

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. S. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 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: GOVERNOR R. C. WICKLIFFS, of West Feliciana; ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

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

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

PEACE AND ORDER DURING THE CANVASS.

The following resolution was adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, at their meeting on Wednesday night last:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee appoint a special committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the State Executive Committee of the Republican party in the interests of peace and order throughout the State during the prosecution of the present political canvass.

This resolution only expresses a sentiment universally entertained by the various Democratic organizations of this city and throughout the State, and by all our conservative citizens, whether they belong or do not belong to such organizations. We are heartily glad to see this calm and dignified overtone in the interest of peace and order emanating from the central representatives of the Louisiana Democrats and Conservatives.

Since remarking as above, we learn that the following letter was addressed to the chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Republican party:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held last night, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee appoint a special committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the State Executive Committee of the Republican party in the interests of peace and order throughout the State during the prosecution of the present political canvass.

In accordance with this resolution, the writer, A. G. Bruce, and George W. White were appointed the committee.

On behalf of the committee, I beg to say to you that we will be pleased to meet a committee, appointed by the committee over which you preside, at any time and place that may suit their convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. O. Nixon, Chairman.

And we learn further, with pleasure, that at a meeting last evening of the Republican Central Committee, Messrs. A. L. Lee, W. L. McMillen and J. A. Raynal were appointed a special committee to meet the Democratic special committee, previously appointed, with reference to the object indicated.

A WEAK DEVICE OF THE ENEMY.

We have before us a political handbill signed "Many Citizens," and addressed "To the conservative Republicans and Union War Democrats of the towns of Columbia and Duchesne counties, New York." The body of the document is an appeal to all who are in favor of the nomination of Grant and Colfax to unite in initiating an organization, to be extended through the whole country, under the name of the "Grant Union Republican Party." This is obviously a device of the Radicals to bring back those Republicans who tend to affiliation with the Democrats on account of the negro question.

To do this they frankly confess what is in the heart of every white Radical, that it is their purpose to allow negroes political rights so far as to elect their white leaders, or misleaders, to places of power and emolument, but to exclude negroes, without exception, absolutely from all such places.

We are much grieved to announce the death of L. F. Jonte, Esq., a well known and long resident citizen of New Orleans. Mr. Jonte died suddenly on Wednesday evening. He was the uncle of two of our worthiest citizens, A. E. and J. F. Dick, and was himself worthy the esteem and respect of all honest men.

SOUTHERN EAGLE.—We were yesterday favored with a call from Capt. W. B. Yowell, editor and proprietor of the above named journal, published at Water Valley, Mississippi, in a very flourishing condition of our sister State, on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Capt. Yowell is on a business visit to our city, and will call on our merchants in reference to advertising through the medium of his journal, and we bespeak for him their kind consideration.

JOHN.—"Now, Thomas, ain't you ready? The carriage is waiting." "Thomas—" "I ain't a-going. If I was to equal to carriage exercise in this 'ol weather, I am not!"

Chas. T. Nash will sell this day at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levee, foot of Canal street, 77 packages, consisting of hardware, dry goods and sundries, and 21 barrels whisky.

THE SUBSTANTIAL AND THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.

A remarkable fact connected with Democratic organizations and displays in this city is the eager interest and the active part which are taken in them by men of substance, men of business and laboring men. In ordinary times these classes were too much disposed to treat with indifference the political questions and contests of the day. There prevailed extensively among them almost a morbid aversion to political excitement, demonstrations and activities of almost every sort. They have learned by bitter experience that, in a free country, no citizen, however humble his avocation and scant his possessions, or however prosperous and strong he may seem in respect to business and property, can afford to act upon the assumption that politics do not come home to his vital interests, and that they devolve upon him no corresponding duty.

That the colored steamboat hands in this city should organize in support of Seymour and Blair, is the plain dictate of common sense profiting by the sharp lesson of experience. The steamboat business, to which these men look for employment, depends mainly upon the demand for Western produce in Louisiana and neighboring States, and this demand depends upon the cultivation of a few Southern staples, cotton and sugar especially, to the exclusion in great measure of the staple products of Western agriculture. Now, under Radical policy, Southern agriculturists have been so impoverished and distressed that they have been forced, from sheer want of the necessities of life, to devote their principal attention to producing at home everything which it was once the custom to receive from the West in exchange for cotton and sugar or their proceeds. The result is, perhaps, more injurious to agricultural interests in the West than to agricultural interests in the South. But be this as it may, there can be no question that the continued operation of Radical policy upon agricultural industry in both sections would be death to the bulk of the steamboat business between New Orleans and St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. It would be easy to show that the general business of the city, and consequently the general demand for labor in the city, must fall off in proportion, and that the foreign commerce of the country, which, when prosperous, offers multiplying avenues for profitable labor, must suffer a corresponding diminution. Hence, it is the clear duty and interest of every honest laborer in the country to do his utmost to overthrow Radical power by the election of the Democratic ticket.

THE SO-CALLED TEXAS CATTLE DISEASE.

Western papers have teemed with disquisitions on an infectious disease which is supposed to have been decimating the Western cattle. It is variously called the Texas cattle disease, the Texas cattle plague, and the Texas cattle fever. And the reason why this mysterious infection is thus named we cannot conceive, unless it be the fact that it has never been known to break out among Texas cattle. And for that matter, so reconcile has its operation been thus far, that it cannot be properly said to have broken out among any cattle anywhere. It is true that Western cattle died in Kansas and Missouri while Texas beefs were passing through those States on their way to a market. It is true that when diverted from that route by adverse legislation, and sent through Louisiana and up the Mississippi river into Illinois, Western cattle in untold number perished in that State. It is true that a distinguished biologist, Professor Gamboe, or something of that sort, edified Western editors with the hypothesis that the Texas cattle might leave a fecal poison where they passed, and that this poison might taint the grass, and that this grass might prove fatal to Western cattle which might eat of the noxious herbage. But all this while there was plentiful lack of proof to show the precise extent of the bovine mortality which attended the advent of Texas beefs, or to establish the relation of cause and effect between the events. And now it turns out, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, that whether the mortality of Western cattle has or has not exceeded the ordinary rate, there have been no deaths among them which may not be accounted for without ascribing them to an infectious malarial caught from Texas cattle or from any other source. The truth is that the introduction of these cattle has been deadly to nothing in the West but the profits of Western cattle raisers. That this is a good reason why State laws should prohibit their introduction, is a proposition which nobody would maintain outside of the economical school of Horace Greeley and other prohibitionists. It is certainly not sanctioned by the United States Constitution, which enjoins that no State shall levy import duties on products of other States. For a much stronger reason, it must be unconstitutional for a State to prohibit altogether the importation of products of other States. The damage suffered by Western cattle raisers from Texas competition is, like innumerable other evils, a consequence of the profound and pernicious disturbance of commerce and industry by the follies and iniquities of Radical legislation. Get rid of Radical despotism, restore commerce and industry to their normal conditions, and this and all injurious antagonisms of material interests will pass away.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer National, Captain Gross, from Bayou Sara, brought down from W. S. Slaughter's plantation, (Port Hickey), one bale of new cotton, shipped by Campbell & Slaughter to the house of Penn, Pace & Nixon, of this city.

FIRST SALE OF NEW COTTON OUT OF RED RIVER.—The steamer Rose Franks, Capt. White, from Shreveport, brought down one bale of new cotton from the plantation of Chas. L. Pierson, parish of Rapides, consigned to the house of Bouligny & Esclapart.

Mademoiselle Totee came passenger on the Ville de Paris.

LOCAL PHILIPS.

The Secretaries of Democratic Clubs.

Will confer a favor upon the editors of this column by sending to the CRESCENT office after each meeting of the several clubs which they represent, a synopsis of the proceedings. We are compelled to ask this from them, as the rapidly increasing number of Democratic clubs in the city render it impossible for a local force, however large, to attend every meeting. We wish to make this column a complete compendium of local political intelligence, and with the aid of our friends, will certainly do so. But such assistance is necessary. We trust that the Democrats of the city will give it.

Seymour and Blair Club.

A glorious meeting was held last night at the National Hall, under the auspices of the Seymour and Blair Club. The occasion was the gathering of the "untried" of the Third Ward, to treat one of those discussions of the great questions now at issue which day by day, thanks to the wakening up of the people and the mighty political revolution now going on, we multiply throughout the land.

The meeting last night, after a few well played tunes from a fine band, was called to order by the president of the club, who introduced to the assembly Mr. E. C. Kelly, who, as he said, was a gentleman too well known to the citizens of the ward to need further endorsement than the mention of his name.

Mr. Kelly made a few remarks relative to the past and present, the bearings of the one upon the other, and then in a few words set before the colored men, who were present in goodly numbers, the real relations between them and the carpet-baggers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kelly's address, the president introduced a gentleman whom he called "a gallant federal soldier, Gen. J. B. Steedman." Gen. Steedman said that, being unwell, he was unable to deliver a set speech, but that he would do what he could. He stated that having fought through the war in the United States army, he was ready at its close to take by the hand cordially every man who had worn the gray, and that he, in common with every other true soldier whose bullets and bayonets had suppressed the rebellion, was chagrined and grieved beyond measure to find that a party Congress, arrogating to themselves the glory of the contest, would fain themselves assume to settle the terms of a peace. For three years they had tried to make peace, and the present condition of the South is a standing declaration of their utter failure. But to-day, the men of the North, awakened to the living realities of the political issues now pending, are, with a solemn enthusiasm and glorious earnestness, working right hard to give to the people of the South those terms agreed upon between the commanders of the two armies under the Appomattox apple-tree. With these and some other remarks addressed chiefly to the colored men, the meeting was forced, unwillingly, to allow Gen. Steedman to leave the platform, his plea of indisposition proving too true a one not to be allowed.

Messrs. Roy and Halsey then addressed the assembly. Our columns are too full to permit a transcript of their remarks, so we shall content ourselves by saying of their speeches that they were the utterances of sound Democratic doctrine, and of plain, practical common sense. The meeting then adjourned.

The Turnout Last Night.

That was a beautiful and graceful tribute paid by the Frank Blair Guards last night. The procession was a splendid one, and marched down Camp street with transparencies and music, with kepis and mantles, the Seymour Legion, the Seymour Knights, Frank Blair Guards, the Fossil Guards and Fossil Guards, Jr. When the procession had reached so far that the head of the column of the Frank Blair Guards had reached the front of the CRESCENT Office, the command halt was given, and open ranks. Through the Guards passed the other clubs in the rear, and the whole was so soldierly and so beautiful that nobody could withhold the expression of intense admiration.

The transparencies, the red caps, the white mantles, and the manly and disciplined appearance of the members of the various clubs presented a spectacle of weird and romantic interest such as is seldom witnessed in a lifetime. The procession was long and imposing, the lights brilliant, and such an array of gallant young men we defy any part of America to produce.

Steamboatmen's Democratic Colored Club.

This go-ahead club met last evening at the corner of Poydras and Front streets. The meeting was numerous and well attended, most of the audience being composed of colored people. But whilst the assembly was in full swing, a lot of nigger rabble, incited by white scoundrels, threw bricks and stones into the building, rendering it necessary for everybody present to get out of the way of the missiles. Nothing daunted, however, the steamboatmen rushed down stairs, to avenge the indignity; but their assailants had fled, and not a policeman was within call, although half a dozen had been loitering around at the beginning of the meeting. The president of the Steamboatmen's Colored Club is John Murray; the vice-president, George Tibbs; secretary, Edwin C. Green; treasurer, Captain Dick Sinnott; marshals, Paul Thomas and William Gus; corresponding secretary, William Jenkins; recruiting sergeant, Frank Taylor. The meeting was addressed in homely but emphatic language by Messrs. James Pennywaise, Smith, of Kentucky, a river man, and by another whose name we could not get. The regular meeting of this club takes place every Friday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

There is a vigor in this club, which ought to be appreciated by all our citizens. The colored steamboatmen are a very influential class among the people of their race. They are intelligent, well informed, and can tell you the difference, at a glance, between the scoundrels and the man of the soil. They meet to-morrow evening, corner Poydras and Front streets, and not only the colored people, but all good white men in the steamboat business should be there to encourage them in their good work. Remember this, steamboat captains, mates and hands. Remember it, also, produce merchants. The colored stewards and waiters, the deck hands and others, are all on the side of the Southern people. They only require encouragement. Help them with your presence at their meetings. Such men as Robert W. Adams, John and Richard Sinnott and other gentlemen in the steamboat

business, are lending their hands to the wheel. Do ye likewise. Your deed is the deed of the good Samaritan. It will restore us all to life and to regeneration.

Constitution Club.

There was a full meeting of the "Constitution Club" last evening. The CRESCENT reporter dropped in merely for a moment, having a great deal of other business to attend to. He found, however, a strong array of good Democrats—such Democrats as are going to vote, and to their utmost, for Seymour and Blair, and give twenty thousand majority for them.

The Tenth Ward.

All the clubs of this glorious ward assembled last night at Magazine market. They had banners and transparencies, torches and lamps; and above all, they had the good and faithful hearts which never can fail where the cause of Seymour and Blair is concerned. There was a crowd of the clubs in themselves, but there was a bigger crowd among the people of the Fourth District, who were looking on and listening, and were really and truly enthusiastic. There were a good many policemen at hand, but there was no need for their services. We hope they profited by the arguments used in favor of the Democracy.

The Frank Blair Guards.

Are one of the finest bodies of men we have yet seen. Their uniform—white shirt with red facings and a red Zouave cap—is neat and tasty, besides being well adapted to display the stalwart forms of the gallant men who wear it. The CRESCENT thanks the Frank Blair Guards for their serene last evening.

Seymour Knights.

The Seymour Knights met last evening over the Gem, and proceeded thence about to the National Theater, where they joined in the ceremonies of the presentation of a banner, and afterwards in the magnificent procession which marched through our streets.

The Crescent City Club.

Held their regular weekly meeting last night at Eagle Hall. The presence of fifty-four new members is the testimony which the club last night gave to the sterling worth of this organization. Their next meeting will be held on Monday night, at their wigwag, on the corner of Jackson and Prytanis streets—this time positively.

Political Meetings Last Night.

The Constitution Club met last night at 166 Canal street. Business concerning the club was transacted, and most of the members went to the grand demonstration of the Fossil's at the National Theater.

The Seymour Legion did the same thing. So did the Broom Rangers.

The great majority of the Democratic clubs which met last night, met mostly to adjourn to the National Theater in honor of the Fossil Guards.

Club Meeting To-Night.

Minute Men of '68—at 10 New Levee. Regular weekly meeting.

Second Ward Colored Club, freight depot of the Jackson Railroad.

Crescent Mounted Club, at Eagle Hall.

Old Hickory Third Ward Club, 7 o'clock, at Freret's cotton press, Perdido street, between Locust and Magnolia.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

The Brazilian cabinet has resigned. Tostee has arrived in New York.

Stevens left a property of \$100,000. Colonel Mann and Smallwood leave Washington for New Orleans to-day.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 147 1/2.

Canada has put up the bars, temporarily, against cattle from the United States.

The negro Bradley, late of the Georgia Legislature, says he will run for Congress.

New feminine reading—Man proposes, but woman accepts.—[EX.]

If love is blind, how can there be any love at first sight.—[EX.]

The Courier says speeches are arriving in Louisville in large numbers from the far South.

Mike McCoolie, who was married in St. Louis on the 5th, held a levee next day. He declares himself ready to meet Coburn.

The heels of fashionable shoes worn by ladies are so small at the bottom as to afford little or no support to the ankles.

Bonner is to engage, it is said, twelve distinguished generals of the South to write a series of twelve articles for the Ledger.

A country subscriber wants to know what particular department Bohemian fill. They fill their glasses.—[N. Y. Commonweal.]

A new reading for Ophelia when she is asked by Hamlet if she is honest—"Honest? My Lord!"—[EX.]

Judge Fletcher and John Armstrong are to form part of the editorial staff of Brick Pomeroy's New York Democrat.

It costs over a hundred dollars to "dust" the big organ at the hub. Perhaps this fact gave rise to the phrase "dust with the dust."

The British constitution is in danger. The heat has been so great in London, that in the Divorce Court, Sir J. P. Wilde told the bar that they might disperse with their wigs.

Emma Ames, daughter of Mr. Sarah F. Ames, the well-known sculptor, will make her debut soon under the name of Amy Girdlestone, at John Brougham's theater, New York.

That was a characteristic thing Wendell Phillips said of Rufus Choate—"The man who made it safe to murder, and after whose health thieves inquired before they went to steal."

The highest prize has been awarded this year at the Berlin University, to an essay on the causes and effects of the American war. It was written by a young German nobleman whose parents live in Posen.

The publication of the New York Citizen will be continued. Its issue of the 6th is in deep mourning for the death of its late editor in chief, Chas. G. Halpine, and contains over six columns of biography and eulogy of that lamented gentleman.

The first bale of new cotton this season from Red River arrived yesterday on the steamer Rose Franks. It was grown on the plantation of C. A. Pearson, in Natchitoches. We are indebted to Rev. A. L. Hay, of Shreveport, who arrived on the same boat, for a handful of the staple, which is of a fine quality.

The town of Provincetown, Mass., occupies the outer sandy extremity of Cape Cod. In 1841 there was but one yard in the town where there was any soil, or where anything grew. This belonged to a sea captain who brought the soil from Liverpool in his vessel as ballast.

There is a device patented to make a carriage move forward on its own wheels, turning against the carriage and not against the ground, that being touched only by a series of feet which come to the ground, and rise from it with the rotation of the wheels which run on a sort of endless rail under the carriage and attached to it.

Gerritt Smith is 72. Mr. Stanton, who is visiting him at Peterboro', N. Y., says he preserves his gentile, loving spirit, and unbounded faith in the goodness of man. He still clings to Chase, and laments the late abuse heaped upon him. His fine old house and grounds are the abode of kindly and generous hospitality.

A man who has made a tour of the sects reports that, so far as he can learn, the Unitarians don't care what a man believes if he only does

well. The Presbyterians don't care what a man does if he only believes. The Episcopalians don't care what a man does or believes if he only belongs to their Church.

Phon's

The Fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and so healthful that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume the hair. None of the delicate and fragrant essences last, but great care is taken to preserve the perfume in its complete purity without a hint of the Extract. When used to perfume the hair, it is the most delicate perfume that can be used.

Office MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

The following named gentlemen were elected BOARD OF DIRECTORS for the above mentioned Association for the ensuing year, dating August 1, 1868:

J. M. LAFAYETTE, JOHN DAVIDSON, R. SUZARBER, I. N. MARKS, W. COOPER, W. N. PIKE, R. W. YOUNG, L. LAUFELD, GERARD SMITH, W. S. MONTY, L. B. POTHIER, W. R. MOULDER, C. AVARIC, W. H. CROSBY, W. H. CROSBY, ANTHONY SAMBOLA, J. C. BROWN, J. C. BROWN, W. C. NICHOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held the 4th day of August, 1868, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Association to serve two years:

JNO. DAVIDSON, President; W. S. PIKE, Vice President; R. W. YOUNG, Secretary; L. A. FURNIER, Treasurer; W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney; W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Physician.

The office of the Association for the present is located in the old Bank of New Orleans, corner of Basin and St. Charles streets, where the officers of the Association are prepared to receive applications for membership.

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 SAW BANDS, GRATES, BRISTLES, BOXES, &c.

The wide and unvaried reputation of this GIN through out the country is too well established to require further comment or endorsement from any respectable source.

FOSTER & Co., Agents, No. 170 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

Diseases of the Eye.

Dr. JULIUS HOMBERGER, (late Assistant to Dr. Siebel, Paris,) Oculist, 140 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock. Clinic for Diseases of the Eye, Saturdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Physicians and Medical Students are invited to attend the Clinic. Demonstrations with the Oculist microscope, etc. Four patients will be treated and operated on free of charge.

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 the steamers plying to Mobile or any of the Texas ports, under the name of ONE HALF THE RATE, ADOPED 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, 50 and 52 Camp street.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Fassmann's Cotton Ties.

We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIGATOR TIES of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed, also FASHIONABLE BUTTON TIES, and DIAMOND TIES, as extensively used in Europe.

For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & LATHING, 61 Carondelet street.

Removal.

ELKIN & CO. CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE TO 100 CANAL STREET.

Opposite Church Church. CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, MATTING, WINDOW BLINDS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c.

"Southern Lands" Agency.

We offer our services for the disposal of LAMDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given.

LIVINGSTON, EBERTON & CO., No. Liberty street, New York.

Just Opened.

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

Over Liberman's Dry Goods Store.

PHOTOGRAPHS, \$2 50 per dozen; AMBROTYPES, \$3 00; PORCELAIN PICTURES, \$5; and all work guaranteed equal to any done in the city. Call and see our Specimens.

WILEY & SOUBY.

Caution.

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

Preston & Merrill will prosecute all persons counterfeiting or using their label or trade mark on either of the articles. All persons buying or selling either of these counterfeits should give notice that the article is spurious if offered to them under the name of Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder, or the counterfeits Yeast Powder.

Boston, July 9, 1868. PRESTON & MERRILL.

New Orleans Postoffice.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 800—New Orleans to Brashear, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrives daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.

Route 802—New Orleans to Canton, departs daily, (Sundays at 3:30 P. M., Sunday by 11 A. M. Arrives daily at 5:30 P. M.

Route 815—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departs Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 824—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departs Monday and Thursday at 3 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 830—New Orleans to Bura Settlement, Lower Coast, departs Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. Arrives Saturday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 836—New Orleans to Mobile, departs daily at 1 P. M. Sunday at 12 A. M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 837—New Orleans to Covington, La., departs Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

Route —New Orleans to Algiers, departs daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 838—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg, also Red River and Ouachita Parishes, departs Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M. Mails at 11:45 A. M. Passengers, Saturdays at 11:45.

Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indiana, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago, via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, close at 7 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

Times of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc.

Guantanamo, Matanzas, French and Dutch, \$150, 50 cents; St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada—100 cents half or, optional.

Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, English Islands—100 cents half or, obligatory.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—50 cents half or, obligatory.

Circular Postage.

Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 8 cents each. France, 6; Prussia, 4; and Italy, 7 cents each.

Switzerland, via Hamburg 5 cents each. Sweden, 10; via Hamburg 11 cents each.

Circulars are rated as book packets, 4 cts. or under.