The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1868.

The New York World thinks that the Democracy of the Southern States have given up the contest, and will let their seventy electoral votes go for Grant without a struggle. The World is mistaken. The Democracy of Louisiana are determined to fight out this battle to the end, and with such means, and such weapons, as remain to them. They do not intend to let the State go by default. They will not permit their seven electoral votes to be given to Grant if they can help it. They are resolved to use every effort to assist in the election of the Democratic candidate. They may not succeed, but they think that they will. They believe that they can carry the State at the November election; and they find the greatest encouragement in the result of the April election. At that election, with every exertion that could be made by the carpet-bag organization, the total vote polled for the Constitution was 66,000—about 62,000 colored votes and 4000 white votes. The radicals will never again cast so large a vote in Louisiana. The great mass of the Republican vote comes from the colored population—in fact, for all practical purposes nearly the whole of it. But the white population greatly exceeds the black population, and the white vote under the new Constitution will be several thousand in excess of the black vote. We could carry the State on a direct contest between the two colors, but we do not rely solely on the whites. The result at the last election in St. Martin, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Claiborne, DeSoto and Caddo, shows what can be done by proper organization, and energetic work. In those parishes the black registration was nearly 7000 greater than the white registration, and yet they gave a Democratic majority of nearly 3000. We were beaten then from want of confidence. We shall labor under no such disadvantage the next time. We know that we can carry the State, and we intend to do it. Let the World be comforted. Louisiana will not vote for Grant.

See Supplement.

An advertisement in another column gives notice of a very desirable furnished house to rent, for the summer months, on reasonable terms to a satisfactory tenant.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE CIRCULAR.—Volume I, No. 1, of this work, published by Mr. A. M. Miller, No. 65 Poydras street, has reached us. It is neatly printed and bound, and will be found by business men very useful for reference.

In another column will be found a notice to the effect that through tickets hence to New York can be purchased for half price at the office of the Jackson Railroad, under the City Hotel. This reduction is made in order to accommodate the many persons, delegates and others, who will be desirous of visiting the metropolis during the sitting of the coming Democratic nominating convention. The route via the Jackson Railroad has just now a great advantage over others, in that on it and its connections there are, at present, no "strikes." From the following dispatch to Mr. E. Ware, general ticket agent, which has been kindly placed at our disposal, it would seem that other lines are not so fortunate:

MOBILE, June 17, 1868.

Strike on Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, and threatened strike on Montgomery and West Point. L. J. FLEMING, Gen. Sup't.

QUARANTINE AT SPANISH PORTS.—We have received the following from the office of the collector of the port:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, PORT MAHON, May 16, 1868.

Hon. F. A. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches Nos. 67 and 68, also three volumes diplomatic correspondence.

Vessels from New Orleans, bound to Spanish ports, with clean bills of health, are subjected to ten days' quarantine.

Vessels from the Northern ports of the United States bound to Spanish ports, with clean bills of health, crews well, are subjected to three days' observation.

The accounts received here from the east of the typhus fever are calculated to cause alarm. I will keep the department advised of the information received at this quarantine station.

My impression is that the first case of cholera or yellow fever reported by the Northern papers of the United States as having occurred in any of the Atlantic cities, will be sufficient reason for the Spanish government to declare all ports of the United States foul. Last season American papers were cited as evidence of the necessity to quarantine vessels from all ports of the United States. I am, etc., H. B. ROBINSON, Consul.

COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS.—In an order passing judgment upon the action of a general court martial recently convened in this city, Gen. Buchanan says, in reference to the case of a soldier tried and sentenced for desertion, "that the record in the case of private Chas. Hennings, company G, Sixth Cavalry, discloses a very singular proceeding on the part both of the judge advocate and the court, the judge advocate stating 'that as he had already done, in taking evidence in this case, he felt obliged to observe greater latitude in questions than is usually customary on trials by courts martial,' and the court 'acquiescing in the views of the judge advocate.' Accordingly there appears to have been no limit to the number of leading questions improperly allowed. Thus arbitrarily to set aside the rules of evidence is unprecedented and illegal. A court possesses no power to authorize the examination of a witness to be conducted in any other manner than that sanctioned by the well established rules of law. The proceedings are disapproved and the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

BAY ST. LOUIS.—The Gazette says:

Bay St. Louis has not just now been incorporated as a city; it has been such for a very long time, but only lately it has waked up from a long, lethargic sleep, deeper than that of Rip Van Winkle, and has entered the race of progress with a vim. The first charter of Bay St. Louis was granted by the king of France in 1707, shortly after the land comprised in the present counties of Hancock and Harrison, had been given by royal letters patent to Madame de Mézieres, the widow of a French nobleman. The intention at that time was to bring over a large number of German farm laborers, settle the country and build a large city. Political troubles in the mother country prevented this scheme from being carried out, but the charter had been given. This was several years before New Orleans was even thought of, and we cannot help looking upon our big sister city as a pert, young upstart, and shake our head sagely at her fastness with the patronizing air of an elder brother.

A gentleman traveling from Boston to New York in one of the Sound steamers, was very much annoyed on retiring to his stateroom with his wife and children, to find a group of "fellows of the baser sort" just under his window, indulging in coarse conversation and vulgar jest. A waiter, sent out to remonstrate, was consigned to a place some degrees hotter than the boiler deck. After a moment's thought the traveler filled his mouth with water from the pitcher, and, opening his window suddenly, expelled the water into the darkness with the fearful retch of the first agony of a sea sickness. The astonished rowdies instantly became a flying scud.

THE GRANT MEETING.

The "Rant Gratification" meeting took place last night, according to announcement, in Lafayette Square. The so-called governor elect presided, and gracefully declared the pleasure which he derived from this auspicious occasion, as it was, according to the so-called governor, the first time that men had been able to meet together, and consult on public affairs, without distinction of color—a very remarkable assertion, considering that all the white people who took part in the affair were on the platform, whilst the promiscuous crowd of innocent and unsuspecting colored people luxuriated in the grass below. It was, perhaps, this evident distinction of color—analagous to that observable in the distribution of office and emolument, under the regime of carpet-baggery—that rendered the meeting so respectable in the eyes of the so-called governor. The oratory was done up by Judge Howe, Mr. Durant, and other Republican rhetoricians. Judge Howe told the anecdote about Lincoln, and Grant, and the whisky consumed by the "General commanding our Armies;" but he omitted to mention that the cold water which has been thrown on the nomination of the "General commanding our Armies," by the public, will compel that peerless officer and recondite statesman to take his whisky, hereafter, in a very diluted form. If this fact had been impressed on the audience, a good deal of sympathy might have been mingled with the enthusiasm manufactured for the occasion. We do not know that Mr. Durant recited the thrilling history of the "phantom knife," or narrated the incidents of his brilliant flight from New Orleans in 1866; but we learn that he, like Judge Howe, became anecdotal, and related the story of the New Zealander who excused his meat-eating on Friday by declaring that his beefsteak had been blessed for fish, which anecdote was intended to illustrate Mr. Durant's notion that the Democratic party is really the old Whig party, but that it has been blessed for Democracy. In proof of this benedictory metamorphosis Mr. Durant alleged that all of the old Whigs are now Democrats, and *vice versa*, we presume, that all of the old Democrats are now Republicans.

If Mr. Durant had only said of those Democrats who, like himself, and Gen. Butler, and Gen. Logan, have joined the radicals, that they left their party for their party's good, he would have given a reason for the desertion without being compelled to falsify the facts. We do not know that the Democratic party particularly regret the secession of these gentlemen, or that it would exchange for them the old Whigs who have joined its ranks. If, with the old Whigs in it, the Democratic party, like the New Zealander's beefsteak, has been blessed for fish, the Republican party, with Butler, Logan and their fellow deserters, has been condemned for foul.

FOR THE N. Y. CONVENTION TO CONSIDER.

The clear purpose of the omnibus bill is to secure for the Grant radical ticket the electoral votes of the States which it proposes to admit. Can the Democratic party afford to let these votes go by default? Is it assured of sufficient strength in the North to elect its presidential ticket by its majorities in that section alone, though all the Southern States participating in the election should be carried by the opposite ticket? If not, then it plainly devolves on its representatives in the New York convention to consider the most proper and effective means of disputing the States referred to with the radical faction. And in the outset of the inquiry, they are met by the fact that the radical hope of carrying those States is based on the expectation of obtaining the solid negro vote. And what is the ground of this expectation? The answer is important, covering as it does the only method of meeting the radicals in the Southern field of the presidential canvass. The ground on which the radicals expect the solid negro vote is the firm persuasion on the part of the negroes that their possession of suffrage is inseparable from continued radical ascendency, and that, deprived of suffrage, they would be divested of adequate security for their civil rights and would be in peril of renewed slavery. It will not meet the case to talk about the unreasonableness of such a persuasion. It is too late to argue the matter with reference to the antecedents and the present aspects of the opposing parties. The persuasion exists, and if the Democrats hope to make it give way in their favor, they must rely upon something more than the former acts and declarations of their party. The result, in short, will depend upon what that party may say and do hereafter with regard to the status of the Southern negroes. During the brief period of their freedom, these negroes have been educated in the belief that the Democratic party is inimical, not only to their exercise on any terms of the elective franchise, but to their enjoyment of civil liberty and equality. There is but one way to disabuse them of this belief so far as to prevent them from voting solidly for the Grant radical ticket, and that way is plain. Whether its adoption is demanded by the exigencies of the presidential campaign depends, as already remarked, upon whether the Democratic party can afford to resign the South to the radicals, and to look exclusively to the North for the majorities requisite to its success. If it cannot afford to do this, then it must contend for a share of the negro vote by taking some position which will satisfy negro voters that it is not uncompromisingly opposed to their voting on any conditions or for any party. It would be scandalous, of course, for the Democratic convention to imitate the flagrant, unscrupulous and heartless contradiction of the Grant radical platform, by declaring for exclusive white suffrage at the North, and approving what is equivalent to exclusive black suffrage at the South. The party would richly deserve defeat if its representatives should fail to protest against a policy which, if successful, will be fatal to the Caucasian American in the South, and will convert the fairest portion of the country into a land of doom, surrendered to the common dominion of negro barbarism, the jungle and the swamp, the viper and the alligator, the wolf and the panther.

There is only one consistent and admissible mode by which the convention, while putting forth this protest, could assent, under pressure of paramount expediency, to any form of negro suffrage at the South. That mode would be to recognize the fact of negro suffrage as among the accomplished facts of the situation, which, aside from all question as to the justice of the acts which brought them about, it would now be impolitic or impracticable to try to reverse. The next step would properly be to insist upon leaving the general question of suffrage to the future regulation of the States, with no distinction whatever between Northern and Southern States as to the right of fixing the qualifications of their voters. The words "impartial suffrage, regulated by the States," would, perhaps, best formulate this idea so as to set it in striking contrast with the horrid injustice and iniquity of the declaration of the Chicago platform on the question of suffrage North and South.

The suggestions above thrown out are simply tentative, and designed to indicate the solution of a grave and delicate difficulty in case the Democratic Convention should feel under the necessity of dividing the negro vote in the South with the radicals in the presidential election.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Dick Busteed is out for Chase.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Josephine.

Sheet music—The cry of children in bed.—[Ex.

Circulating medium—An itinerant spiritualist. [Ex.

It is not Ireland, but Iceland that Eugenie intends a visit to.

W. D. Mann, of the Mobile Register, refuses to again notice the editor of the Tribune in print.

A jewel of a woman needs no jewelry for ornament.—[Ex.

New Yorkers spend $30,000 every Sunday at Hoboken.

Twenty-one Harvard students have been fined for drunkenness.

There are six State banks remaining in Connecticut.

A bride in New York, last week, received $300,000 as a wedding present from her father.

When is a woman's hair like a swan's breast? When it is down.—[Ex.

Spectacles are now the rage among the fashionable belles of New York.

How long does a widow mourn for her husband? She mourns for a second.—[Ex.

The West Point cadets have donned their white "unwhisperables."

Twelve white tulle skirts are necessary to a fashionable evening dress.

A new hotel in New York is to have perfumed napkins.

Mr. Belmont drove a very handsome four-in-hand establishment at the races.

Sanguinary revolution—Circulation of the blood.—[Ex.

What is the worst kind of husbandry? When a man in clover marries a woman in weeds.—[Ex.

See, in Southern news the letter of General Stone declining to be a nominee for office in Virginia.

Somebody wanted to know yesterday what was the last hobby Butler had ridden. The answer was: The Wooley horse.

The New York city council attended the funeral of the late ex-president at the expense of the corporation.

W. H. Seward, jr., and family are in New York, having come all the way from Auburn in their own carriage.

The cost of a breakfast for one hundred and thirty persons, at the New York station houses, is ten dollars.

Captain Ward Nichols, of "Sherman's March to the Sea" notoriety, was married recently to the Cincinnati heiress, Miss Longworth.

Rumor has it that Patti has accepted an engagement to appear in New York for one month during the coming winter.

An eminent painter, on being asked what he mixed his colors with to give so fine an effect, answered, "I mix them with brains, sir."

It is said that should Mr. Home be allowed to retain Mrs. Lyon's money, he means to bestow it in charity. The charity that begins at Home. [Punch.

George Ellis, bookseller and stationer, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite the Postoffice, has Godey's Lady's Book and Demorest's Monthly Magazine, for July.

The Holmesville (Miss.) Independent inquires of us as to the modus operandi of tapping a keg of beer. If somebody would send him a keg we venture to say that he would manage to get at the contents without any instructions from us.

"We must study economy, Lorenzo, my son," says a prudent father to his impecunious offspring. "I should think you would have learned it by heart by this time," aptly retorted the unfilial Lorenzo.

We have no space to print all the flattering accounts of the crops. When we find anything adverse we will let our readers know. The rural press is jubilant over the promises of plenty which cover the earth.

Some gushing visionary says matrimony is hot buckwheat cakes, warm beds, comfortable slippers, smoking coffee, round arms, red lips, kind words, shirts exulting in buttons, redeemed stockings, bootjacks, happiness, etc.

A. Head's "Summer House of Refuge," as he calls it, located in Artemus Ward's native town, has just been destroyed by fire. Head says he can't take such a matter *coolley*, and that his calculations for this season, at least, have ended in smoke!

The American innovation of establishing communication between railway carriages and the locomotive doesn't work well in England. Foolish people will ring the bell "for a joke" and "out of curiosity," until it becomes a nuisance.

Porcelain made in Worcester, England, is composed of granite from Cornwall, flint from some chalk district, Norwegian spar, and bones, which, of course, may come from any agricultural district. Granite, flint, bones and spar are calcined, then ground separately in water to an impalpable powder with stones.

Plums, potatoes, snap-beans, etc., come to the porringer of the Greensburg Star editor, and he acknowledges them in his usual eloquent manner. For instance:

We have been honored with a basket of plums from a lady friend which were very nice and delicious ——We have from the garden of Dr. Sutton a most singular potato, of the Irish kind. The potato being very large in size, measuring fifteen inches in circumstances, having five other potatoes attached to the main body, forming and making one of the most singular constructed potatoes we ever saw.——We have received from the garden of Mr. John Brewer, one of the largest and longest snap-beans we ever saw, measuring eleven inches in length.

We are indebted to Mr. Weston, of the steamer Nina Simmes, for a remarkable example of the freaks of nature in the shape of a potato bearing a striking resemblance to the head and trunk of a human body, more especially as portrayed in East Indian idols. Joined to the lower end of the trunk are three leg-like protuberances upon which it can be made to stand erect. The head is large, broad and strikingly developed, and the features of the face are more or less distinctly outlined. The outlines of the shoulder blades are distinctly recognizable, but the figure is armless. Distorted suggestions of other organs are also observable on this curious product of the vegetable kingdom. It can be seen at the CRESCENT office.

The Vicksburg Times of Tuesday came out in entire mourning on account of the order of Gen. McDowell removing the governor and attorney general of Mississippi. It devotes several columns to indignant denunciations of the act; calls McDowell "an ignorant and vulgar despot," and "a pauper from the charity school of the nation," and says: "We devoutly pray that the Almighty God may blast with his just anger the man who has dared to pollute the sanctuary of freedom, and desecrate the altars of liberty." The Times has nothing to say against Gen. Ames, the military governor, but stigmatizes Capt. Jasper Myers, the new attorney general, as an "ignorant booby," and expresses a doubt if he ever read a dozen pages of Blackstone in his life. The Herald of the same date expresses its complete surprise at the act of Gen. McDowell, and is unable to divine a cause therefor.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS, ETC.

There are 40 woolen mills in Wisconsin.

There is over 6000 acres of grapes in Ohio.

The salt springs at Onondaga, N. Y., produced 7,695,000 bushels of salt during the year 1867.

Last year California produced 34,000,000 gallons of wine.

There were 77,000 tons of sugar shipped from the island of Java during the year 1867.

Russia produces annually 1,500,000 pounds of beeswax and 16,000,000 pounds of honey.

It is estimated that there are 27,000 printing presses in the United States.

Brazil exported 2,459,753 bags of coffee in 1867.

In Carniola, Austria, 900 hives of bees are kept to each Austrian square mile.

Saxony, no larger than Connecticut, keeps 3,500,000 sheep.

The first newspaper in North America was printed in Boston in 1690.

Maple sugar was first made in New England about 1765.

Prang's chromo establishment in Boston employs fifty hands.

At Cincinnati, during the past season, 356,831 hogs were packed, averaging 210 pounds.

The sulphur mines of Italy produce 300,000 tons per annum.

There are 341 manufacturers of artificial teeth in Paris.

Forty thousand tons of fossil ivory are annually procured in New Siberia.

One firm in New York rents out 1000 pianos, from which they receive an annual income of $80,000.

The sugar product of Brazil last year was 48,000 tons. The average for the preceding twenty-five years was 41,000 tons.

An acre of good buckwheat will yield daily fourteen pounds of honey. So says a German writer.

A gentleman in Southampton county, Va., has sold the strawberry crop off ten acres for $10,000 in advance.

Birmingham, England, employs 380 men and 2000 women and girls in the manufacture of steel pens. The weekly product is 98,000 gross.

During the season of 1867 the fruit growers of Southern Illinois shipped to Chicago 690,000 boxes of peaches and 30,000 bushels of strawberries.

At a meeting of the Pomological Congress, in France, last year, one exhibitor had 350 varieties of pears upon the tables.

A single coffee plant taken from Arabia to Paris in 1714, was the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies.

London annually consumes 90,000 tons of fresh beef, 100,000 tons of fresh fish, and 800,000,000 of oysters.

It is estimated that California will produce 20,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, of which three-fourths will be exported.

W. D. Moore, of Bloomingdale, Iowa, has dug up $10,000 in gold on his farm. He found it neatly hidden in potato skins.

A member of one of the coöperative societies of London says he has saved enough by it to take his family on a continental trip.

A farmer near Philadelphia has 90 acres in blackberries, 50 in raspberries, and 25 in strawberries.

One hundred years ago there was not a single white man living in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana or Illinois territories.

Dr. Neisler, of Georgia, has a scuppernong grape vine which yields 35 bushels of grapes annually. There is one near Mobile that brings its owner over $300 per annum.

A draining canal is being constructed in Wood county, Ohio, 37½ miles long, which, it is estimated, will drain and bring into cultivation 60,000 acres of land.

In England dogs are taxed twelve shillings (three dollars) each. The income from this source for 1867 was $3,000,000. The number of dogs in the United States is estimated at 7,000,000. A like tax ($3 each) would yield a nice little addition to the revenue.

Great Britain produces annually 17,000 gallons of lavender water. The lavender farms are principally in Hertfordshire. An acre produces 6200 pounds flowers, which yields by distillation a pound of otto of lavender for each hundred pounds of flowers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Italian papers state that an interesting correspondence between Lord Byron and the Armenian monks of St. Lazare, near Venice, has been recently discovered in that monastery. It will be remembered that Lord Byron spent a considerable portion of his time at St. Lazare, and that he cherished a great affection for the monks of that interesting monastery, to whom he alludes in his "Childe Harold."

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury says: "I may be permitted to say that Mr. Disraeli, of all persons in the world, does not deserve the rebukes administered to him by the press for having allowed the queen to make her usual spring trip to Balmoral. He did attempt to prevent it, and was not only himself most earnest and solicitous in his efforts to induce the queen to postpone her visit to her Highland home, but even went the length of securing the assistance of the Duke of Cambridge, who added his entreaties to those of the prime minister, without, however, affecting her majesty's intentions in any way."

"Is it not almost incredible," writes the Paris correspondent of the Precurseur d'Anvers "that the Emperor Napoleon wrote twelve different drafts of the insipid little speeches he made at Orleans? And yet it is true. The world does not know yet one half of the irresolution of his strange character. If it had not been for Morny and Persigny, there would have been no *coup d'etat* and no empire; and it is indisputable that, since Persigny's overthrow, in 1863, the empire has been going downward at the *pas de charge*" (double quick).

Some Parisian journals having intimated that that there were too many murders committed in Algeria, Marshal McMahon, the governor of that province, waxed exceedingly wroth and published in reply a statement to the effect that during the past seven months only seventeen persons had been murdered, and five eaten up by the famished population of Algeria, adding that there was no country in the world where so few murders were committed, in proportion to the population. The Journal des Debats, publishing the marshal's statement, said: "The duke of Magenta is doubtless a better general than statistician. If the same number of murders, in proportion to the population, were committed in France, we should deplore, every month, the assassination of twelve hundred persons, and every year that of fourteen thousand four hundred."

Victor Emmanuel was persuaded that the matrimonial infelicity of his second son proceeded from his bad relations with the holy see at the time of their union; so he gladly acted on the advice given him by a devout courtier, to have the winding sheet of Christ unfolded on the altar while the bishop should be blessing the prince and princess of Piedmont. The prelate was not slow in gratifying the king, and a few days before the nuptial ceremony was to take place, had the *chasse* opened containing it. The Princess Clotilde and the queen of Portugal were present at the exhumation, and the former was grieved to see that the relic had nearly dropped to pieces with age and mildew. She at once stepped forward and requested the privilege of being allowed to mend the sheet, which was of course granted. Her imperial highness took her task so much to heart that she rose next morning at daybreak, and went to the cathedral, where, in the sacristy, she remained, needle in hand, seven hours on her knees, rising only at long intervals for a few moments to rest herself. While engaged in her pious work, she was surrounded by ladies of well-known piety, who in turn read meditations or recited prayers suitable to the occasion.

HIS SPEECH.—Grant made the following speech on being visited by the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage,"
And if I chance to fall below
Charles Sumner and Galusha Grow,
Don't view me with Ben Butler's eye,
But pass my imperfections by.
From Marshall's pups great dogs do blow;
From little colts great horses grow.
As you'll agree, it is too late
For me to try to cultivate
The art of speaking. Therefore, I
Will let the little job go by,
I'll only say that I'd fulfill,
Whatever you, my friends, may will.
And it is now my full intent,
If I am chosen President,
To so discharge official duty
That every act, my friends, will suit you.

Phalon's

"PAPHIAN LOTION"

—FOR—

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming.

For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin.

PHALON'S "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chap the Skin.

Price, 25 cents per Cake. Sold by all Druggists.

Carbolic Acid.

THIS IS THE BEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

Recommended Throughout the Scientific World,

AND BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THIS CITY.

Which the following Certificate proves, viz:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, August 21, 1867.

I do hereby certify that, at a meeting of this Board, held on the evening of the 13th instant, the Committee on Health reported CARBOLIC ACID as the BEST DISINFECTANT, and recommended PAGE & CO.'S as the best preparation of the same in the market.

GEO. WM. DIRMEYER, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply

PAGE & CO'S CARBOLIC ACID.

As they have spared no expense to construct and put into operation apparatus to produce an article unequaled by any manufacturer in the country and can afford to sell at such prices as will place it within the means of the poorest member of this community. The virtues of CARBOLIC ACID are not confined to its disinfectant properties alone. It is highly extolled as an

EXTERMINATOR OF VERMIN,

Such as Chinches, Roaches and Moths. In the Hen House and on board of Ship it is indispensible.

The Cost is Small—Its Merits Great.

TRY IT AT ONCE.

WE WILL ABIDE BY THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

PAGE & CO., No. 40 Fulton street.

A Card.

I hereby inform my Customers and the Musical Public that I have secured the services of Mr. GEORGE H. LAW, who has been connected with the music business of this city for the past fifteen years. Mr. Law will have charge of the Music Department of my establishment.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Music Dealer, 129 Canal street.

Referring to the above card of Mr. L. Grunewald, I shall be happy to see my friends and acquaintances, and respectfully solicit their patronage.

GEO. H. LAW.

Louisiana

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—CHARGES—

No Extra Rates for Southern Residence

Premiums as low as any Company. One third Credit on Payment. OFFICE 142 CANAL STREET.

Carpet Warehouse,

D.....CHARTRES STREET.....

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—6-8 coir China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

Pure, Sparkling Ice Cold Soda,

VICHY, KISSENGEN, BADON, BLUE LICK and SARATOGA WATERS, on draught at all times at

S. HASTINGS, corner Felicity and Magazine streets.

Fruit Syrups of my own make only are used.

Louisiana State Seminary.

The CLOSING EXERCISES of this Institution will take place WEDNESDAY, the 24th 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 23d inst.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

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 Johnsten's Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Exchange, and also at the establishment, No. 168 Magazine street.

Oil for Stoves at 55 cents per gallon.

JOS. R. DE MAHY.

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 C and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	13903 n. s.	23723 n. s.	38339n.s
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	23959 n. s.	38747n.s
3915	8903	15211	28325 n. s.	39397n.s
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39348n.s
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40099n.s
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30225 n. s.	40613n.s
5227	1140	18943 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40831n.s
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41831n.s
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41995n.s
7295	13619 n. s.	23136 n. s.	37839 n. s.	46551n.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.

Notice to Passengers

GOING NORTH AND EAST.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1868.

There is no delay or obstruction in the way of travel by the GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE, the strike on the Mobile and Ohio and the Nashville and Northwestern never affected this route. Passengers for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York should buy their tickets via Grand Junction and Chattanooga, and passengers going North of the Ohio River should buy their tickets via Grand Junction, Nashville, Decatur and Louisville. Connection from Grand Junction to Nashville without change. The changes on this route are all made in daylight; there is neither ferry nor omnibus changes, and berths in sleeping cars can be secured to all points without any extra charge for securing them.

Ticket Office under the City Hotel, and at the Depot of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

O. H. FEGER, General Southern Agent.

To the Traveling Public.

It being correctly reported, by interested parties, that the route to the North and East, via the

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD,

Is not making close connections, on account of the "strike" on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, I would state that this route is not interrupted via the connections via the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line. This route makes the quickest time from New Orleans to New York, only eighty three hours from city to city, and all changes in daylight.

A. W. ROUNTREE, General Southern Agent.

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.

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 S. 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 15, 1867.

The Fete Champetre Receipts.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1868.

Gentlemen—The undersigned beg to submit the following Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Fête Champêtre, as per vouchers on file, which, they would remark, are yet incomplete, and have to request parties in arrears to make returns forthwith of the tickets furnished, or funds, as the case may be. Respectfully, etc.

JNO. CRICKARD,
MARSHALL J. SMITH,
JNO. F. BUTTS,
Finance Committee.

To the President and Members of the Executive Committee, Present:

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for account of the FETE CHAMPETRE, for Charitable Purposes held at Fair Grounds, New Orleans, on May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, 1868:

RECEIPTS:

Sale of Tickets at the Gates, Arena, and Proceeds of Amusements on the Grounds	$ 8,538 25
Sale of Tickets in the City	5,204 00
Donation from Paul Thiane, Esq., through Mr. Theo. Shute	200 00
Donation through Mrs. C. H. Slocomb	50 50
	$ 13,992 75

DISBURSEMENTS:

Cash paid for Prizes Awarded	$ 292 00
Cash paid for Badges for Committee	41 25
Cash paid Attendants, Gate Keepers and Police	268 20
Cash paid for Advertising and Printing	1,551 85
Cash paid for Lighting Grounds and the Octagonal Building, and Decorations for same and Arena	325 10
Cash paid for Fireworks	300 00
Cash paid for Archery Stands, Bows, Arrows, etc.	38 50
Cash paid C. Jaeger, for Music	485 00
Cash paid for painting Signs	14 50
Cash paid H. N. Seabright, for Attendants, Decorating, and taking care of Octagonal Building during the Festival, only	55 55
Net Receipts	10,619 77
	$ 13,992 75

Balance Net Proceeds for Distribution $ 10,619 77

Fassmann'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, FASSMANN'S BUTTON TIES, and DIAMOND TIES, so extensively used in former years.

For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

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 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.

Photographs

OF ALL SIZES, PLAIN AND COLORED PICTURES.

Copies of Pictures

Made by me before and during the war, can be had by applying at my Old Stand, 151 CANAL STREET, where I can now be found daily, and shall be glad to see my old friends and the public generally.

JOHN H. CLARK.

"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. 59 Liberty street, New York.

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.

Important to Lawyers.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE,

Held and begun on the 20th 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.

Jas. B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 150 FULTON STREET,

NEW YORK

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

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 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 5 P. M., and Fridays at 8 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 6 A. M., every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

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

Mails for Lafourche Parishes will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

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