

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1868.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

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

Electors for the State at Large: GEORGE R. C. WICKLIFFS, of West Feliciana; ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES: JAMES P. FREER, of Jefferson; JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors: First Congressional District, A. BAMBOLA; Second, M. B. BRADY; Third, A. S. HERRON; Fourth, A. DEBARNO; Fifth, N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES: First Congressional District, T. P. SHERBURNS; Second, G. W. RACE; Third, H. KENNARD; Fourth, E. S. CULLUM; Fifth, W. F. BLACKMAN.

THE CAMPAIGN CRESCENT.

During the current canvass I shall publish a weekly Democratic paper, under the title of THE CAMPAIGN CRESCENT.

The first number will be issued during the first week in August, and the publication will be continued until the election in November.

THE CAMPAIGN CRESCENT will be devoted exclusively to politics. It will support the platform and nominees of the late National Democratic Convention. It will advocate Democratic principles, and oppose political heresies in all forms and under all disguises.

THE CAMPAIGN CRESCENT will be sent only when the price of subscription shall accompany the order. All journals friendly to the great cause of Democracy will confer a favor by inserting this circular, and our friends who may receive it by mail are requested to act as agents and to send the names of as many subscribers as can be obtained.

In order to insure a very extensive circulation, the CAMPAIGN CRESCENT is offered at the following rates:

- Single copy, One Dollar. Six copies to one address, Five Dollars. Twelve copies to one address, Ten Dollars. Twenty-five copies to one address, Twenty Dollars. Fifty copies to one address, Thirty-five Dollars.

Advertisers are reminded that the CAMPAIGN CRESCENT, many thousands of which will circulate, during the next three months, in the interior of this and neighboring States, will have a limited space to which advertisements will be admitted. Applications should be made early.

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.

We learn, from his brother, that Gen. Rousseau, who is to assume command of the military in this department, will be in the city by the 10th instant. Our citizens everywhere in Louisiana will be delighted to receive and honor so true, so brave and distinguished a man and soldier. Gen. Rousseau is a worthy successor to Gen. Hancock.

His honor, Mayor Conway, has appointed Messrs. Wm. McCulloch, Harry T. Hays, Gabriel De Feriet, Eugene Waggaman, John Pemberton, A. W. Bosworth and Thos. McKnight as commissioners, and Gen. Braxton Bragg, superintendent of the Water Works, which, as is known, have lately come under control of the city. These judicious selections, while they, without exception, reflect credit upon Mr. Conway's judgment, will bring the newly acquired property of the city under an able and trustworthy administration.

"Mount Vernon is in wretched condition," What a world of meaning is condensed in these few words, transmitted to us by mail. Mount Vernon, once the home and now the grave of the purest of patriots, within a few miles of the capital of that nation which he founded, is allowed to run to ruin. Too much occupied with their own schemes of selfish ambition to find time to do honor to the memory of one who in his lifetime would have scorned the petty motives which actuate them; too insatiate themselves for the public money to vote any of it in taking fitting care of his last resting place, to whom they owe it that the seats they fill were ever created; too busy in forging the chains of a despotism to give any attention to the remains of him whose whole life was a sacrifice to freedom, the set of selfish politicians who now control the destinies of our republic, sit in council in that city which now seems a solemn mockery to call Washington, and never cast a thought more on the grave of the Father of his Country than they do on those principles of democracy to liberty and true religion which actuated his life. O tempora! O mores!

THE FIRST COTTON BALE.—We have before us a sample of the first bale of cotton—crop of 1868—which was grown near Houston, Texas. The staple is long, silky and superior to any we have seen last year. The fortunate owner of the snowy fleeces has sent them to New York by express to obtain the prize which is annually awarded for the first bale. There is no cause to apprehend any injury by the worms in this advanced condition of the crop.

THE LAST TEMPLE TO STAND.

In the war between Vespasian and Vitellius for the Roman empire, Cremona, the last refuge of the Vitellian army, was taken by the soldiers of Antonius, and for four days was a prey to the inflamed and unstrained passions of the captors. "When everything else," says Tacitus, "sacred and profane, was leveled in the conflagration, the temple of Mephitus alone remained standing, outside of the walls; saved either by its situation or the influence of the deity." History furnishes few more suggestive allegories than that contained in this passage. The mephitic goddess is still a power in the world, and never is she so potent and so venerated as when licentiousness and sacrilege are most prevalent. When violence reigns, when law and justice have no sanctuary, when nothing decent and pure is safe or sacred, when the fairest and grandest monuments of a better epoch are precipitated to the level of a common ruin, the temple of corruption dominates over the scene, its worshippers multiply, and its priests become a hierarchy in which all authorities center and to which all interests must pay court. Mirabeau, in one of his great speeches, decanting on the necessity of honesty and economy to the preservation of free government, warned France against the creation of a large standing army, the instrument, he exclaimed, invariably used to rivet the chains which corruption has forged. Without disputing the force of this proposition, it is hardly too much to say that the converse is equally true. Why is it that despotism is so often the sequence of civil war? Why is it that civil liberty, which goes down in the heat and tumult of contending arms, so seldom rises again when superior force has conquered peace? Why also does not perpetuate civil degradation and ruin. A standing army is not necessarily fatal to free government, and an engine to make oppression bitter. It is only the omnipotent presence of corruption that can account for such results as permanent facts. Military violence does no more in these cases than to open the way for the triumphant entrance of corruption. Military violence is a spasm which may for a time lay free government low. It is corruption that suffocates right, and justice and statesmanship with mephitic exhalations; that deals the finishing stroke to prostrate civil liberty, buries it amid the debris of the ruined state, and sets over its dreary sepulchre all the vile passions of human nature as a guard to see that it shall not reascend, transfigured, invincible, and immortal. And this is the power which is now busy in this country, with satean assiduity, in riveting the chains which were forged in the furnace of the late civil conflict. This is the deity whose fane glitters and towers in proud and gorgeous prominence, while all others are being despoiled and shattered. And shall the historian have to record, as finally true of this opprobrious scene, that "when everything else, sacred and profane, was leveled in the general destruction, the temple of corruption alone remained standing, saved by the omnipotent influence of its deity?" Or shall the book of the future be closed against so shameful a chronicle? If so, popular virtue must preponderate over popular vitiation, and popular probrocity must fall with deadly force upon public immorality—and that very soon.

THE SCHEME OF INTIMIDATION.

The systematic attempt which is made to drive negroes in this city from co-operating with the Democrats, is a scheme which should be nipped in the bud. No hesitating, half-measures will do. It is better for peace, and better for political success, to meet the issue offered by those who resort to intimidation and violence, at once, and firmly, and decisively. As far as Mr. Rollins, the colored orator, has incurred such treatment at the hands of radical negroes because of his political identification with the white Democrats, they are honorably bound to stand by him and see that he shall not be harmed or molested. His cause is theirs. A blow at him is a blow at them. If they should permit him to be struck down with impunity, they might as well resign the contest. By all means let the negro co-operators with the white Democrats feel that they are every bit as safe as white Democrats. Yes, let them understand that nowhere is there so much safety for them, that nowhere will it be better for them all the time, than on the side of the Southern whites with whose interests their own true and permanent interests are identical.

RACE AT THE LAKE END.

The contest between the rival yachts, to come off on Monday, at the lake end of the new shell, excites very lively interest among our citizens. The Annie C. is a Southern boat, the handiwork of our famous builder, John Mahony, of Algiers; the Mariner is from New York, and has never been beat in any of her numerous races. The affair is one of friendly emulation, the backers of either boat being anxious to test the sailing qualities of the other.

AN EXCELLENT ENTERPRISE.

We have before us the prospectus of the United States Navigation Improvement Company, domiciled in this city. The object of the company is, as soon as a sufficient capital is secured, to make contracts with the United States and with States, corporations, or individuals, for removing and deepening bars in rivers and harbors; for deepening channels and keeping them open; for preventing banks from caving, protecting levees, constructing the foundations of lighthouses, breakwaters, bridges, etc. The processes by which the company proposes to do this varied and arduous work is novel and peculiar. Our well-known fellow-citizen, John Davidson, Esq., is president of the company; John P. Manico, secretary, and Adam Thompson, treasurer. The directors are among the most respected men of the community, and the enterprise has the elements of success.

KILN-DRIED CORN MEAL.

The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Mr. E. Thompson, wholesale grocer, 91 Magazine street, who offers to the trade 450 barrels of choice kiln-dried corn meal. This is rather a scarce article and this a rare chance to buy advantageously. Give him a call early to-morrow morning.

THE VIEWS OF A LOUISIANA ANTI-SECESSIONIST AND CONSERVATIVE.

We give this morning the first of a series of four letters, under the title of "A Voice from the Sugar Region of Louisiana." They are from the pen of an able and well-informed writer, a gentleman of Northern origin who has for years made his home in this State, with which he is thoroughly identified in all his interests and affections. He was a sincere and outspoken opponent of the secession movement of 1860-61, a fact to which he advert in the letter given elsewhere, and we could wish that, in doing so, he had refrained from criticizing as he does those who were most active in arraying the State in line with her Southern sisters in the eventful and trying crisis referred to. Recriminations of this sort are in themselves something worse than idle. No leading secessionist will admit that he and his party forced secession against the will of the people; and he is as much entitled to the credit of sincerity in holding to this opinion, as our correspondent, or any one else, is to hold to a different opinion. Whatever may have been the facts regarding the question in the first instance, it soon ceased to be of either practical or moral importance by reason of the unity of the people which speedily followed in behalf of Southern independence. But our correspondent has a legitimate purpose in view when animadverting on the authors of secession; and that is to set in the strongest possible light the standpoint of an original and ardent Louisiana Unionist, from which he judges the follies, the excesses, and the iniquities of those who, under pretence of re-establishing Union, have been breeding all manner of distraction, subverting constitutional government and superseding it with the most odious and pernicious forms of despotism.

THE FUNDING SCHEME.

The National Intelligencer says that the funding bill was hurried into the President's hands, along with a mass of others, at only a quarter of an hour before adjournment, and that the President very properly refused to undertake the examination of so important a bill in so short a time, and to return it either with or without his signature. The same paper is satisfied that he would have formally vetoed it had Congress remained in session longer. As it is, though the bill fails to become a law, its passage was important as indicating the design of radical legislation to exempt bondholders from taxation while piling up taxes on all the productive interests of the country, to mortgage the industry of the people to the interest of the bonds for forty years, and to prevent the country from relieving itself from any part of the principal of the national debt by paying "lawful money"—the only money the people are allowed to use—within the same period. For such would be the effect of the funding bill. Under this policy the lot of the laborer would be pitiable in the last degree. Ground between the upper and nether millstones of crushing taxation and high and constantly rising prices, bare existence with the scantest necessities of life would be the utmost that he could look for. As for the earnings of his industry, one third would be devoted to illustrating the "blessing" of the national debt, and he would have to wage a life-and-death war with the cormorant minions of the radical regime to keep any part of the other two-thirds.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Constitution Club. Among the clubs which have recently sprung into existence in town, a very prominent place must be assigned to this gallant organization. Unlike the other clubs, it is a veteran one, being the reorganization of the old Constitution clubs of 1856 and 1860, which, in those two canvasses did such yeoman service. On its rolls are the names of two hundred and eighty-six of the best young men of our city; those of whom served with it in days of yore are zealous to preserve its ancient fame while the new members are fired with a generous enthusiasm, to make its present record even more glorious than its past.

On last Thursday, under the auspices of the club, was held in the Varieties such a political meeting as, in point of numbers and the enthusiasm displayed, has never been excelled within the walls of that edifice. On Friday night, in its rooms on Canal street, a meeting of colored men was convened to listen to the experience and counsel of one of their own race. The colored Democrats thronged the hall in hundreds, and when, after the meeting, they marched the streets in procession, with loud cheers for Seymour and Blair, and loud repudiations of their ancient blind faith in carpet-bags and carpet-baggers, it was the Constitution Club which was the escort of this, the first Democratic colored procession.

On Friday the club flung to the breeze the first Seymour and Blair banner yet displayed in New Orleans. The inscription which it bears—"1856-1860-1868; Seymour and Blair; Headquarters of the Constitution Club"—is, in brief, the declaration of the principles of the members of the club; for 'tis a proclamation that, obliterating the years between 1860 and 1868, they accept the issues of to-day as identical with those of eight years ago, and now, as then, are striving to uphold that Constitution whose representative supporters are Seymour and Blair.

The club is now organizing from its members a glee club, by whose aid it hopes to further enliven the canvass and add to its own usefulness.

We learn that on Saturday next, under its auspices will be held, at the Opera House, another grand demonstration. The name of Hon. B. F. Jones is the only one we have heard mentioned as likely to speak, but we doubt not that others will be added to the list.

We have thus briefly noticed the extensive labors of this club for two reasons; in the first place, the organization itself is of sufficient importance to demand a notice of what it has done; and secondly, we hope by thus reciting the achievements of one club to stimulate others to yet greater exertions. There is but needed hearty enthusiasm, a generous zeal for the good cause, and plenty of hard, earnest work, to create many such clubs as the Constitution. May we shortly have to chronicle the birth of a whole race of like organizations.

Frank Blair Cadets.

A meeting of this new organization was held last evening on Claiborne street, opposite the market, for the purpose of adopting by-laws and choosing permanent officers. There was a numerous attendance, every member displaying a quiet earnestness, and an evi-

dent desire to forward the interest of the Democracy of the country in general, and the Third Ward in particular. Mr. M. W. Cloney presided, and having called the meeting to order, called upon the committee appointed to draft by-laws for their report. Mr. W. J. Grady, in response, offered a series of regulations for the organization and government of the club, which having been read by the secretary, section by section, were adopted. An election for officers was then held, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen: A. B. Small, president; G. Eggleman, S. Drost, vice-presidents; P. Leahy, recording secretary; J. Maley, financial secretary; T. Riley, treasurer.

Finance Committee—W. J. Grady, John Connors, S. Drost.

Committee of Arrangements—M. W. Cloney, Geo. Waters, P. Leahy, A. B. Small, T. A. Boudet.

Without further business of importance the Cadets adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., and weekly thereafter.

It affords us pleasure to chronicle this movement towards the formation of clubs in the rear portion of the ward, whereby many, who would be prevented from visiting those more centrally located, will be enabled to find an opportunity to exchange views among themselves, and combine for the furtherance of Democratic principles. In the populous Third Ward, extending from Canal street to the New Basin, a club might be profitably organized upon every third or fourth street back from St. Charles street.

The Washington Club, Ninth Ward, held a meeting last night at Miller's Hall, on Delery street, near the Jackson Barracks. The principal object of the meeting was to elect two delegates to the Parochial Executive Committee; but after a discussion of the subject the club decided that it was best, before proceeding to further action, to consult the other club in the ward, and, if possible, to hold a joint meeting with them for the election of delegates, who would thus represent the entire ward.

We understand that the ladies of the lower part of the city will shortly present to the members of this club a banner to be carried during the campaign. The flag will be made by their own fair hands, and we doubt not, gathering fresh inspiration from every glance at it, under its folds the Washington Club will do good service in the cause of freedom and constitutional rights.

The club will hold another meeting on Wednesday next, to take final action upon the matter of electing delegates.

Seymour Legion.

The committee appointed by this association to wait upon Hon. B. F. Jones, and notify him of his election as president of the Seymour Legion, called upon him yesterday morning. Mr. Jones, after hearing the committee, expressed his appreciation of the honor done him, and accepted the position tendered him. A meeting is called for to-morrow (Monday), at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the St. Louis Hotel, entrance on Royal street. Important business will be brought before the club, and a full attendance is requested.

The Hibernian Club.

Pursuant to a call published for the last few days, a number of Irish Democrats of the Third District met last night at the Marigny Buildings, to organize a campaign club. The list of officers chosen will be found in another column; a glance at them will display the eminent judgment shown by the club in their selection. We wish to the "Hibernian" all the success which it deserves and expect to tell of many good deeds done by them in the cause of freedom. The club meets next Thursday night at the same place. All desiring to become members are invited to present.

The Third Ward Central Club.

The parent organization of the numerous branch clubs which have sprung up throughout the ward and which are ready to do such signal service in the cause of the Democracy, will hold its regular monthly meeting at its headquarters, No. 103 St. Charles street, on Tuesday evening. As matters of moment are to be discussed and acted upon, it is particularly desirable that every man attend who can possibly do so. Col. Van Zandt is president and our courteous friend Mr. W. J. Grady, the secretary of the club.

Fourth Ward Club.

There was a meeting last evening of the Fourth Ward Club, Headquarters Executive Committee Rooms, No. 205 Canal street, at which Mr. Geo. Cronan acted as president, Mr. John Fitzpatrick as secretary.

On motion the club was organized, and the following officers were elected; Geo. Cronan, president; Chas. Bienvenu, vice president; Jno. Schneider, second vice president; Jno. Fitzpatrick, secretary; C. Cavanagh, treasurer; T. E. Sykes, marshal; Jno. Kirwin, assistant marshal.

Messrs. Jewell and Zacharie will address the Fourth Ward Club Wednesday evening the 11th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The Blair Knights.

This club meets at their headquarters, corner of Common street and Varieties alley, to-morrow evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

EXCURSIONISTS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.—Never within our knowledge have such inducements been offered to the public at large, and to those whose time and resources for travel are limited in particular, as those now presented by the popular agent of the Great Southern Mail Route, Mr. D. H. Feger. An examination of his card, which will be found elsewhere in this morning's CRESCENT, shows that he is issuing tickets for his line that will be available for a space of six weeks, affording facilities for one of the most charming trips that can be possibly devised.

Beside the natural attractions of widely diversified scenery and healthful, invigorating air which recommend this route, it has the additional claim of passing among spots that may now be considered classic ground, hallowed as they are by association with a nation's struggles, while superior even to this in the eyes of many is the fact that it leads to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, where a happy chance may permit the excursionist to look once again or familiarize himself for the first time with the personal appearance of the brave and good General Robt. E. Lee. If we are not mistaken, there are many in our midst who would willingly pay the \$43.50, the extremely moderate sum charged for the round trip, for the last mentioned privilege alone, regardless of the numerous advantages offered in the schedule. Read carefully the advertisement.

The Canton (Miss.) Citizen of last Saturday brings us the following unpleasant intelligence: We regret to learn that that destructive insect, the army worm—the terror of the planter and the scourge of the cotton field—has made its appearance in our country. We learn that on the plantation of Mr. Thos. Tucker they made the brief space of about ten days ago, and that in the brief space of a few hours they had literally and practically destroyed root, branch, and fiber in a six acre field of the most promising cotton.

Phalons' PAPHIAN LOTION. BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. PHALONS' "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming.

A Card. NEW ORLEANS, August 2, 1868. Sister Mary Agnes gratefully acknowledges the receipt of twenty five hundred and fifty-three dollars (\$2553), less expenses...

More Cheap Shirts. SIX EXCELLENT SHIRTS for \$9. All pure Linen SHIRTS—Six for \$24.

Remember J. H. Campman, NO 133 POYDRAS STREET, Between St. Charles and Camp.

Remember GOI MAGAZINE STREET. It is the place to get your old Frames Repaired and Looking-Glass Frames refitted, and the only place in the city where...

Carpet Warehouse. B. BECUSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low price CARPETS—English and the only place in the city where...

Diseases of the Eye. Dr. JULIUS BOMBERGER, Oculist Assistant to Dr. Siebel, Poydras Street, 161 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock.

Attention, Clubs! Your attention is called to our SCREW TOP PROCESS RION LAMP, adapted to all kinds of OIL. No danger of explosion.

Iron Cotton Ties. In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIE, I am now prepared to receive orders from the trade, for the FINEST IRON BUCKLE TIES, all made of the best quality English Iron, and BANDS of any required length.

Torch-Light Procession. We respectfully invite the attention of the various Clubs to the NEW STYLE of

WIDE-AWAKE TORCH-LAMP. That we are manufacturing, for which we claim Safety, Durability and Cheapness. Also the

Anchor Brand Oil. To be used in the above named Lamp, being Non-Explosive, and evaporates less than any other oil in use. Inducements offered to those purchasing in quantity.

Just Opened. A NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Corner Magazine and St. Andrew Streets.

J. C. Bogel, GENERAL AUCTIONEER, Office and Sale-room 34 Tchoupitoulas street, will give prompt attention to sales of Merchandise, Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, and Furniture.

Fasmann's Cotton Ties. We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIGATOR TIES on hand, which are superior to any other ties, being of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed.

Vacancy. DON'T LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY. Death has lately taken away a partner, and one with a Capital of \$5000 is required to take his place. It is a rare vacancy, a business already established, manufacturing an article which has a very large consumption. The only establishment in the South. Address L. B., Postoffice box 1068.

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

Removal. ELKIN & CO. Have removed their CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE TO 109 Canal Street.

Important to Lawyers. THE ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. Held and begun on the 12th January, 1867, in the city of New Orleans. No lawyer's library complete without this valuable work.

Booksellers and Stationers. JAMES A. GRESHAM, 99 CANAL STREET, Respectfully calls the attention of Members of the Bar to the above announcement.

H. J. Thompson, PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY, NO. 5 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL classes of MERCHANDISE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc., sold on commission. Goodly purchased on first class Houses, and as low as possible. A sufficient sum must be sent to cover freight and commission. In the case of PAYEE'S ORDER DELIVERY, Commission on sums not exceeding \$100, 5 per cent.; exceeding \$100, 5 per cent. Collections on all points promptly attended to. References—J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent.

Jas. B. Thompson, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 756 Broadway, Corner of Eighth street, NEW YORK.

E. Carver & Co. CELEBRATED PATENT IMPROVED COTTON GINS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST MANUFACTURE of these well known and most approved GINS is now received and constantly on hand, together with SAWS, BANDS, GRATES, BRISTLES, BOXES, etc.

Card to the Public. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned are authorized by Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, owner of the Morgan Lines of United States mail steamers, to take Marine Risks 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.

Continued Arrivals. WILLIAM DAUPHIN, 150.....CANAL STREET.....150. Received this week a fine assortment of Paris BLINDERS, DINA MARIA, SILK BARGE, Frosted TULLE and CRIP, and a very fine assortment of Chignon and Paris BRETTE, White Mariposa HATS and GOLD BANDS.

Pure, Sparkling Ice Cold Soda, TIGHT, KISSENGER, BLADON, BLISS and SARATOGA WATER, on draught at all times at S. HASTINGS, corner Faubourg and Magazine streets; Fruit Syrups of my own make only are used.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder and Sugar of Lemons, or Portable Lemonade.

New Orleans Postoffice. Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails. Route 501—New Orleans to Brashear, leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 a. m. Arrives daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 p. m.

Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc. Guadalajara, Mexico, French and Dutch Guiana, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Granada—10 cents half oz., optional.

Office Hours. Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 8 p. m. Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M.; closes at 12 m.

Manassas MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, Sudley Church, May 4, 1868.

MISS ANNIE M. LEWIS, President. MISS MARY J. DOGAN, Vice President. MISS MARY E. CUSHING, Recording Secretary. MISS SUE M. MONROE, Corresponding Secretary. MRS. ADDIE S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

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