about obtaining "merely a good executive officer," indicates at once the purpose of the radical oligarchy to assert congressional omnipotence even against Grant, should he be elected, and to bend all their efforts to maintaining their majority in Congress as the real seat of political dominion.

One hundred horses were galloping in the ring on the 4th, at Jerome Park—more than was ever before congregated at a race course in this country.

Phalon's

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

"Flor De Mayo,"

A Wonderful Flower.

The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable but only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the delicate and fragrant qualities are lost, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and full odor perfume peculiar to the FLOR DE MAYO. No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of the Extract. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fabric. Prepared by

PHALON & SONS,

517 Broadway, N. Y., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

And for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States.

Varieties Theater.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

—FOR THE—

BENEFIT

—OF—

THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

NEW ORLEANS.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA

The performance will commence with the Original, Aboriginal, Erratic, Operatic, Semi-Civilized and Demi Savage Extravaganza entitled

PO-CA-HON-TAS;

Or, Ye Gentle Savage.

IN TWO ACTS—BY JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

OF YE ENGLISH.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH, the undoubted original, vocal and instrumental, in the settlement of Virginia, in love with Po-ca-hon-tas, according to this story, though somewhat at variance with his story.....Mr. F. McE.

LIEUT. THOMAS BROWN, second in command, a hitherto neglected genius, whose claims on posterity are now for the first time acknowledged, as is but right.....Mr. J. M.

WILLIAM JONES, sometimes called Bill, another of the same sort left.....Mr. R. P.

MYNHEER ROLFF, the real husband of Po-ca-hon-tas, but dramatically divorced, contrary to all law and fact—Mr. W. DeL.

BENJAMIN BRACE, JOHN JUNK, HENRY HALYARD, WILLIAM BUNTLINE, BARNABAS BINNACLE, Splicers of Main Braces, Shiverers of Timbers, Anathematizers of Eyes and Limbs, Promiscuously General Dealers in Single Combats and Double Hornpipes, and altogether amazingly nautical people.....Messrs. "THE BOYS."

OF YE SAVAGES.

H. J. POW-HA-TAN I, King of the Tuscaroras, a crotchetty monarch; in fact, a Semi-Brave.....Mr. J. C.

The Right Hon. QUASH-A-L-JAW, Speaker of the Savage House of Lords, straightener of unpleasant kinks, clier of troubled waters, unraveler of knotty points, adjuster of pugnacious difficulties, and Grand Eye Parliamentary Factotum and Fugleman.....Mr. G.

O-PO-DIL-DOO, one of the aboriginal F. F. V.'s, an indignant dignitary.....Mr. G. S. P.

COL-O-GOG, another warm-hearted and headed son of Old Virginia, the untiring.....Mr C. N., Jr.

JIN-GO, Sergeant-at-Arms, a friend to swear by—Mr. J. S. C.

IP-PAH-KAK, SAS-SY-PRIL, KOD-LIV-ROYL, KAL-O-MEL, Medicine Men of the Saults and Senna-cas Tribe—Messrs. C. F., L. F., A. M. and A. S.

H. R. H. PRINCESS PO-CA-HON-TAS, the beautiful and very properly unduteiul daughter of King Pow-Ha-Tan, married according to the ridiculous doctrine of actual circumstances to Master Rolff, but the author flatters himself much more advantageously disposed of in the acting edition.....Mrs. CHIPPENDALE.

POO-TEE-PET, DI-MUN-DI, interesting offshoots from Aristocratic Stock anterior to the First Families in Virginia.....Mrs. —— and Mrs. ——

KEOS-AS-KAN-BE, embodying the rigid principles of the Tuscarora Fashionable Finishing School—Mrs. Tidd SPE

DAH-LIN-DUK, O-TOU-JEWELL, LUV-LI-KREETA, O-O-CHARMING, and LUM-PA-SHUGA, her "dear charges," for whom she does not forget to clear a dear enough in the quarterly bills.....Misses ——

Soldiers, Sailors, Indians, Members of the Tuscarora Light Guard, etc., Represented by "The Boys."

OVERTURE.....OVERTURE.

The evening's performance to conclude with the popular Comic Drama, in one act, entitled

NAN, OR GOOD FOR NOTHING.

With the following cast of characters:

Tim Dibbles, a Gardener.....Mr. J. C
Harry Collier, a Railway Fireman.....Mr. G. S. P
Charley, a Carpenter.....Mr. J. M
Young Mr. Simpson.....Mr. Wm DeL
Servant.....Mr. C. N., Jr.
NAN.....Miss LOTTIE ESTELLE

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Performance commences at 8 o'clock P. M. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on day of performance.

Prices of Admission.

Orchestra Chairs	$1 50
Dress Circle and Parquette	1 00
Family Circle	50c.
Gallery	25c.
Private Boxes	$6 to $12
Colored Gallery	50c

N. B.—Tickets can be had from members of the Firemen's Charitable Association, or at the Box Office of the Theater.

An Appeal

—TO—

THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS

The Committee of Arrangements to the Grand Tournament to be held at the Fair Grounds, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., for the benefit of Lieut. J. C. BRAINE and his family, respectfully solicit your kind services, and hope that you will not only grace the FETE by your presence, but earnestly request that you will also take charge, on that occasion, of the Refreshment Tables in the apartment next the Octagonal Building, set aside for that special purpose.

The Committee is encouraged in making this appeal, from their proud consciousness that with the Ladies of the Crescent City, Beauty and Charity are beloved twin sisters.

Respectfully,

J. S. SKINNER.

Committee Room, 112 Customhouse street.

"Southern Lands" Agency.

We offer our services for the disposal of LANDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given.

LIVINGSTON, EGERTON & CO.,

No. 50 Liberty street, New York.

Grand Tournament,

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

Friday, June 12, 1868,

—FOR THE—

Benefit of Lieut. J. C. Braine's Family.

FIRST—DOUBLE TEAM TROTTING MATCH.

Single Dash of a Mile. Four entries. To start at 4 P. M.

SECOND—PACING MATCH.

Single Dash of a Mile, to Harness. Three entries.

THIRD—TROTTING MATCH.

Single Dash of a Mile, to Harness. Four entries. To start at 4:45 P. M.

FOURTH—GRAND OVERTURE.

By CHAS. JAEGER'S CELEBRATED SILVER CORNET BAND, to commence at 5 o'clock, in the Arena.

FIFTH—TILTING OF KNIGHTS IN THE ARENA.

To commence at 5:30 P. M., precisely.

SIXTH—CORONATION OF QUEEN OF LOVE AND BEAUTY AND MAIDS OF HONOR.

In the Arena.

SEVENTH—GRAND CORONATION BALL.

In the OCTAGONAL BUILDING, to be opened by the KNIGHTS IN FULL COSTUME.

Schedule of Prices—Admittance to the Grounds.

Single Tickets	$ 50
For Horse and Rider	1 00
Buggy and Driver	1 00
Carriage and Driver	1 00
Admittance to Coronation Ball	50

Children under twelve years Half price.

Seats on the stand of Amphitheater FREE.

Covered Seats on the Race Stand specially reserved for Ladies.

Refreshments to be had at all times during the Tournament and Ball.

J. STUART SKINNER,

Secretary.

Miracles of Cheapness.

SHAKSPEARE, complete	50 cents.
BURNS, complete	50 cents.
BYRON, complete	50 cents
ESSAYS OF ELIA	25 cents
WAVERLY NOVELS, each	25 cents
DICKENS, each	25 cents

Wonderful and Extraordinary Editions.

GOOD PAPER, LARGE TYPE, AND ILLUSTRATED.

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Lock Box 847,

92 Camp street, New Orleans.

Agency for

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

We have received a full supply of PIPE and FITTINGS, both Plain and Galvanized, and shall continue to sell at manufacturers' prices.

We have also a good supply of SHELF HARDWARE, SHEET, BOILER, BAR and ROD IRON, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE and all kinds of RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT and MECHANICS' SUPPLIES, which we will sell as low as any house in the South.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,

Corner of Common and Fulton streets.

Faesmann's Cotton Ties.

We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIGATOR TIES on hand, which are unsurpassed in quality of iron, being of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed.

Also, PASSMAN'S BUTTON TIES, and DIAMOND TIES, so extensively used in former years.

For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & LAFTING,

61 Carondelet street.

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 unpleasant odor.

The Stove can be seen daily in operation at all hours, at Johnston's Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Exchange, and also at the establishment, No. 168 Magazine street.

Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon.

JOS. R. DE MAHY.

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 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, Infants' caps, and Embroidered Shawls and Sacques.

Ladies' Underclothing, Collars, Cuffs, Glove 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.

Potthoff & Knight,

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

Importers and Dealers in

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

POTTHOFF & KNIGHT,

96 Camp street, Agents for English Plate Glass.

$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.	36339n.s.
3119 n. s.	8591	14735 n. s.	25969 n. s.	38747n.s.
3815	8908	15311	26623 n. s.	39307n.s.
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	15643	28415 n. s.	39347n.s.
4047	10303	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40069n.s.
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30253 n. s.	40619n.s.
5227	1140	18063 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40831n.s.
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41881n.s.
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41909n.s.
7256	13619 n. s.	23136 n. s.	37639 n. s.	45051n.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.

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.

Iron Cotton Ties.

In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIES, I am now prepared to receive orders from the trade, for the SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIES, all made of the best quality English Iron, and BANDS of any required length.

H. T. BARTLETT,

General Agent, 43 Carondelet street.

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.

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 K. 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.

Jas. B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 150 FULTON STREET,

NEW YORK

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

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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.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 13th 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.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1867.

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

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Ga., close daily at 5 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 5 A. M.

Vicksburg Mails close at 5 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 5 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 3 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 6 P. M.

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

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

B. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

H. M. Thompson,

PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY,

147 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

(SPECIAL AGENTS OF NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.)

All classes of MERCHANDISE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc., etc., purchased on commission.

Good purchased only of first class Houses, and as low if not lower than parties can purchase themselves.

A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and commissions, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.

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

Collections on all points promptly attended to.

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

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