The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies, 10 cents.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1868.

The political canvass is very lively in Mississippi, and the Democrats are confident of carrying the State. Gov. Humphreys and Attorney General Hooker have taken the stamp. Colored men are cordially invited to attend Democratic meetings. The colored Democratic club in Vicksburg is increasing, and their hall crowded at every meeting. There was to be a grand mass meeting last evening. There is to be a grand barbecue at Oak Ridge on Saturday.

The Vicksburg Times of Wednesday says: "We have received from Chickasaw county, under the seal of the county and the signature of the clerk of the circuit court, copies of two indictments against A. J. Jamison, the radical candidate for lieutenant-governor, for stealing cotton, which we shall publish to-morrow."

See Supplement.

SAILING OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, sailed last evening for Philadelphia via Havana with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Philadelphia—Louis Kopp, John Leeds, Mr Laforse, Mrs Leeds Greenleaf, child and servant, John Lugden, Mrs John Touro. For Havana—C de Altiosos, C J Leveque, Angelita Richard, H L Flash, Jos Hull, Jos Pasture, Mr Humbert, wife and 3 children, J H Normand, wife and 3 children, and others in steerage.

FRENCH ARMY TRAINING IN CAMP.—*Earthworks to Cover a Line of Battle.—The Mexican Bonds.* The Paris correspondent of the London Globe writing on the 20th of May, reports: "A French camp has been formed in the vicinity of Vincennes. New inventions in warfare are being tried in it, and they ought to attract the attention of our own and other governments. I read that the idea having been conceived that in certain circumstances it might be advantageous to cover a line of battle with temporary fortifications, experiments have recently been made for the purpose of ascertaining how and in what time such things could be executed. The result is this: Skirmishers are sent forth, and they, lying flat on the ground, keep the enemy in check or occupy his attention. Part of the troops behind, having brought with them pickaxes and spades, set to work to dig a trench, two men having to scoop out a square a metre—say yard. In the short space of eight minutes five battalions can excavate a trench of about one and a half metres (very nearly five feet) in depth and two kilometres (1 24 100ths of a mile) in length. The skirmishers are then recalled, and the enemy finds the troops he had expected to encounter sheltered by earthworks, from behind which they can, with comparative safety, make a murderous fire. It is added that, with a little practice, it will be easy to do in five minutes what now takes eight."

SCENE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.—It has leaked out that quite a storm took place in the French Senate when Saint Beuve made his speech in favor of adopting the new press law. A number of reactionary senators tried to interrupt the orator systematically, by drumming with their paper-cutters upon their desks. Saint Beuve suddenly stopped short, and, turning to President Troplong, exclaimed, "Well, M. le President, do you not notice the disturbance?" Troplong, of course, sat still, and the "drummers" made more noise than before. Saint Beuve then turned to the chamber, and pointing his finger at the Duke of Rivoli, Massena's son, and one of the most shallow-brained men in the Senate, exclaimed: "Oh, M. le Duc de Rivoli, I believe your father served from the drum up. As for you, it is too late now to try the drumming business; to succeed in that career requires more than a blind zeal for preventing progress—it requires talents, it requires genius. And now drum on, duke, drum on!" There was a perfect howl of rage among the decrepit reactionists. Troplong called Saint Beuve to order, and the stenographic reporters of the Senate were instructed to expunge Saint Beuve's words from the report. Some of the rabid Bonapartists are now going to ask the emperor to remove the offending senator from his position, but Napoleon III will take good care not to do any such thing. He has exasperated already too many men able to wield incisive pens to wish to add such a prince of pointed irony as Saint Beuve is to their number.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—There is a place in Oregon called the Smoky Valley, where the people have a very curious way of cooking. They do not have the trouble of making a fire every morning when they wish to get breakfast. They just walk out with their kettles, coffee pots, and whatever else they need, and cook at the boiling springs. The water seems a great deal hotter than common boiling water, and all they need to do is to hang their kettles in it a short time, and their food is nicely cooked. They are able even to bake in it. The bread is put into a tight saucepan, and lowered into the boiling flood for an hour or two, and then drawn up most exquisitely baked, with but a thin rim of crust over it. Meat is cooked here, and beans, which are the miner's greatest luxury. It takes but a minute to cook eggs, or to make a pot of coffee or tea; but if there should chance to be a "slip between cup and the lip," the food would be gone beyond recovery.

A dispatch from Oregon reports the majority for Smith, Democrat, for Congress, between 1200 and 1300. The official count in the counties next to Idaho give unexpectedly large Democratic majorities. The total vote of the State is nearly 22,000, the largest ever polled in the State. The Senate stands twelve Democrats, ten Republicans. Assembly, twenty-eight Democrats, nineteen Republicans.

Senator Sprague, after his re-election, gave a reception at Newport to both branches of the Legislature. A local paper says of the occasion: "A brief season was spent in social enjoyment and the interchange of courtesies, after which the company, to the number of three hundred, were invited to partake of a splendid entertainment in the dining hall. The tables were most sumptuously spread, and the entertainment was in all respects a magnificent one. More profuse and elegant hospitality we have never witnessed."

EDITORIAL HOSTILITIES.—The Charleston News publishes a correspondence of a hostile, though entirely courteous, character between its editor, Capt. F. W. Dawson, at one time connected with the press of Richmond, and Col. Alfred Rhett, of the Charleston Mercury. Col. Rhett complains of "the tone, temper and language" of an article in the News referring to the Mercury, and asks whether it was designed to be offensive. Capt. Dawson's reply not being satisfactory, the demand is renewed, to which Capt. Dawson replies that he cannot answer more fully, and adds:

"As the tendency of your demands cannot well be misunderstood, it is proper for me to say now that, being a member of the Catholic Church, I cannot, under any circumstances, engage in a duel."

The Memphis Avalanche says: "Saturday afternoon Jesse Tucker and William Tomlinson, old residents of Marshall county, Miss., left Holly Springs for home. About seven miles out a quarrel arose between them relative to an old lawsuit. We have heard no particulars, but the altercation terminated in Tomlinson drawing a pistol and shooting Tucker twice—in the neck and right side. Tucker was found dead in the road sometime afterward, and Tomlinson went to Chulahoma and surrendered to the authorities."

The Memphis Avalanche of Wednesday says: "A frightful deed of blood was perpetrated on Col. P. C. Bethel's plantation, on Ten Mile Bayou, back of Hopefield, Ark., yesterday afternoon. A man named Thomas Collier, of Hopefield, quarreled with young Bethel, a nephew of the gentleman above named. The result was the shooting of Bethel through the head and breast with a double-barreled shot gun. The shot in the head carried away a large portion of the skull, causing almost instant death. Collier is said to be a desperado who has already killed three men. He rode in from the bayou to Hopefield yesterday in the car containing the corpse, standing near it in a threatening attitude, with a loaded gun in his hand. He was not arrested at last accounts."

Two sons of Dr. Jones and Jacob Swoop were drowned at a picnic near Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 13th.

GEN. BUCHANAN SUSTAINED.

A dispatch from Major Keeler to General Buchanan, informs that officer that Gen. Grant fully approves and sustains his action in regard to both State and municipal affairs. In regard to the assembling of the legislature, General Grant's instructions are specific. If General Buchanan has ordered the legislature not to meet, he will adhere to that order, and not permit it to meet except in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress now about to become a law. It is not to be presumed that the members will attempt to assemble in defiance of this command of Gen. Grant's. General Buchanan will undoubtedly act upon these instructions to the very letter, and take measures to prevent any such defiance of his authority as was contemplated by the conventional committee. The radical members who flocked to this city in order to be enabled to gain some advantage from the apparent confusion in which the question was involved, and hoping that Gen. Buchanan would not venture to interfere with their plans, will find that their trouble has been uselessly taken, and that they will be forced this time, at least, to give heed to the forms of law. Their scheme to organize the legislature, and to carry out their projects for expelling the Democratic members, and for obtaining complete and undisputed mastery in all departments of the State government, has failed for the time, yet the Democratic members cannot be too cautious or too vigilant. There is no device, no stratagem, no fraud, that the radicals will not use in furtherance of their purposes. If they cannot meet on the 22d, they will meet, by preconcert, on some proximate day, and attempt to effect an organization in the absence of the Democratic members. This game must be beaten. The Democratic members must not suffer themselves to be deluded with the idea that the radicals will treat them with decency or good faith. They must be ready to take their seats on any day that may be fixed for the meeting of the legislature. Congress and Grant do not intend to extend any favors to the Democratic party by the course which has been taken; they simply intend that their way shall be adopted, and not Mr. Packard's way. They have broader views than merely to guarantee a speedy possession of office and power to their adherents. With them it is a question of electoral votes, and electoral votes are of vastly more importance to them than the accession of the so-called governor and his colleagues to the places which those panting patriots have been so anxious to seize. We may, therefore, consider that the election imbroglio is quieted for the moment. The newly elected city officers remain in possession; the State officers will not be installed until the State is admitted to representation in Congress, and the legislature will not meet except in accordance with the terms of the "omnibus bill."

SUGGESTED PLANKS FOR A PLATFORM.

Wherever the radicals have had full swing in State legislation, and wherever a prominent radical has had power to administer martial law at discretion, there has always cropped out, in some form, a spirit of despotic and vexatious control over citizens with respect to religious opinions and modes of worship, or with respect to the innocent cultivation of social tastes and pleasures, habits and traditions. To suppose the absolute predominance of radicalism anywhere is to suppose the enforcement there of a rigid sumptuary code, and of a rigid standard of religious orthodoxy, as well as of a rigid test of political loyalty. These suppositions are not logically separable; and hence no enlightened friend of free opinion in either politics or religion, or of individual independence and social sincerity, grace, geniality and brightness, can be in favor of continuing the present radical preponderance in national legislation, much less in favor of surrendering into radical hands the elements of absolute and universal power. To conceive otherwise were to conceive a logical impossibility.

The classes whose rights are more particularly menaced by the spirit, inseparable from the radical regime, of despotic and intolerant interference with modes of living, of recreation and of social enjoyment, and with religious usages and institutions, consist of Germans, numbering three or four millions, Catholics of all nations, but especially Irish Catholics, numbering four and a half millions, and Jews, numbering upwards of half a million. The recent threat of the radical orator, Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, to burn New York city as a punishment for its containing so many Democratic Catholics, the ferocious and brutal persecution of non-conforming ministers of the Gospel by the radical State authorities in Missouri, and the famous order of Gen. Grant denouncing and proscribing Jews, without exception, a class who do not pretend to be distinct from other people, save as a religious body adhering to peculiar religious tenets, requirements, rites and ceremonies, are sufficient to indicate the treatment which any religious community would have to expect from unrestrained radical power, if toleration of it should not accord with the licentious designs of that power. As to where and as to how sorely the shoe of sumptuary legislation, cut after a genuine radical pattern, would pinch the German foot, may be easily understood by those who know something of German life and character.

The Chicago platform contains nothing whatever to destroy or to mitigate the significance of the indications adverted to—nothing whatever to import that every odious and pernicious quality manifested in the green tree would not be aggravated in the same tree when old, and stout, and firmly rooted. And this brings us to the suggestion of two or three planks for the platform to be adopted by the New York Democratic Convention. One of these would protest against all legislation, State or national, with reference to individual and social liberties, under any pretense, except for the purpose of protecting the equal enjoyment of those liberties. Another would meet the case of the radical menace to religious freedom by making a declaration substantially as follows:

"That as firm and unwavering supporters of the Constitution in all its sacred pledges, we esteem as among the highest that which secures to all men the free exercise of their religious opinions; that we regard as monstrous, and destructive alike of civil liberty and social order, the invasion of this inestimable right by our political enemies, in deposing from their sacred offices and placing in durance the bishops and ministers of a holy religion, and in denouncing as outlaws and criminals a large, respectable and useful body of our fellow citizens, as was done by Gen. Grant and other leaders of the Republican party; and that we cordially invite to our shores, and to the protecting ægis of the organic law constructed by the wisdom of our fathers, the people of all climes, all nations, and all religions within the area of civilization."

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Dr. Holmes is writing a new poem.

Weston lost $3500 by his last walk.

John Ruskin is lecturing in Dublin.

Seward is in Auburn—not Mount Auburn.

Chicago has a "Sorosis."

Chicago has a population of 239,000.

Squirrels are fat and plentiful in Kentucky.

Raspberries have arrived in the Louisville market.

Louisville, with a population of 150,000, claims to be the healthiest city in the country.

It is said Montgomery Blair is apt to succeed Reverdy Johnson as senator.

Senator Salisbury is still a bad boy, and talk of expulsion is revived.

White India muslin dresses will be very fashionable this summer.

Advice to young ladies—If you have taper fingers, mind you don't burn them.—[Ex.

Among the 130,000 persons buried in Greenwood, there are but seven centenarians.

Many of the sermons preached by clergymen in England, at this day, are composed by their wives.

At a fashionable wedding in New York recently a lady is said to have worn an imported robe valued at $1500.

It is rumored that it will not be fashionable next winter for nice young ladies to appear on promenade in short walking dresses.

Brazilian bugs and beetles and tiny humming birds have recently been introduced for trimming evening dresses. The effect is beautiful.

J. R. Eggleston, editor of the Mobile Tribune, tells Colonel Mann, of the Register, to measure his (J. R. E.'s) responsibility.

Colonel Mann, of the Mobile Register, is a brother of the congressman elect of that name from Louisiana.

Banks is accused of turning a colored woman out of her seat in the Senate gallery to make room for a "secesh" lady of Baltimore.

Four of the Ames family of Easton, Massachusetts, return incomes this year amounting to $275,422. Oliver Ames takes the lead with $169,660.

The Menken is again a wife. Her new name is Maitland, and her husband is a theatrical amateur, very young and very green.

Adjutant General Thomas has been, at his own request, sent South to finish his examination and report upon cemeteries for Union soldiers.

Geo. Ellis has the Metropolitan Record, Merryman's Monthly, Harper's Bazar, Literary Album and Waverly Magazine.

If our rural contemporaries want us to read and copy from their papers, they will please send us copies that can be read.

The ladies of the chief justice's household are very amiable, and evidently have their heart fixed upon the executive mansion, says a dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

A returned Californian found the baby he had left at home a miss of five summers. One day he offended her, and she irefully exclaimed: "I wish you had never married into the family."

The conservative Republicans of New York propose to make Greeley governor, for the purpose of securing peace between Horace and Weed.

For a new opera Offenbach demands $5000 to begin with, $25 for each performance, and a second $5000 when the piece reaches its hundredth performance.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat proposes to increase the volume of the Mississippi river by drawing supplies from lakes Superior and Michigan.

A traveler breakfasting at an Arkansas hotel requested the waiter to take his cup of coffee out into the yard and pump some of the water out of it.

There is some very pretty mourning jewelry of onyx, made in the style now fashionable for coral, formed of solid balls and bars, arranged in circles and crescents, with pearl shaped pendants.

A little darky sucking molasses from a hogshead through a straw is a vivid exemplification of the fact that the sweetest joys are those taken *syrup*titiously.

When you find a fellow obstinately deaf, and bound to make you repeat every remark you make in conversation, refuse to do it. It will after awhile improve his sense of hearing.

The National Intelligencer was to publish on the 15th a lengthy editorial, arguing the necessity of the removal of Secretary McCulloch at once, and setting forth the grievances the friends of the administration urge against McCulloch.

A London letter writer says: "I well remember a celebrated clergyman at Liverpool, the well-known Dr. Hugh McNeill, preaching a sermon when Prince Albert visited that city, and taking for his text, 'Lo, the prince cometh in all his beauty.'"

When Charles Dickens arrived home last month from America, all the farmers turned out on the road to his house to greet him, and all the houses for miles on the way were dressed with flags. The village bell-ringers rang a peel of welcome home again to the great author.

Charivari depicts the war-god, Mars, his enormous sword hung upon a peg above his head, stretched out fast asleep upon a pile of very full money bags. The reflection is: "He sleeps, and that is well; but his mattresses must be very costly."

A French actress, more celebrated for her beauty and her frankness than for her intelligence and her virtue, was in the habit of attributing her inconstancy to her bad luck. "The moment I become really attached to anybody," she used to say, "I am certain to be introduced to somebody else whom I like better."

The prospect of reunion between the Old and New School Presbyterians is now considered very encouraging. The two great assemblies have agreed to accept the articles of union, and to send them down to the Presbyteries for adoption or rejection. Three-fourths of the Presbyteries in each branch must approve them before the measure is consummated.

The recent tournament in New Orleans has been greeted with quite a flourish of tom-toms and flim-flams. It quite reminds one of the days of chivalry to read the city papers of that date; a few months since when something of the kind was enacted at Meridian, every quill driver of the city press was a Cervantes, and the terrific and cutting onslaught upon the unfortunate Quixotes and Sanco Panza's, caused us to suppose we had seen the last attempt at knighthood, during our generation at least.

[Woodville (Miss.) Republican

In the House on the 15th, the galleries were crowded by the clerks of the departments during the consideration of the 20 per cent. bill for their benefit. Butler's opposition to it excited their indignation. "Old Butler," "spoons," etc., were muttered by many of them when the general's bald pate was seen shining in the light, and one pretty woman said in a loud voice: "There's that old spoon thief, the beast." The bill passed, to the delight of the clerks.

The merits of Sir Robert Napier, now that he has conquered, are greatly extolled by the native Abyssinians. He has been tormented with parties of serenading priests, who appear, however, to have self-interest in view. It is related that when on one occasion the general paid them for their congratulations with some money and a promise of books which had been captured from Theodorus, a priest took a drum, slung it from his own neck, and sang, thumped, and danced, with a vehemence that recalled a nigger breakdown in a burlesque at a comic theater.

Gen. Grant Approves of the Instructions to Gen. Buchanan.

HIS ACTION APPROVED AND REAFFIRMED.

We are indebted to Gen. Neill for a copy of the following dispatch from Major Keeler to Gen. Buchanan:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.

To Brevet Major Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District:

Gen. Grant returned this morning, and I have presented the entire subject to him. He instructs me to telegraph you as follows:

"The instructions telegraphed on Saturday, in my absence, are approved and reaffirmed. Under the act of Congress now before the president, and about to become a law, the civil officers elected cannot be installed in office until the State is admitted. Until then the State government is provisional, and entirely under your control. If you have ordered the General Assembly not to meet, do not let it meet, but comply with the act of Congress herein referred to and let its provisions have their full effect. The matter of the oath to be taken by the members of the General Assembly is left entirely to your judgment. It is believed, however, that the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, only, should properly be required. Your action with reference to municipal affairs is approved. Notify all concerned of the contents of this dispatch."

B. B. KEELER,
Brevet Major U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., June 18, 1868.

It is expected that the contents of this dispatch will be respected by all concerned.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Brevet Brig. General, Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

Caleb Cushing to the Law Students of Columbia College.

Be it your aim not to derogate in aught from the dignity of your foregoers. Let all your aims be just, and true and honorable. Remember the solemn oath of initiation you will take to do no falsehood, nor consent to the doing of any; that you will not wittingly or willingly promote or assume any false, groundless, or unlawful suit; that you will delay no man for malice or lucre, but will conduct yourself in office with all good faith to your associates, your clients, the bench, and the community of which you are to be conspicuous members. Bear in mind that whatever it is fit to do should be well done. Cultivate completeness and perfection. Seek, by all means, to purify, and steadily combat all tendencies to deteriorate your standard of excellence. Believe me, whatever superficial observers may think or say to the contrary, the diffusion of knowledge, the enlargement of the basis of power, the multiplication of books, the infinite voices of the newspaper press—all these things have raised the level both of knowledge and of virtue. In nothing is this more apparent than in the condition of the bench, which is the expression and exponent of the bar. think, I pray you, of Lord Cottingham insisting on the reversal of a decree in chancery on finding that it affected favorably a joint stock company in which he held shares although he but formally signed the record, and the decree itself was the independent and unbiased act of the master of rolls. Think of Lord Westbury resigning the great seal because the imprudent act of his son in the procurement of a petty office did but, as it were, cast a spot on the hem of the robes of the Lord Chancellor. Not thus was it in time of Macclesfield, of Jeffreys, or of Bacon. *Macte virtute*, then advance in the paths of usefulness and distinction, with the light of the glory of the dead projected far forward to illuminate your steps, so that you may, in faith and hope, pass on to the goal where applauding kindred, and friends, and countrymen, shall stand ready to welcome your success, and inscribe yours also on the roll of the honored names of America. (Loud and long continued applause.)

SWIMMING.—We all know that breast swimming is the style commonly adopted all over the world. Beginners commence on the breast, and in nine instances out of ten, they continue to move through the water on their breast all through their lives. It is in the water what walking is on land. To the beginner it has the advantage of being the easiest to learn, and to the adept it has the attraction of having "last" about it. Long distances are mostly performed in this style, as being more steady, and consequently less fatiguing; so that here the breast frequently conquers its more dashing rival, the side. Also, when swimming for pleasure, rather than for glory, we instinctively take to the breast. The chief rules are: 1. Spread out your hands (fingers closed) widely, so as to describe as large a circle as you possibly can. If you watch good breast swimmers, you will at first be surprised to observe what a broad sweep they make. 2. The same rules hold for the feet; you cannot describe too large a circle; therefore, send out your legs to their utmost length and breadth. 3. After you have described this circle, in order to complete the stroke, bring the heels together sharply and vigorously. Remember, it is this jerk and quick meeting of the heels which sends you forward. It is in this particular that Gurr especially excels, so that he can propel himself five or six feet each stroke. A long stroke could not be made in any other way. The secret of the matter is this, that after the sharp contact of the heels, your body instantly floats along, or rather cuts through the water those five feet without any other effort on your part. The stroke made with hands or arms really is of small service, except to maintain your balance on the water.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.—The following new story, from a field supposed to be exhausted, turns up in a new work by M. d'Hansonville:

"Napoleon and Josephine were dining alone, when the emperor informed her of his resolution to put her away. Josephine of course fainted—a female maneuver which alarmed his majesty, who immediately summoned assistance in the shape of Chamberlain DeBausset. As the empress continued inanimate, Napoleon, wishing to avoid a scene in the palace, asked M. DeBausset if he were strong enough to carry the empress into her apartments by a back staircase. The chamberlain replied in the affirmative and took the empress in his arms; the emperor went first, descending backwards and holding Josephine's feet. When half way down M. DeBausset's sword got between his legs and he clutched his precious burden tighter whilst recovering himself. Great was his surprise when the empress whispered: "Take care, sir; you are squeezing me too tight.'"

"Whereupon the Examiner cites Pius VII very pertinently:

"As Pius VII said: 'Comedia! Comedia!'"

There is a fig tree in Ceylon 2155 years old. Its history is preserved by both documentary and traditional evidence.

Several well furnished houses at auction this day at 11 o'clock A. M., by Charles T. Nash. See advertisements.

DIED:

On Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, MRS. HENRIETTE LEWIS, wife of John L. Lewis, of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock THIS MORNING, from 205 Marigny street, between Girod and Urquhart, Third District.

Phalon's

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

"Flor De Mayo,"

A Wonderful Flower.

The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the delicate and fragrant qualities are lost, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and delicate 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.

Look at These Prices

AND THEN CALL AND LOOK AT OUR TEAS. Imperial $120 to $1 40; finest $1 60 per pound; Gunpowder $1 60; finest $1 90 per pound. Oolong $1 to 1 20; finest $1 40 per pound. Uncolored Japan, English Breakfast and Mixed Tea (Green and Black) $1 25, finest $1 50 per pound.

J. W. PLATT & CO.,
Corner Camp and Poydras streets.

Important to Travelers.

DELEGATES and VISITORS to the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York, July 4th, can purchase tickets at HALF FARE, by calling at the Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, under City Hotel.

This route not affected by strikes.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

ED. WARE, General Ticket Agent.

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 98 Camp 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,

15.....CHARTRES STREET.....15

A. SROUSSEAU & CO. importers, offer at low prices. CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor, furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls 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, BLADON,
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 35 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 G. and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8059	13903 n. s.	23725 n. s.	38339 n. s.
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	25959 n. s.	38747 n. s.
3815	8903	15211	28323 n. s.	39307 n. s.
3907 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39343 n. s.
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40059 n. s.
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40619 n. s.
5227	1140	18043 n. s.	30463 n. s.	40831 n. s.
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41881 n. s.
6727	12147 n. s.	19196	34511 n. s.	41999 n. s.
7295	13619 n. s.	23135 n. s.	37839 n. s.	45501 n. s.

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

CH. JUMONVILLE,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868. Cashier.

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 can affect 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. Cars run from Grand Junction to Nashville without change. The changes on this route are all made in daylight; there are 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.

D. 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.

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 Chrondolet 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, 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.

The Fete Champetre Receipts.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1868.

Gentlemen—The undersigned beg to submit the following Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Fete 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	$ 8,388 25
Sale of Tickets in the City	5,204 00
Donation from Paul Fulane, 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 90
Cash paid for Badges for Committee	40 26
Cash paid Attendants, Gate Keepers and Police	268 20
Cash paid for Advertising and Printing	1,551 56
Cash paid for Lighting Grounds and the Octagonal Building, and Decorations for same and Arena	325 19
Cash paid for Fireworks	300 00
Cash paid for Archery Stands, Bows, Arrows, etc.	38 50
Cash paid C. Jaager, 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	56 56
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 & LAITING,
61 Carondelet 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. 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 28th 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, 1866.

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 3 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 3 A. M.

Vicksburg Mails close at 3 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 8 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