

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1868.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: FRANCIS P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large: EX-GOVERNOR R. O. WICKLIFF, of West Feliciana. ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES: JAMES F. FRETTE, of Jefferson. JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors: First Congressional District, A. S. BARBOLE. Second, M. E. BRADY. Third, S. B. HERRON. Fourth, A. DESLIGN. Fifth, N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES: First Congressional District, T. P. SHERRBURNE. Second, G. W. RACE. Third, J. H. KENNARD. Fourth, E. N. CULOM. Fifth, W. P. BLACKMAN. Sixth, J. H. BRIGHAM.

Persons who propose being absent from the city during the summer, can have the Daily or Weekly CRESCENT sent to them by leaving their address at this office.

For the convenience of parties interested, we publish the list of delinquent tax-payers in regular order, commencing on page three and ending on page ten. The list is complete as published this morning.

THE GREAT MEETING.—The programme of the great Democratic ratification meeting, next Saturday night, on Lafayette square, is to be found in another column. All true citizens of the United States, now in this city, should give the occasion their heartiest support. If those great men, Seymour and Blair, should be elected in November—and what man in his right mind can doubt the fact for an instant?—it will be celebrated with bonfires and illuminations, with copious, gushing tears of rejoicing by the whole nation, as the era of our regeneration, and the guarantee of our liberation from thralldom and injustice.

From the enthusiasm with which the proposition of a grand meeting and torchlight procession has been received by all classes of our population, we have no hesitation in predicting that the Democratic demonstration on Saturday evening will be by far the most magnificent and imposing one ever witnessed in the Queen City of the South.

Many of our friends propose still further to blaze the celebration by illuminating the city—particularly those buildings, public as well as private, along the route to be taken by the procession. We earnestly hope this suggestion will be universally adopted. The whole country will soon be in a blaze of fervor for the great champions of the Democracy, and New Orleans should take the lead in honoring them, as in them she beholds the gallant men who are to rescue her and her people from the misery and misrule under which they have suffered since 1862.

Let us have torchlights and illuminations by all means on Saturday evening next.

The Ouachita Telegraph makes a paragraph in a recent number of the CRESCENT the subject of one of its graphic wood cut illustrations, in which Lieutenant Governor Dunn, smoking a cigar and with elevated pedal extremities, receives a crowd of young applicants for the berth of page in the Senate. As a work of art there is no question as to the merits of the picture, but as a likeness of the Lieutenant-governor the principal figure is a failure. It is wanting in embodiment, development of the lower limbs, cranial expansion, etc.

GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS.—The following card, from the Louisville Courier of a recent date, is simply a just tribute to the merits of two of the most honorable, most energetic and most popular men in this community: We the undersigned, delegates and excursionists, from the States of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi, to the National Democratic Convention, feeling our indebtedness to the superintendents and officers, generally of the New Orleans and Jackson, Mississippi and the Memphis and Louisville Railroad lines, and to Messrs. Jas. H. Wingfield and Austin W. Rountree, the special representatives of the above lines, who have so gracefully and ably superintended the wants and provided for the comforts of the delegations, take pleasure in uniting in a public expression of our profound thanks for the invaluable services thus rendered in our behalf.

In further token of our high appreciation of the courteous treatment received, the delegations would commend in strong terms to the traveling public the great trunk line to the North and East, and take occasion at the same time to render all praise to the Sleeping Car Company for having provided us with such an elegant and luxurious sleeping coach from New Orleans to Louisville without charge, a distance of nearly eight hundred miles.

From Texas.—John Hancock, R. L. Fulton, James Jamison, G. W. Smith, Jules Bandal, A. Smith. From Mississippi.—George Wood, E. M. Yerger, S. J. Jones, R. M. Brown. From Louisiana.—B. F. Jones, Louis St. Martin, James B. Essie, J. H. Kinnard, Jas. McCluskey, R. L. Gibson, G. W. McCree. From the City of New Orleans.—E. Salomon, D. Peck, J. B. McIntire, H. Fustier, C. Woodruff, D. Wallace, E. A. Bonnier.

Our citizens, among whom Colonel Wingfield and Major Rountree were brought up, and who know them intimately, will be rejoiced to find how highly they are appreciated in the other States. In the proper column will be found a notice to the effect that Mr. E. Salomon, so long and so well known as a member of the house of E. J. Hart & Co., on June 1, last, retired from that firm. Mr. Salomon, however, we are glad to know, is not to disappear from the business world, but has entered into another copartnership, in which he will in the future add to his past high reputation as a man of business. The new firm comprises Messrs. Salomon and J. M. Levy as general partners, and Messrs. David Salomon, of New York, and E. J. Hart, of this city, as partners in command. Under the name of J. L. Levy & Salomon, these gentlemen will transact a general brokerage and exchange business, locating themselves at No. 28 Carondelet street. The firm is an unusually strong combination of capital and business talent, and will, we imagine, when it opens its doors, on the first of August, create a decided stir on the flags and their environs.

Sundries, furniture and piano at auction this day at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms of Chas. T. Nash, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

ONE MOP'S TRIAL.

It is not well to allow our hopes to blind us to the far-seeing craft with which the radical politicians have contrived, and continue to contrive, devices for preserving their party in power, in spite of either constitutional impediment or popular reprobation. Nor is it wise to forget that, thus far, not one of their devices in that behalf—not the most audacious, revolutionary and flagitious of those devices—has been decisively and effectually repudiated by the Northern people, by whose votes this party originally came into power. And it is at this moment eminently the part of prudent and practical sagacity to look clearly and frankly at the actual relations in which the ten States which have been subjected to congressional reconstruction now stand to the federal government, and to the popular will of the North, active or passive, which is behind it. Are we not, as a matter of fact, in subjection, though under different forms, to that government and that will, not less in 1868 than we were in 1865, when the war of the preceding four years ended in our subjugation to superior numbers and resources? Analyze our actual situation, and does it not come to this, hope as we may, strive as we may, to bring it into conformity hereafter with the constitutional theory of a Union of co-equal States? Strange and sad as it may seem to admit that whether we shall arrive in six months, in twelve months, or in four years, at the position of fully restored Statehood in the Union and under the Constitution, hangs upon the issue of a yet unresolved problem. And of this problem the most potent, indeed the determining element is the will of the Northern people acting through, or reacting upon, the federal government. While the policy of the radical party and Congress, which is now the policy of that government, prevails—a policy which imposes an unchangeable State Constitution upon our people, and, while declaring that it is right and proper that the Northern States should regulate suffrage within their limits, insists that suffrage in Louisiana and other Southern States shall be subject to regulation by Congress—the restoration of our Statehood on a basis of equality under the federal Constitution, is of course out of the question.

Where, then, must we look for State restoration in fact as well as in form? We must look for it in those States whose vitality has not yet withered under the deadly sweep of central power. Congress does not yet dare to assume supreme control over the reception or rejection of electoral votes from the North; but this control it has assumed, by the Edmunds bill, with regard to the electoral votes from the South. It follows, therefore, that we can expect the election of no other than the radical candidate for President to be ratified by Congress, unless the opposing candidate is supported by a majority in the North sufficient to decide the election, whether the Southern vote be counted or not counted.

But suppose that this decisive majority from the North is wanting, and suppose that Congress rejects certain votes from the South which, added to that majority, would decide the election—what then? The National Intelligence, in a recent article, propounds this question, but fails to announce a definite policy for the supposed juncture. "Will, or ought the conservatives," says the Intelligence, "thus seen to be entitled under the Constitution to administer the government, submit to the fraud and allow the radicals, against the Constitution, thus to usurp and hold it? In other words, shall the majority constitutionally entitled to govern, allow themselves to be governed unconstitutionally by a minority?" The same journal also remarks:

It is patent that the votes of the Southern States are being, and to be, so dealt with as to fashion them to radical ends, and will only be so far admitted, if admitted at all, to be cast in the presidential election as they may be calculated on for radical nominees. Is it not, then, the plain duty of the opposite party, thus schemed against, to consider the course it would be proper for them to pursue, if, through the fraudulent machinations of their adversaries they should suffer an apparent, but an unfair and unreal defeat?

It rests with the Northern people whether a decisive majority shall be given which will defy congressional manipulation of the electoral returns of the South, or whether adequate steps shall be taken to defeat a fraud which will cancel their own votes along with rejected Southern votes, and give the presidency, not to the choice of the whole people, but to the creature of Congress. If they are wanting, in either particular, from that moment we should have to renounce, as an unprofitable speculation, as a disastrous delusion, the theory of a constitutional union of co-equal States; and, if compelled to be under a central despotism, we ought at least to do what we could to lighten our yoke by making it an equal despotism for North and South alike. One more trial for State rights and constitutional liberty! If that fail, then it would plainly behoove us to compensate for the loss as far as possible by exercising a spirit of wise and just selfishness, and obtaining all the benefits attainable under despotic power.

LETTER FROM THAD. STEVENS.—The following letter from Thad. Stevens was addressed to Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, Penn.: WASHINGTON, June 23, 1868. Dear Sir—I learn there was a report in Lancaster that I opposed paying due honors to Mr. Buchanan, at his funeral. On the other hand, I attempted twice to introduce resolutions laudatory of Mr. Buchanan's private character and personal history, and asked the House to adjourn to attend his funeral. A single objection would prevent its being introduced. Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, constantly objected. I earnestly appealed to him to withdraw the objection. He persisted until I left the House. He then permitted a very tame resolution, barely appointing a committee, to be passed. I am anxious that this mistake should be corrected, for I should be ashamed of such a proceeding against the dead. I have no such prejudice. I would be glad if you could have this statement in some way communicated to the public, through Democratic organs, as I do not wish Mr. Buchanan's friends to believe so mean a thing.

THE LONDON PRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Standard thinks the most sanguine Democrat may well doubt if Seymour can defeat the most popular American warrior. The News says defeat is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate as Seymour. The Herald thinks the coming contest as a foreign conclusion, and thinks Grant's personal popularity would elect him in any event. [The London press was always very untrustworthy authority upon American matters.—Ed. CRESCENT.]

Kerosene homicides amount to about twelve a week.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Senate.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868. The Senate met at noon—twenty-three members present: Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding. Prayer by Mr. Fisk. The Journal was read and approved. The committee on elections, through their chairman, said they had nothing to report.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that the sergeant-at-arms be authorized to appoint an assistant sergeant-at-arms. Mr. E. L. Jewell, of Orleans, objected. He could not see the necessity of an assistant sergeant-at-arms, and moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. R. H. Day offered a resolution to remove all eating and drinking tables from inside and around the capitol, as they were liable to engender filth and disease. Adopted by Mr. Pollock's yeas. By Mr. Kay—a resolution to request that the governor furnish the Senate with a report of the Board of Control of the Penitentiary, and that 250 copies be printed.

By Mr. L. Jewell—a resolution (seconded by Mr. E. L. Jewell) that the thanks of this body be tendered to R. L. Bradley, aid to the chief of police, for his efficient service, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Todd. A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on elections to rent a room for their meetings.

By Mr. Lynch—a resolution authorizing that the governor's inaugural address be printed. Adopted. By Mr. Lynch—a resolution to amend the rules by including a committee of three on public buildings. Adopted on a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Pollard—a resolution that the secretary of state furnish each senator with a copy of the Civil Code and Code of Practice. Mr. B. a. g. moved to amend by adding Levy's Digest, as adopted by Mr. Pollock's yeas. Mr. Jewell moved to amend by adding Hennen's Digest.

The whole matter was referred to the judicial committee, on motion of Mr. Anderson, of Calcasieu. Mr. E. L. Jewell offered a resolution to amend the rules by adding a committee on railroads and inland navigation. Mr. Buchanan gave notice that on Wednesday he will offer a bill that the legislature adjourn sine die on the 23d inst.

Mr. Smith gave notice that he will on Monday offer a bill to establish a board of public works for this State. Mr. Lynch gave notice of the introduction of a bill relative to persons claiming the benefits of article 99 of the Constitution.

ORDER OF DAY. A bill to relieve planters and farmers from paying license on goods to be sold to employes, was referred to the committee on elections. The report of the committee on elections was next in order. Mr. E. L. Jewell moved that the report be printed and made the special order of the day for Thursday. The majority report was read in favor of G. Antoine, (R.) contesting the seat of Reuben White, (D.) of Caddo. The minority report was also read. The report maintains the eligibility of Mr. White.

The resolution of Mr. Jewell prevailed. Mr. E. N. Ogden moved to amend, so as to provide evidence which had been refused by the committee; that evidence he had in his hands. Mr. Smith wished it distinctly understood that no evidence had been refused. The committee, explained that the committee had refused to reconsider their action after having come to a decision from ex parte evidence, and without notifying Mr. White. Mr. O. H. moved to recommit.

Mr. O. H. moved to recommit. Motion to recommit ruled out of order. Mr. Braughn, on the ground that Mr. White had not had a fair and impartial trial, moved a reconsideration of the vote. Mr. Bacon thought it was idle to require the committee to reconsider their action. It was apparent that there was a determination on the part of the committee to insist on their decision. Mr. O. H. arose to recount what had transpired in the case.

Messrs. Jewell and Blackman arose to points of order. Mr. O'Hara then, on a question of privilege, went on relating that Mr. White had appeared before the committee, and stated that he was ineligible, and wished his case disposed of in order to get on with his duties. Mr. O'Hara said that one of the gentlemen signing the minority report had signed the first report against Mr. White. He wished to know how it was, and whether outside influence had been used to change the gentleman's mind.

The chair called on Mr. O'Hara to order. Mr. Thompson said that when he found that the committee had acted erroneously, it was then that he changed his mind. Mr. O'Hara suggested that, as the matter involved fine questions of law, it should be referred to the judicial committee. Mr. Thompson, after some remarks of Mr. Campbell, had occasion to say that Mr. White was not eligible, but could still take the oath. It was decided to reconsider the matter. Messrs. E. L. Jewell and O'Hara arose at the same time to move that the matter be taken up immediately.

A message was received from the governor, transmitting officially the extract from special orders 154 from headquarters Fifth Military District, in which Gen. Buchanan turns over the government to the civil authorities. On motion of Mr. O'Hara a message was ordered to be spread on the minutes. The president informed the Senate that he had received the resignation of Senator Harris, United States senator elect, which he had transmitted to Governor Adams. The Senate then went into executive session. After a few minutes the doors of the Senate chamber were re-opened. Some debate occurred, when Mr. O'Hara moved that the matter be re-committed to the committee on elections, and that both parties be allowed to introduce evidence documentary or otherwise.

Grand Mass Meeting

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

FOR THE—

RATIFICATION OF THE NOMINATION

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR,

President and Vice President of the United States.

ON LAFAYETTE SQUARE,

On Saturday Night, 18th Inst.

PROGRAMME.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have the honor to announce that a Mass Meeting of the Conservative Citizens of New Orleans favorable to the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR AND FRANK P. BLAIR,

To be President and Vice President of the United States, will be held on LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

On Saturday Evening Next, 18th Inst.

To which meeting all citizens of New Orleans and vicinity who are in favor of the restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of civil government to the American people, are respectfully and cordially invited.

The meeting will be called to order at a quarter past 8 o'clock, precisely.

The Ward Clubs are requested to meet in their respective Wards at such time as will enable them to report to the Grand Marshal, ANTHONY SARBOLA, Esq., on Lafayette Square, at 8 o'clock, from whom they will, through their Marshals, receive instructions.

The following named distinguished Orators will address the meeting:

HON. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS,

HON. WM. M. RANDOLPH,

HON. B. F. JONAS,

HON. W. F. BLACKMAN,

HON. R. N. OGDEN.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the Grand Marshal will form the Clubs, and all citizens desirous of contributing to the effect of this Grand Demonstration, in procession, which will move under his direction, assisted by the Deputy Grand Marshals and the Marshals of the Clubs, with music, banners, transparencies, etc., through the following named streets:

Up St. Charles street to St. Joseph; up St. Joseph to Camp; down Camp and Chartres to Jackson Square; through St. Ann to Royal to Canal; down Canal to Rampart; up the south side of Canal to the City Square, where the procession will be disbanded.

The Democratic Central Committee cordially invite their fellow-citizens to contribute to the cost of this proposed Grand Demonstration, which is intended to inaugurate in Louisiana the principles of the Platform of the Democratic Party, as adopted by the New York Convention, and secure their vote for

HORATIO SEYMOUR

—AND—

FRANK P. BLAIR.

By order of the Committee:

THOMAS L. MACON,

President.

J. W. BRYANT, Secretary pro-tem.

Card to the Public.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned are authorized by Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, owner of the Morgan line of United States mail steamers, to take Marine Steam on Cargo and Merchandise shipped by his steamers plying to Mobile or any of the Texas ports, AT ONE-HALF THE RATES ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS OF NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1868.

Mr. Morgan's confidence in his own steamers, and an earnest desire to promote trade between New Orleans, Mobile and the Texas ports, have dictated this course.

For further particulars those interested are invited to call at the office, 30 and 31 Camp street.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Removal.

ELKIN & CO.

Have removed their CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE TO 169 Canal Street, Opposite Christ Church.

CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, MATTING, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, ETC.

French Syrups for Family Use.

PAR EXCELLENCE.

100 Doses PINEAPPLE, LEMON, ORANGE, STRAWBERRY, BANANA, ROSE, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, VANILLA and RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

These Syrups are manufactured expressly for family use under my personal supervision. They are warranted PURE and FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION. Great care has been taken to give to each quality the precise flavor of the fruit. To obtain this result pure juices have been imported direct from Europe.

Call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, at

ERNEST TURPIN,

93 Old Levee street, Between Conti and St. Louis.

Iron Cotton Ties.

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

H. T. BARRETT,

General Agent, 43 Carondelet street.

Continued Arrivals.

WILLIAM DAUPHIN,

150.....CANAL STREET.....150

Received this week a shipment of Paris BLANDES, DUNA MARIA, SILK BARGE, FROST & LEE, and CREP, and a very fine assortment of Coburg Regalia and Paris BLANDES, with Mantilla, Lays and other goods. New Goods of the latest make will be received regularly all summer.

W. DAUPHIN,

Retail Store, No. 150 Canal street. Wholesale Rooms 1 to 6, 61 Carondelet street, 317 Broadway, New York.

Pure Sparkling Ice Cold Soda.

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

H. T. BARRETT,

corner Falcilly and Magazine streets. Fruit Syrups of my own make only are used.

"Southern Lands" Agency.

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

LIVINGTON, EGERTON & CO.,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

Potholt & Knight,

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

Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Stained and Enamelled Glass, Artists' Materials, etc.

POTHOULT & KNIGHT,

96 Camp Street, Agents for English Plate Glass

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 the best English manufacture and fully guaranteed. Also, FASSMANN'S BUTTON TIES, and DIAMOND TIES, are extensively used in former years. For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

THIRD P. COOK,

In New York City.

GLITTERING TEETH.—Not only does Bogodont impart the whiteness of the purest porcelain to the teeth, but its polish too. They glisten after being brushed with it like the inner surface of an ocean shell, and the effect of this peerless dentifrice is to render the enamel as hard and indestructible as adamant.

Jas. B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 756 Broadway, Corner of Eighth street, NEW YORK.

Portable Gaslight

FOR THE MILLION

NO MACHINERY, GASOMETERS, OR PIPE REQUIRED—NO SMOKE—NO CHANTRY—NO WICK—AT MUCH LESS COST THAN COAL GAS—BY THE USE OF

GOUCH'S CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE GAS GENERATOR,

PROFESSOR THOMPSON'S PEBOLINE, Guaranteed Non-Explosive.

Now on exhibition at the MASONIC HALL AUCTION MART, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

Descriptive Circulars of the above, together with certificates from the most celebrated chemists and from parties having used it in use, both here and abroad, can be had by calling at our office. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

For rights of manufacture and sale in all the Southern States we are prepared to make liberal terms, and an opportunity is now offered to energetic men of small or large capital to engage in the monopoly of these two states.

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

The Perfumage 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 essences and oils, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and delicate perfume, which is secured by the use of the best materials. It is complete without a bottle of the Essence. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fabrics.

PHALLON BROS., 317 Broadway, N. Y., under St. Nicholas Hotel, and all first class Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States.

J. C. Bogert, GENERAL AUCTIONEER, Office and Salesroom, 34 Throop's Alley street, will give special attention to sales of Merchandise, Stock, Bonds, Real Estate and Furniture. Cash Advances Made on Consignments. Regular sales of dry goods, Produce, Wines, Liquors, etc., every FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 11 1/2 A. M.

Just Opened.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Corner Magazine and St. Andrew Streets, Over Liberman's Dry Goods Store.

Over Liberman's Dry Goods Store.

PHOTOGRAPHS, \$2 50 per dozen; AMBROTYPES, 15 cents; PORCELAIN PICTURES, \$3; And all work guaranteed equal to any done in the city. Call and see our Specimens.

WILEY & SOUBRY.

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 following Certificate, Heretofore reported CARBOLIC ACID as the BEST DISINFECTANT, and recommended PAGE & CO.'S as the best preparation of the same in the market.

GEO. W. DIMMEYER, 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 manufactured by any manufacturer in the country and can afford to sell at such prices as will enable them to displace the inferior preparations of this community. The virtues of CARBOLIC ACID are not confined to its disinfectant properties. It is highly

EXTERMINATOR OF VERMIN, Such as Chinch, Roaches and Moths. In the latter it also acts on blood of the infestation.

The Cost is Small—Its Merits Great. TRY IT AT ONCE. WE WILL ABIDE BY THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

PAGE & CO., No. 98 Camp street.

\$10,000 Reward.

STOLEN from the CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed to M. MORGAN'S SON, 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, 1867, and numbered as follows: 2773 A. \$500 18600 B. \$500 2774 A. \$500 3119 A. \$500 3091 14215 A. \$500 3121 A. \$500 3093 15211 21223 A. \$500 3097 A. \$500 10015 A. \$500 28418 A. \$500 4012 10203 16731 A. \$500 28487 A. \$500 4017 10210 A. \$500 16847 A. \$500 4018 A. \$500 4027 10212 A. \$500 1801 A. \$500 4028 A. \$500 5363 A. \$500 12019 A. \$500 19131 31877 A. \$500 6727 12147 A. \$500 19198 54051 A. \$500 7205 13619 A. \$500 28138 A. \$500 37359 A. \$500 41694 A. \$500

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

OH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.