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J. S. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 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 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.

What is the reason that the "Rant Gratification" meeting did not take place last night? Has the order of the "General commanding our Armies" that Mr. Packard and his registrars shall not recalcitrate against the military authorities dampened the ardor of the expectant and hungry patriots who were to rend the astonished air with shouts for "Colt and Grandeur"? Or has the great Grant movement fazed out like a damp squib. Lafayette square, which was to be the scene of this radical response to the Chicago nominations, and which was to re-echo to the carpet-bag rhetoric of aspiring Republican orators, laudatory of that magnificent scheme of reconstruction which has brought power and plunder to "trooly loil" hands, and denunciatory of contumacious "rebels" who are contumaciously displeased with the amiable regimen of the carpet-baggers—Lafayette square was as silent as the "General commanding our Armies" had ordered its gates to be closed, and as if a "Rant Gratification" meeting had never been called. We are not in the secrets of the Republican party, and we do not know what arrangements had been made for this demonstration of the champions of carpet-baggery, but we presume that Mr. Dibble was to speak his usual neat little piece; that General Sheldon was to show how Regulus and Scipio were the prototypes of the federal soldier, and that Mr. Durant was to recite the starting history of the "phantom knife," or the "emigrant patriot." How the anxious public came to be disappointed and defrauded of this intellectual repast, is a subject of curious inquiry.

Col. Kinney, the active and able editor of that enterprising sheet, the Brownsville Ranchero, is in the city. We regret that he will remain only a few days, but we hope that we may soon have the pleasure of seeing him again.

We are indebted to D. F. Boyd, Esq., superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary, for a special invitation to witness the closing exercises of the present session of that institution, occurring on the 24th inst.

We have received from its publisher, Andrew J. Graham, of New York, a copy of the "Photographic Visitor." This is a weekly magazine, devoted to the interests of practical photographers and learners of the art, and contains a vast amount of information useful—we might almost say indispensable to the fraternity. On the eminent utility of a knowledge of short-hand we will not decant. A man need but look around him to see the substantial blessings it confers upon its possessor. Mr. Graham has devoted his life to the study of photography, has been for many years a reporter, and possesses, in a higher degree, probably than any other man now living, the qualities necessary to the successful discharge of the duty of editing the "Visitor." Photographers will understand the value of the book when we tell them that each number contains some dozen pages of lithographed photographic matter. In the copy now before us are found a very interesting article on Egyptian antiquities, a couple of poems, some extracts from Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and the first chapter of the Proverbs of Solomon. Persons who know nothing as yet of this beautiful art could not better spend their time and money—a very little of either is required—than in obtaining some insight into its mysteries. To those who contemplate beginning the study the "Visitor" will prove of the highest utility. The subscription is \$5 per year—little enough considering the expense necessary to get the book up. Mr. Graham's address is No. 263 Broadway, New York.

Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co. inform us that they are now prepared to furnish through tickets to Eldon Springs, Alabama. Yesterday we called attention to the fact that up to that time they had not been informed about the new arrangement in regard to the connection at Mobile with the "Prairie State." Since then, however, they have received authority from her agents, and are now ready to furnish tickets and information to all interested.

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—The New York Herald prints a private letter of Judge Chase, in which he says he was not a partisan on either side in the impeachment trial. He says he shall adhere to the old creed of equal rights. "They may denounce and abuse me, and read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old lights, not the new. What the development of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party would take grounds which would assure the people against all attempts to deliver the principle of universal suffrage, established in eight and to be established in all of the Southern constitutions. Then I think the future of the great cause for which I have labored so long would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors."

At the session of the Reformed Church Synod, at Hudson, N. Y., on the 9th, a communication from the Reformed Presbyterian Church meeting in Allegheny City, asking a recommendation by the synod of an amendment to the United States Constitution acknowledging the Almighty God as the source of all authority, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Supreme Ruler, and the Holy Scriptures as the supreme authority, was referred. Delegates from the Evangelical Lutheran Church and German Reform Church, delivered an address of congratulation, to which the president replied.

GRANT RADICALISM AGAINST JEWS AND CATHOLICS.

It is by no means astonishing that the same faction which has proscribed political opposition, with the bayonet, with imprisonment and with disfranchisement, should be rank with the spirit of intolerance and persecution towards all races, kindreds and religions that might seem obstacles to its aims. Nothing in the military career of Grant accords so well with the principles and propensities of the radical caucus which has brought him out for President as his order of 1862 banishing the Jews, without exception, from his department. Here is the order in full:

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, OXFORD, MISS., Dec. 17, 1862.

General Order No. 11. The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the treasury department, also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by post commanders. They will see that this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave; and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out of the department, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits. By order of Major General Grant, JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G. Official—J. Lovell, Captain and A. A. G. In this order the disposition to trample on individual rights by wholesale, and to crush down classes of people without discrimination or pity, as a convenient method of meeting a temporary emergency, is manifest just as it is in the policy which has been adopted by the radicals for the purpose of keeping themselves in power. Their whole party strategy, indeed, is a close imitation of the martial law of their presidential candidate, as exemplified in the universal expulsion of the Jews. It was suspected at the time, with good reason, that this expulsion was inspired, not so much by military considerations, as by favoritism to certain commercial rivals, who encountered a dangerous enemy in the shrewdness and activity of Jewish traders. The practice of proscription in the interest of monopoly, is another strong point of resemblance between radical legislation and Grant's military administration.

We were not mistaken when speaking, not long since, on the political tendencies of the Israelites in this country, we assumed that they would, in general, perceive the profound import of the order above quoted, and the striking significance of the analogies above indicated. The education, the traditions, the mental habits, the social tastes and inclinations of the typical Israelite, are against the probability of his sympathizing with radical ideas and aims, even apart from such an occasion for antipathy as the radical nomination of Grant affords. In the presence of this special cause of repugnance, it is utterly inconceivable that the mass of the Jews in this country can do less than throw their influence and their votes against the radical ticket. And this is the sentiment which we see expressed in the Israelite, of Cincinnati, and in the Abendzeitung, of St. Louis. Dr. Wise, of the Israelite, referring to Grant's order, says:

Worse than General Grant none in his two-thousand-year-old history have abused the Jews, officially, in broad day light, and most barbarously. If there are any among us who kick the feet that kick them about, and like dogs, run after him who has whipped them; if there are persons small enough to receive indignities and outrages without resentment, and creep about their tormentors for selfish purposes, we hope their number is small, and we know it is too small to be regarded in comparison to those who will not vote for a man and oppose him who outraged the Jews in a manner as General Grant did.

And the Abendzeitung publishes a communication relative to the same order, signed by upwards of two hundred of the best known and most respectable Jews in St. Louis, and the purport of which may be seen in the subjoined extract:

It will be obvious that we are not speaking from a party point of view, because one of us belongs to the radical party, and the other to the Democratic party, but we all agree, that the doctrine of equal rights for all citizens, and general, perfect and unlimited freedom of conscience should be kept sacred by all. Grant, therefore, a man who requires for the chief magistracy of the United States should be far above suspicion regarding it. But Gen. Grant, as commander of the 13th army corps, by issuing the following order, not only ignored or disregarded this cardinal principle, but he also pronounced officially his unqualified consent upon it.

Now, Mr. Editor, we do not wish to be understood as calling in question that Israelites, like all other citizens, transgressed the regulations and orders above referred to, nor that they rendered themselves subject to punishment, nor indeed the propriety of punishing them; but to officially brand with dishonor and infamy a whole nation on account of the transgressions of a few single persons—transgressions that had almost ceased to be considered a sin because practiced on the largest scale by both civil and military officers—and to design to the radical party, the order, as being a gross and unexcusable violation of the law of God—this will appear to us, as if the semi-barbarian middle ages were about to be inaugurated again under the auspices of Gen. Grant. Shall we Israelites vote for such a man? Will the 2300 votes for Grant in this city help make a president with the name of U. S. Grant, who, standing pure by accident, issued an order expelling all Israelites whether civil or not, from his department, merely because they were Israelites? Heavily can we believe that, in view of this insult, and unprovoked as the outrage stands, there will be one lone enough found in our midst to think of it. Without long prophesies, we hazard the prediction that there will be no few Israelite votes cast for Gen. Grant next November as he had occasion to make arrests under his infamous order.

In noticing this expression of Jewish sentiment, the St. Louis Republican remarks: "The Israelites of this city are preparing for a big demonstration against Gen. Grant. In this they will follow the example of their brethren all over the Union. It is a universal and spontaneous movement in which they appear to join most naturally. Partisan politics are not at the bottom of the matter, and exactly the same opposition would have been manifested by ninety-nine out of a hundred Israelites against General Grant had he been the nominee of the Democracy." Nothing, of course, could be more natural. American laws, framed in a more generous and statesmanlike spirit than that which now prevails at Washington, make no discrimination between Israelites and other citizens. But what could be expected under the countenance of the radical regime headed by a President who, with the arbitrary power of a military commander, had deliberately and expressly revived against the Jews, without exception, the prejudice and the persecution of a barbarous age?

But the Jews are not the only "class of people" whose path, because they are of a peculiar creed or kindred, is darkened by the shadow of radical proscription. The Rev. Dr. Dieckmidge, of Kentucky, was put up as the chief orator of a late Grant ratification meeting at Albany, N. Y., and the greater part of his speech was occupied in considering the most effective means for destroying the stronghold of anti-radicalism in the city

of New York. That city, said this Grant radical mouthpiece, "must be redeemed from the disgrace she brought upon herself last fall," and, pursuing this idea, says the Albany Argus, "he alluded to the city of New York as containing fifty thousand Catholic voters, whom he denounced as the cause of the radical defeat, and he said the State must be redeemed, even if it do so New York had to be burned to the ground." This means, if it means anything, that should party expediency so require, "regeneration by fire," illustrated by obnoxious cities in ashes and unsubserving Catholics reduced to cinders, must be made a part of the Grant radical electing programme. Enough, at all events, is known touching the nature of the Grant-radical faction, to show that their sentiments and tendencies are unfavorable to tolerance of Jews and Catholics, or to tolerance of anybody or anything that is an inconvenient obstacle to the universal supremacy of Grant radicalism.

THE LATEST PHASE.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to Mr. Packard, in the way of suggestion, of course, as becomes the "General commanding our Armies," not to issue any more proclamations or orders conflicting with military authority. The questions to which such conduct gives rise are too complicated for the simple and ingenious mind of the "General commanding our Armies," and might subject him to an intellectual effort entirely beneath the dignity of his position. The "General commanding our Armies" does not like to be disturbed in the serene contemplation of his own grandeur; and it is too much to ask him to give a decision which, in one case, would strike at that military authority which is the source of all his greatness; and, in the other, would seriously interfere with the projects of his devoted friends and allies. So one day he telegraphs to Gen. Buchanan not to interfere with Packard, on which Packard becomes triumphantly jubilant; and the next day he telegraphs to Packard not to interfere with Gen. Buchanan, on which Packard experiences a lamentable emotional revulsion. There is a difficulty, it is true; and this fact obtrudes itself with impertinent pertinacity on the military mind of the "General commanding our Armies," but Congress has the question under consideration, and Congress will do something, of course, to settle it, and to relieve the perplexity of the prospective President. The "General commanding our Armies," under the able tuition of the New York Tribune, is evidently profoundly impressed with the conviction that whatever he pleases he can do; but he likewise knows that whatever Congress pleases it will do. He has as much faith in Congress as an Egyptian had in the sacred crocodile, and he is fully convinced that an act of Congress, provided it be a radical Congress, is a sovereign panacea for all sorts of political ills, and an eminently proper condiment for all kinds of political dishes. A Frenchman who once came to the United States, remarked that the Americans had about five hundred different religions, and only one gravity. The "General commanding our Armies" and his radical followers consider an act of Congress the only sauce for the reconstruction goose. What will Mr. Packard do now? Will he revolt against the "General commanding our Armies?" Will he wait for the official promulgation of the omnibus bill? Or will he regard General Grant's instructions as prospective merely, and insist on adhering to the *pronunciamento* and proclamation, by which he has convened his Legislature? This point ought to be settled. The public are anxious to know whether the Legislature will meet on the 22d inst. or whether the members will obey General Buchanan's injunction and defer to General Grant's wishes.

BROWNSVILLE CUSTOMHOUSE.

There has been of late a great deal said concerning the management of the Brownsville customhouse. We do not remember that there has ever been charged upon the officials of any one customhouse half the fraud and corruption that has been charged against those of the Brazos Santiago district. The government has been very much perplexed over the matter, and agents, detectives and strikers have been hovering around the Rio Grande as though seeking something to devour. At the last term of the federal court at Brownsville, there were saddled on those unfortunate customs officials at least twenty indictments. There is hardly an offense that a customhouse officer could be accused of that some of those unhappy persons have not been indicted for; and the court, fearing to trust a Brownsville "ring" jury, put all the cases over in the expectation of taking a jury of good and true Galvestonians down to the Rio Grande to try the offenders. The government, not satisfied with the conduct of its first agents—those who had procured the indictments—finally sent one of its oldest officers, (Capt. Wilson), now in our city, to Brownsville to investigate the whole affair, and there he remained until the arrival of the new collector, Hon. K. V. Whaley, of West Virginia. This gentleman arrived in Brownsville about two weeks since, with thirteen carpet-bag clerks, inspectors, deputies and strikers, to inaugurate a new order of things. But Mr. Whaley had not been in Brownsville a week before the Associated Press sent over the wires all sorts of stories about his having fallen into the hands of the smugglers, by whom he was said to be kept constantly drunk, so that smuggling again became the order of the day.

We hardly know what to make of these things. We have learned to believe no more than half that comes from the Rio Grande, and in this instance we should like to believe even less than half. Mr. Wilson, the treasury agent, came by the last boat from the Rio Grande, and it is very strange that he should have left the new collector in so woful a predicament as represented—constantly drunk and in the hands of smugglers. The dispatch seems to be dictated by envy, or malice, or both; and it is to be hoped that the report will be denied by the Brownsville press.

THE CONCRETE AT KENTZ'S.—Our readers, particularly our lady readers, will be pleased to learn that nightly concretes are to be given at Kentz's famous ice cream and confectionery saloon, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, from to-night on. Mr. Carrière (the celebrated first date of the New Opera, and one of the best artists in this country), will be assisted by Messrs. Agui, first violinist and Charpentier, first pianist. The music these gentlemen can discourse, and the ice Kentz can dispense, need no introduction. They speak for themselves, and the above will speak for and what is best patronize them. Remember the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.

DEED. On Friday June 12th 1868, at 4 o'clock A. M., HENRY P. DE LAUN, aged 37 years, born in Bertie county, North Carolina.

Phaton's "PAPHIAN LOTION" FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION" removes all BRUISES, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, WORM BLOTCHES, TANNING, and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Beautiful. For Ladies to 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 Bathing, is the best.

Important to Lawyers. THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. Held and begun on the 27th January, 1868, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. 93 CAMP STREET. Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

To all Interested. CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY. The First Congressional (National) Society organized by the churches 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 are the names of the churches: The Rev. HENRY B. 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.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

King-at-arms—George Peabody, Esq.—(Judg. Second-hand furniture—Wade's cabinet.—[Ex. At Dubuque recently Rev. Lyman Whiting joined three of his daughters in wedlock. Europeans assert that the emperor of Russia is drunk most of his time. Albert H. Payne, of Massachusetts, takes the highest honors at West Point this year. St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati papers failed to come to hand last night. Swiss papers say that Jefferson Davis is going to take up his abode in Geneva as soon as his trial is out of the way. The men a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass, the quicker will the sands of her life run out.—[Ex.] A bunch of three keys was lost last evening in the lower part of the city. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at the CRESCENT office. A 750 steam yacht, which will run 500 miles on a ton of coal, has just been launched at Newark, N. J. The Bay St. Louis Gazette records the death of a gentleman, whose Christian name was Clam. We trust the departed is as happy as the bivalve of the same name. On 'Change forcibly observes that "summer stagnancy is paramount," and that "it is not of much use to talk of commercial matters." How about the flags and the habits, neighbor? It is estimated that the railroads of the United States have cost one thousand six hundred millions of dollars; or about two-thirds of the amount of our national debt. To what order of architecture do the columns of a newspaper belong? Not, certainly, to the Doric, Corinthian or Ionic, but sometimes, perhaps to the Ionic.

Continental critics speak very favorably of Harper's and Putnam's Magazines. Quite a number of both are sold in Germany and France. Harper's has a larger circulation in Northern Germany than any English magazine. Mr. Jeff. Clark, of St. Louis, has just imported from the south of France four draft horses of Norman stock—two stallions and two mares. They are of fine size and with remarkable muscular powers. The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, in his speech at the Albany ratification meeting, pointed out the Roman Catholics of New York as the enemies of the radicals, and said that if nothing else could be done to redeem the disgrace of New York, the city should be burned!

The introduction to the late work of Alexander H. Stephens is bitterly criticized in the German and French papers. They say that this introduction shows that Mr. Stephens must either be vastly overrated in the United States, or that his mental faculties must be on the decline. Mr. Goatherd says it is a great waste of time to read Dickens. He is trying with indifferent success to "wade through David Copperfield." Mr. G. is a man of department, never has any doubts about anything, and leads the conversation at his boarding house table. Some very stupid persons did all they could to convince the Emperor Francis Joseph that, by signing the free school law and the civil marriage act, he would endanger the life of the pregnant empress. It is refreshing to think of the answer which Joseph the Second would have made to such ridiculous insinuations. There's said recently to an Englishman that if another Dante should write another Inferno, he has no doubt he would mention among the dreadful penalties inflicted in that hot place the history of Scott's Life of Napoleon and Alison's History of Europe. He said he always felt ill at ease when anybody mentioned these two "execrable" books to him.

Some of the Italian papers berate Ullmann soundly for the humbering by means of which he tries to juggle up Carlotta Patti. They say that he sends the illustrated papers portraits of Carlotta, for which some pretty Parisian lorette must have sat; and they also object to Ullmann's styling Carlotta "an angel of beauty, grace and melody."

From the West. LATER FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—THE RED MEN VIOLATING THEIR TREATIES.—THE CHYKENNES ASSOCIATION.—MORE RAILROAD LAND GRANT SWINDLES. The Republican's Leavenworth special says Col Leavenworth, agent for the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, arrived there on the 8th from the Kaw River, left on Friday after a little skirmish with the Kawes, in which nobody was hurt. Their passage through the settlements caused a great deal of alarm to the settlers, but they did no harm to the whites, killing but few cattle and hogs for food. Leavenworth has sent 15,000 stand of arms and ammunition to the frontier to organize and arm the settlers for protection.

The Democrat's Topeka (Kansas) special says the band of Cheyennes that a few days since made a raid on the Kaw River, left on Friday after a little skirmish with the Kawes, in which nobody was hurt. Their passage through the settlements caused a great deal of alarm to the settlers, but they did no harm to the whites, killing but few cattle and hogs for food. Leavenworth has sent 15,000 stand of arms and ammunition to the frontier to organize and arm the settlers for protection.

The Democrat learns from responsible authority that the recent treaty with the Osage Indians, by which eight million acres of land were ceded to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company for twenty-five cents per acre, meets with great disfavor in Southern Kansas. And the commissioners desirous to purchase the land, but the commissioners refused the proposition. Gen. Blair, representing the Missouri, Fort Scott and Santa Fe Railroad Company, which starts southwest from Sedalia, in this State, and runs a certain length of the same lands, east and west, offered two millions of dollars for them, and, in addition, agreed to give every sixteenth section to the State for school purposes, provide one hundred and sixty acres free of cost to every half-breed who might desire to remain, and secure to every settler his land at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The commissioners would, however, entertain no proposition on the subject.

Blair's proposition and the commissioners' reply will be published. It is claimed that the government, the Indians, the people of Kansas, and the settlers on their lands have all been defrauded in the interest of a single railroad company, and that lands enough to build three railroads have been given to one.

Advices from Montana by the steamer Cora, just returned from the upper Missouri, say the recent heavy rains had given a great impulse to mining operations, and the country swarmed with gold seekers. It was believed the yield of treasure would be large during the coming season. Money was still scarce, but provisions were plenty and cheap. Two Indians along the river were hostile. Two days before the Cora left a party of Sioux attacked a ranch near Benton, and carried off a number of horses and mules belonging to John J. Roe, of this city. There were hostile Indians in that land enough to build three railroads have been given to one.

CHAMBERS & LATTING, 61 Carondelet street. Iron Cotton Ties. In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIES, I am now prepared to receive orders from the trade for the BEST FRENCH RIVETED TIES, all made of the best quality English iron, and RAILS of any required length.

H. T. BARTLETT, General Agent, 43 Carondelet street. Photographs. Copies of Pictures. Made by the best artists during the war, can be had by applying to my gallery, 107 PULFON STREET, where I can show to you a full and complete stock of all the best of the war, and the public generally.

John H. Clark. Jas. B. Thompson, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 150 PULFON STREET, NEW ORLEANS. South side of Fulton street, few doors east of Broadway. Important to Lawyers. THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. Held and begun on the 27th January, 1868, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

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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.

Presentation of Medals.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend a presentation of the prizes awarded by the Imperial Commission of the EXPOSITION UNIVERSALE DE PARIS, 1867, to citizens of the State of Louisiana, and books presented by the Emperor of the French to the citizens of Louisiana, to be held at the VARIETIES THEATER, which has been kindly transferred by the lessee for the purpose, on MONDAY EVENING, June 15th, at 8 o'clock.

Order of Ceremonies. MUSTO—National Airs by a Military Band, kindly tendered by the Commanding General. Address by Prof. A. F. J. MURPHY, Director of the "Life of Gen. Grant." OFFICIAL SELECTIONS—by the Band, A. J. KUBICKI, Director. SPEECH OF MR. E. GOTHIEL, Chief Commissioner. PRESENTATION OF PRIZES—By His Excellency G. W. BAKER. MUSIC—by the Band—"March from Hena." ODDS—By Prof. JAMES MURPHY. Presentation of the "Life of Gen. Grant," and from the Emperor of the French to the City of New Orleans, through Mr. E. GOTHIEL, Chief Commissioner. MUSIC—"The 'Marchioness'." Practical attendance is respectfully and earnestly requested. In charge of the Committee of Arrangements.

Louisiana State Seminary. THE CLOSING EXERCISES of this Institution will take place WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. The Annual Address will be delivered by GEN. HARRY T. HAYS. An Address will also be made by Dr. S. O. SCRUGGS, of the Board of Supervisors. The contest for the Prize Medal, in Oratory, will take place TUESDAY, the 25th inst. The Public are respectfully invited to attend. D. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

Benefit for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. MISS JENNIE ENGLE. NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1868. Esteemed Miss—As acting Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Firemen's Charitable Association to arrange a Dramatic Performance, to be given on SATURDAY, June 13, at the Varieties Theater, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the above Association, I most respectfully solicit your aid in behalf of the same. If you consent to appear and lend us your eminent services, I can assure you that you may ever claim the kind feelings and gratitude of the Association. Respectfully, etc. JOS. MURPHY.

Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. JOSEPH MURPHY, Esq., Spelling School Proprietor, New Orleans, June 8, 1868. Dear Sir—Your polite note has just been handed to me, and in reply, I beg leave to respond promptly to a call which has so charitable a motive in view. I cheerfully tender my services for the occasion. With the kind permission of Mr. David Bidwell already granted, I shall be more than happy to contribute to the best of my desolate Association as far as in my power. With due respect, I remain truly yours, JENNIE ENGLE.

Improved SOUTHERN PETROLEUM STOVES, JERVEY'S PATENT. The PATROLEUM STOVES bake and cook better and quicker than any other Stoves, without smoke, dirt, ashes or unpalatable odor. The Stove can be seen daily in operation at all hours, at Johnson's Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Exchange, and also at the establishment, No. 105 Magazine street. Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon. JOS. R. DE MAHY.

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.

\$10,000 Reward. STOLEN FROM THE CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a packet made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed to M. MORRIS, SOUS, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND (\$50,000) DOLLARS in Legal Tender Notes of One Thousand (\$1000) Dollars each. All of Letter O, and dated 10th March, 1868, and numbered as follows: 2775 n. s. 8059 1903 n. s. 2773 n. s. 3330 n. s. 3129 n. s. 8591 12255 n. s. 2599 n. s. 3574 n. s. 3815 5685 10211 n. s. 2823 n. s. 2895 n. s. 3907 n. s. 10018 n. s. 15543 28410 n. s. 33410 n. s. 4047 10205 10731 n. s. 28487 n. s. 40909 n. s. 4567 10219 n. s. 16947 n. s. 31223 n. s. 40310 n. s. 8227 1140 18845 n. s. 30983 n. s. 40318 n. s. 4683 n. s. 12015 n. s. 19153 31979 n. s. 41834 n. s. 6727 12147 n. s. 19195 34511 n. s. 41999 n. s. 7296 12619 n. s. 23135 n. s. 37829 n. s. 46610 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, Cashier, New Orleans, March 26, 1868.

"Southern Lands" Agency. We offer our service for the disposal of LANDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given. LIVINGSTON, EGERTON & CO., No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

Fusmann's Cotton Ties. We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIANCE TIES on hand, which are unsurpassed in quality of iron, being of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed. They are also extensively used in Europe, and DIAMOND TIES are particularly noted for their durability. For sale in any quantity to suit the trade. CHAMBERS & LATTING, 61 Carondelet street.

Iron Cotton Ties. In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIES, I am now prepared to receive orders from the trade for the BEST FRENCH RIVETED TIES, all made of the best quality English iron, and RAILS of any required length. H. T. BARTLETT, General Agent, 43 Carondelet street.

Photographs. Copies of Pictures. Made by the best artists during the war, can be had by applying to my gallery, 107 PULFON STREET, where I can show to you a full and complete stock of all the best of the war, and the public generally.

John H. Clark. Jas. B. Thompson, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 150 PULFON STREET, NEW ORLEANS. South side of Fulton street, few doors east of Broadway. Important to Lawyers. THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. Held and begun on the 27th January, 1868, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. 93 CAMP STREET. Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

To all Interested. CAUSE OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY. The First Congressional (National) Society organized by the churches 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 are the names of the churches: The Rev. HENRY B. 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.

"We Labor for the Public Good"

VARIETIES THEATER. Saturday Evening, June 13, 1868. AMATEUR PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. NEW ORLEANS.

Upon which occasion will be presented the following humorous, amusing and unique PROGRAMME: OVERTURE—BY THE ORCHESTRA. PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, Ye Gentle Savage. In the performance of which Mademoiselle ALFRED CHIFFENDALE, who has generally tendered her services, will represent the character of the "proverbially undutiful daughter of His Majesty King Poo-ha-in."

MISS JENNIE ENGLE. (By consent of Mr. Bidwell, of the Academy of Music, having kindly volunteered her assistance, will delight the audience with choice vocal selections from her musical repertoire. HARRY BLOODGOOD Has kindly consented to appear in his great SONG AND DANCE. MUSIO—BY THE ORCHESTRA.

NAN, OR GOOD FOR NOTHING. In which place the young and accomplished versatile Comedienne MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE, having kindly offered her services, will represent the character of NAN. N. B.—For particulars, see Small Bills. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M.; performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., on Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th inst., when seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Orchestra Chairs, \$1.00; Dress Circle and Parquet, \$1.50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, \$5 to \$12; Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 10 cents. N. B.—Tickets can be had from members of the Firemen's Charitable Association, or at the Box Office of the Theater.

Manassas MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. Sunday 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, every where. We are not for property, we would not call upon you. In order to have them decently interred and included in our Cemetery, some \$4000 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, Galveston, 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, MAT