The New Orleans Crescent.

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SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 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:

EX-GOVERNOR R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:

JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second " "	M. B. BRADY.
Third " "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " "	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth " "	N. D. COLEMAN

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second " "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third " "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth " "	E. N. CULLUM.
Fifth " "	W. F. BLACKMAN, J. H. BRIGHAM.

"KNAPSACKERS."

According to the New York Tribune, Gen. Butler, "in a brilliant and instructive speech," the other day, "facetiously styled loyal men of the South," the carpet-baggeroracy to wit, "knapsackers." We can't for the world see the facetiousness of the appellation. The fact is, facetiousness is as far from being Butler's forte as Fort Fisher was when he wanted to take it, and couldn't, because of his indomitable propensity to run away as soon as he came in striking distance of it. There is no more of this element manifest in him, when strung to the highest efforts of his genius, than there is in a striped hyena grinning over a carcass, or a Norway rat burrowing into cheese. Butler has so long, like Falstaff, been the "cause of wit in others," that he and his Tribune admirers would fain believe that he also resembles the "fat knight" in being "witty himself."

The instance just cited, put forward in support of this impudent claim, only proves the plentiful emptiness of it. If by "Knapsackers," it is pretended that the so-called "loyal men of the South" are ex-Union soldiers who are still, in a different field of operations, contending with "rebels," the pretension is totally and palpably at variance with fact. Such a conceit is just as easy as lying—but that isn't the soul of wit. Though the title of the class in question to the name of "knapsackers" cannot be conceded, their sacking proclivities in a general way are not to be disputed. They are ready to sack anything—provided always there are no preliminary hard fighting and real danger—from a State treasury to a poor freedman's wallet.

A friend of ours while in New York during the session of the Democratic Nominating Convention, chanced one day in conversation with a Radical friend upon the subject of Southern opinions of Northern men; said the Republican: "How do your folks like Thad. Stevens?" The Southern man was forced to admit that our affection for "iron works" was not so intense as to endanger the general health of any resident of Louisiana. "And Ben. Butler," continued the Radical, "what do you Southerners think of him?" "Ben. Butler, why we New Orleans people love *him* intensely." "Love Butler!" exclaimed the negrophilist, "why, how is that?" "Very simple," said our friend, "it is just because 'where our treasure is, there is our heart also!'" The Republican closed the conversation abruptly.

THE COMING GRAND REGATTA.—We believe it is pretty well determined upon that five or six of the crack Mobile yachts will come over to engage in the grand regatta at our lake end on the 19th and 20th inst. The Gladiola, said to be the fastest boat in Mobile bay, will be of the number, and we shall look for excellent sport. The Xiphias, the Domino, and half a dozen more of fine racers belonging to our citizens will be contestants. John Mahony and his friends are buoyant and full of hope, but they must remember it is no paltry antagonists they will have for the prizes, and they must take every precaution if they want to win.

We have before us a sample of two bales of new cotton just brought down on the swift steamer Bart Able, from the Pleasant valley plantation of Col. J. N. Hunter, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and consigned to H. F. Given, Esq., cotton factor, 11 Union street. The staple is fair, classing low middling.

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 are requested to give notice that a mounted club will be organized at C. Wild's, near the railroad depot, Algiers, on Sunday, August 16, at 11 A. M. All persons wishing to join this club are requested to be present.

The New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular is an admirable paper, not only for its comprehensiveness, its correctness, and the succinct manner in which all possible intelligence concerning the commerce of this port is given, but also for the beauty of the print. The number for August 15th is a model of its kind, and should be in the hands of every merchant and statistician in the country.

SCHEDULE OF THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—A notice in another column shows that from and after this, the 16th inst., a passenger train leaves the depot at 5:30 P. M., making connections with trains for Vicksburg, Meridian, and the Mississippi Central for the North and East.

Accommodation trains leave Sundays at 7:40 A. M., going as far a Brookhaven. Returning, leave that town at 3:30 A. M., on Mondays, arriving here at 10:30 A. M.

The advertisement gives full explanations.

NOTICE TO EXCURTIONISTS.—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the splendid steamship Laura will discontinue her Monday trips to the watering places, until further notice.

STEPHENS'S CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW.

It is generally known that the Honorable Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has been for some time engaged in the preparation of a work on the late war. As first meditated, it was designed to be complete in a single volume. But growing on his hands, he was obliged to extend it into two volumes, the first of which is now issued in good style from the press of the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and includes upwards of six hundred quarto pages. The title of this work, "A Constitutional View of the late War between the State, its causes, character, conduct and results, presented in a series of colloquies at Liberty Hall," scarcely does justice, judging by the part herein offered, to the scope, variety and interest of its contents. The present volume terminates with an inquiry into the structural nature of the federal Union, the conflict of ideas which led to a collision of arms, and the character of the war thus induced. The consideration of the conduct of the war on both sides in its relation to constitutional principles, with its final results upon the American system of free government, is reserved for another volume.

We confess that the impression made upon us by so much of the work as is now before us is a very favorable disappointment. Highly as we estimated Mr. Stephens's intellectual vigor and political erudition, we had feared that he had undertaken an enterprise which, if not beyond his grasp of thought or of research, would prove too much for his practical discrimination, skill and facility in authorship. But in none of these does he seem at fault. His management of the colloquial style suggests an honorable comparison with the examples of Cicero and Plato, but not a servile or pedantic imitation of those models. He lays before the reader a running commentary on the constitutional origin and constitutional history of the federal government, in a manner rarely easy and attractive. The effect of the colloquies is at once critical and expository, accompanied by ample and apposite quotations and exemplifications. In his sketches of the leading statesmen of what may be, in contrast with the present period, distinguished as the constitutional epoch, Mr. Stephens is remarkably felicitous. This is especially true of the treatment of the intellectual and moral qualities of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. There are few instances of as much vividness with as little exaggeration as these portraitures exhibit.

A very notable fact in the history of opinion given by Mr. Stephens, is that the minds of all those public men who, by pre-eminence, may be called constitutional statesmen, no matter how widely they may have differed in the first instance from Mr. Calhoun's States' rights doctrine, gravitated ultimately by logical instinct to the explicit or virtual admission of the doctrine as the only one affording a guarantee of a constitutional Union and of constitutional liberty. Mr. Stephens himself, who was not, formerly, an avowed disciple of Mr. Calhoun, now seems to pay this sort of involuntary tribute to the genius of the great Carolinian whom he confesses to have been, after Mr. Jefferson, the most philosophical and profound of American statesmen. Events are bearing the same testimony to the soundness and value of Mr. Calhoun's theory of the federal Constitution, as a compact between sovereign and coequal States, differing from all previous confederations in the fact that the federal government is authorized not only to enact laws for the Union, but to put such laws in execution. The consolidationists have illogically and arbitrarily stretched this peculiarity so as to cover up State sovereignty and State consent, and to obliterate all constitutional limitations to the power of the federal government. The result is before us—central despotism. It is impossible to be otherwise while constitutional government, as understood by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, is repudiated, and the principle of central coercion is supreme. Logic is inexorable.

THE RIVER A GREAT SEWER.

The agitation of the project for removing the stock landing and the slaughter houses from Jefferson City, on the ground that the animal refuse from these places defiles the river in front of the city to such an extent as to be revolting to the senses and prejudicial to health, is calculated to suggest some interesting reflections. The Mississippi has been written about in the light of a great commercial artery, of a great agricultural drain, and in every other conceivable light but that of a great continental sewer. And yet, of all the offices which it performs, none is more obvious than this. Without purposing here to discuss the justice and expediency of removing the stock landing and the slaughter-houses from their present site, we may observe that the main argument adduced in favor of the proposition is one which, logically extended, amounts to nothing less than a protest against the Mississippi in its function of sewer, not for New Orleans alone, but also for nearly all the cities of the West and the Southwest—in fact, every city, town, village, settlement, habitation for man or beast contained in that vast area known as the valley of the Mississippi. For the river is the great receiving drain for all parts of this immense water-shed. It is the *cloaca maxima* into which empties, by innumerable conduits, all the inutilized refuse over a territory stretching from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. If this is an evil, what is the remedy? Without pretending to give an exhaustive answer, we may safely say that no perfect remedy, in the sense of a perfect preventive, is humanly possible. And we may also safely say that the river, in the character of a recipient and a discharger of refuse, is by no means an absolute evil, but, on the contrary, is relatively a great blessing. Every river, or, in more general phrase, every natural stream of water on the earth's surface, belongs to an invaluable system of natural sewerage. The civilized world, with its crowded populations, and its countless workships, and its terrible wear and waste, may be regarded as an immense Augean stable impossible to be cleansed except by the Herculean process enlarged to a proportionate scale. But for this purification, the beneficent work of nature, men would be stifled by their own filth. Here is one of the chief reasons why the sites of nearly all the great cities of ancient and modern times have bordered on rivers, on the sea, or on lakes. A great city on a flat plain without drainage is a flat impossibility. It follows that every stream must hold, in solution or in crude form, more or less of filthy and waste matters. Such stuff comes to rivers by the same law which causes water to seek its level. An absolutely pure river is, therefore, wholly out of the question. In order that men and their habitations may be decently and wholesomely clean, rivers must be in some measure defiled. But it is not impossible largely to reduce this measure without detriment to human cleanliness and health, and with much augmentation of the resources of human subsistence. To do this men must imitate Nature's laboratory where, in endless round, reproduction is evolved from decay. The refuse of London and Paris which now so pollutes the Thames and the Seine that fish cannot live in those rivers, if given by mechanical and chemical contrivance to agriculture, would be able to feed London and Paris. Much the greater part, doubtless, of this waste could be prevented. And the same remark applies to every other place where economy has not extended to the utmost the utilization of refuse. The diligence with which this branch of economy is practiced in China accounts for the enormous population and the sustained productive power of that country. The great material problem which the science of the Western nations is called to solve is to give to agriculture, without detriment to cleanliness and health, animal waste that had its source in agriculture, or an equivalent. For lack of such restoration some of the once fertile regions of the old world are now almost barren and depopulated. The amount of life-sustaining elements washed into the sea through the Mississippi is incalculable. The agricultural richness of the great valley suffers in this way annually a frightful subtraction; and extraordinary as that richness is, science must at length come to the rescue of agriculture, with adequate means of compensation, or the process must result in wide spread disaster.

A friend of ours, recently returned from a trip in the interior of Missouri, gives us some account of the condition of affairs there. The enthusiasm wherever he has been is intense over Seymour and Blair; Democratic clubs exist everywhere, and no town or village is without its liberty pole, from which float the names of our champions. But by the iniquitous laws passed during the war, about two-thirds of the white men are disfranchised, and for the last three years have been entirely debarred the privilege of expressing their opinions in any other manner than the simple utterance of them. But on the third of November will be elected not presidential electors, but State officers, and in addition the question of negro suffrage in the State will be decided. With all these interests at stake, the people of Missouri, tired of Radical tyranny, have determined that their voice shall be heard, and are taking such measures to secure a vote as are necessary. Heartily do we sympathize with them in their restiveness under oppression, and much as we deprecate any resort to extreme measures to obtain even our most sacred rights, yet we cannot but hold that there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Missouri is now rapidly reaching that stage.

THE ELIGIBILITY BILL

The following is a synopsis of the "eligibility bill" which yesterday passed the House, and which now goes to the governor for his signature:

The first section provides that all persons elected or appointed to any office shall be required by the governor, before a commission is issued, to take the oath provided in the third section of the bill. The second section provides that all persons elected to any county, city, parish or municipal, who do not require a commission from the governor shall, before taking their seats, take the oath prescribed in the third section.

The third section sets forth the following oath to be subscribed to by all office-holders: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable in the penitentiary; that I did not hold office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled 'The Confederate States of America;' that I did not register myself as an enemy to the United States; that I did not act as a leader of guerilla bands during the late rebellion; that in the advocacy of treason I did not write or publish newspaper articles, or preach sermons during the late rebellion, and that I did not vote for and sign the ordinance of secession in any State." Any person included in the above catalogue of voters, who has in due form taken the "recantation oath," shall be exempted from taking this oath; or any person who has "prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union," may hold office on making oath to that effect, except he has "engaged in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, after having taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States." The section provides further that any person disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, who has been relieved by act of Congress from such disability, may hold office on taking oath to that effect.

Section fourth ordains that any of the above oaths must be taken within thirty days after the election; if the oaths are not duly subscribed to before competent authority in that time they shall have no effect.

Section fifth provides an imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than ten years, as the punishment for any false taking of the above oaths.

Section sixth enacts that the taking of the above oaths shall not invalidate the right of contesting on the ground of ineligibility of the election of the persons taking the oaths.

Section seventh provides that all persons now holding office shall, within thirty days, comply with every provision of the foregoing sections, on pain, in case of failure so to do, of having their offices declared vacant.

Section eighth provides that the official acts of those persons who fail to fill the oaths required in the time specified shall, after the expiration of that date, be null and void, and further ordains that his salary shall cease from that time, and that, if his election be successfully contested, he shall pay to the person declared elected all salaries, fees, etc., received since the commencement of his holding of the office, and that any fees paid to such ineligible person "shall not discharge the party paying them from paying them again to the proper officer."

Section nine enacts that the punishment for a failure of the person declared ineligible to deliver over at once to the party declared elected, all books, papers, archives, etc, pertaining to the office, or the attempt of any such ousted party to interfere with his successor in the discharge of his duties, shall be punished with a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000, and with imprisonment in the common jail for not less than three months nor more than one year.

Section ten is the usual repealing clause.

Section eleven provides that the act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

The fine passenger packet A. G. Brown, under command of Captain W. S. Bassett, will make two trips to that popular place of public resort—the Carrollton Gardens—which as our readers are aware, is now in charge of Col. "Dan Hickock," who certainly knows how to keep a hotel, and we know that Capt. Bassett knows how to run a steamboat—leaves the foot of Canal street at 3:30 and 5:30. Returning, leaves the gardens at 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. A fine band of music will be on board.

THE TEST AND THE TRIUMPH.—Healthful beauty is given to the complexion by Phalon's fragrant and cooling Paphian Lotion or Floral Beautifier. It has been submitted to the most powerful chemical tests and reagents, and pronounced in the highest degree salubrious.

LOCAL POLITICS.

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.

The Democratic Spirit of '68.

A numerous club of the Third District, all the members of which are young men of excellent family, full of enthusiasm and determination for the cause of Seymour and Blair, held a mass meeting last evening, corner of Elysian Fields and Goodchildren streets. Several other clubs attended also, at the invitation of the "Spirits," and an immense gathering of the Third District citizens was brought together to listen to Professor Dimitry and other distinguished speakers. The old man eloquent chained the attention of his hearers all through his speech. He reminded us of the famous orators—

"Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce Democracie,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes's throne."

The CRESCENT reporter had to leave before Mr. Dimitry had got through, and cannot tell what speakers followed him.

The Sixth Ward Washington Democratic Club

Held a meeting last night at the corner of Johnson street and Bayou Road, and elected F. Schiebert grand marshal and Geo. H. Tardy and Leon Holzhal, assistant marshals. Resolutions from the Fourth Ward National Democratic Club indorsing the course pursued by the Hon. E. L. Jewell, senator from the Second District, in defending the interests of the people of Louisiana and of this city; and protesting against the expulsion of Senator Sambola from the Senate and of F. C. Zacharie and Charles Stringer from the House, were read and unanimously adopted. Thirty additional members were enrolled, and the club adjourned to meet at the same place next Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Our thanks are tendered to the Washington Democratic Club, of the ninth ward, for an invitation to attend a grand procession and mass meeting, which is to take place near the barracks next Tuesday, in honor of the presentation of a banner. The meeting will be addressed by several prominent orators.

The Seymour Guides

Organized last Tuesday evening in the second ward and already numbers one hundred members. The following gentlemen are their officers: J. Baldwin Duff president; John McPhelin, vice president; Thos. C. McCall, secretary; Wm. H. Deeves, financial secretary; John S. Twomey, treasurer; Octave Lecourt, marshal; and T. N. Condon, P. H. Condon, Paul Lecourt and T. R. Medley, aids.

Mr. McCall has our thanks for his attention.

The Guides 125 strong, met last night at the corner of Magazine and Poeyfarre streets. They were addressed by Mr. J. B. Prague, president of the Second Ward Club, whose remarks were principally devoted to the urging upon every member to at once enroll himself as a member of the regular Ward Club. This was good advice on the part of Mr. Prague, and we hope it will be acted upon by every independent club in town. Their president, J. Baldwin Duff, responded in well-chosen words in behalf of the club, and pledged the compliance of every member in Mr. Prague's suggestion. The Guides then drew up in line in front of their hall, cap in hand, and, from the gallery, Miss Lu Champ decorated their flag with a beautiful wreath, accompanying the presentation with a few graceful remarks. After a response from their president, the club marched off and paraded through the principal streets. For the serenade and hearty cheers they gave the CRESCENT our thanks are due.

The Fossil Guards.

Held one of their "live" meetings last night. At it the necessary preparations were made for the reception of a banner—the second one—to be given to the club next Thursday night. The presentation is to take place at the residence of Mr. Quirk, on Erato street. Mr. H. Dupré was honored by the club with being selected to carry the new standard. Twenty enthusiastic Democrats placed their names upon the rolls and fourteen honorary members were elected. We are requested to announce to all honorary members that a meeting is called for to morrow night, at which their presence is particularly desired.

The Seymour Cadets,

A new and rapidly growing club, held a meeting last night at the Empire House, on the corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets. Their officers are A. D. Henriquez, president; Sam. Cotton, vice-president; H. C. Brown, secretary and treasurer. Last night an able address was delivered by the president, and we regret much that the pressure of other duties obliged us to hear but a portion of it. The following gentlemen were elected honorary members: John H. Carter, E. H. Wilson, J. B. Cotton, Douglas West, T. S. Collins, A. W. Bosworth, Geo. A. Fosdick, J. R. Rodgers, Captain Samuel Dowty, Richard Bond, Patrick Irwin, Dr. Thos. Nicholson.

The club meets again on Thursday night next, and on Saturday will have a turnout. There is also a negro club under the protection of the Cadets, which, we learn, is doing very well.

The Eleventh Ward Club

Met last night on the corner of Fourth and Tchoupitoulas streets. Initiatory steps were taken to divide the ward into sub-precincts, as suggested by the parish executive committee. Arrangements were also made for the construction of a wigwam, to be located on the corner of Seventh and Magazine streets, on a lot kindly offered for the purpose by Col. Race. The club meets on Thursday next on the corner of Fourth and Tchoupitoulas streets.

The Crescent Mounted Club,

One of the finest in town, met on Friday night at Eagle Hall. Mr. A. H. May, who had been elected president, was forced, Friday night, on account of lack of time, which could not be spared from business, to hand in his resignation, which the club very unwillingly accepted. Mr. Samuel Henderson, well known to our citizens, was unanimously elected to fill the vacant place, and Mr. J. M. Allen, another old resident, was selected as first vice president in place of Mr. Henderson. Some twenty seven new active members and a number of honorary ones were elected into the organization. The uniform which they adopted consists of white pantaloons, black coat, white leather belt, and a very handsome cap, red lettered in blue. The club meets again on Tuesday next, at Eagle Hall.

Innocents Democratic Club.

A large number of citizens of the Second District organized a club under the above name at the Orleans Ballroom. With but few exceptions the club is composed of Italians who have never voted before, but who are determined to take an active part in the approaching campaign and to cast their votes for the Democratic nominees, Seymour and Blair. The following gentlemen were selected officers of the club: President, Pascalis Labarre; vice presidents, Ignacio Frena, Saetano Merier, H. Percival, John Youenes; secretary, John H. Bernos; treasurer, Amilcar Roub; marshal, Oscar Blasco; assistants, Messrs. S. Grillo and A. Sparicio.

The Magnolia Club,

A youthful organization, passed up Canal street a short while after the procession of the Blair Guards had proceeded on their way up town. The Magnolians presented an imposing appearance and are a fine set of young fellows. Success to them.

The Blair Guards Junior,

Another jovial band of youthful Democrats, numbering about a hundred and fifty members, gave the CRESCENT three hearty cheers and as hearty a tiger, about 10 o'clock last night.

The Jackson Invincibles

Held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the corner of Jackson and Basin streets. The usual club business was performed. The Invincibles will rally at their club room tomorrow evening to receive the fourth ward clubs, and eminent speakers will address the assemblage.

The Frank Blair Cadets

Met last evening for the transaction of business, eighty-five members present. Arrangements were made for the club to parade Saturday evening next; also, that they hold a special meeting on Thursday evening, August 20th. The young ladies of the third ward intend presenting this club with a silk flag on some future day. A. B. Small, Esq., is president of this fine body of young men, and P. Leahy, Esq., secretary.

The Hibernia Democrats

Had a fine meeting in No. 3 Marigny Buildings last night. We regret our reporter had too much to occupy him and his confrere on Canal and Camp streets to admit of either going down to the Marigny Buildings. The CRESCENT shall have a full report of the next meeting of the Hibernias, for they deserve it.

The Eighth Ward Wide Awake Democratic Club

Paraded the different districts of the city last evening, in magnificent style. They were at least four hundred strong. They are among the most stalwart and fearless citizens of the good old Third. They were on foot, with lanterns and transparencies, and marched down Canal street with open ranks. Among them were many old friends, both before and during as well as since the war.

The Blair Knights.

Thousands of people of both sexes and every age thronged the Canal boulevard as the sun sunk beneath the western horizon yesterday. About 8 o'clock the knights were in full force, extending their mounted ranks from near the wharf down almost to the Old Levee street end of the custom house, a distance of full five hundred yards. At the head of the column were two or three carriages containing newspaper reporters, those hardy wights looking as cool and self-indulgent as any sybarite of a millionaire. The car containing the musicians was a very elaborate affair, and profusely decorated with drapery, garlands and transparencies. The signal was given about 8 o'clock by Gen. Hays to advance, which was beautifully obeyed. The route taken by the procession has already been sufficiently described. When the knights turned up Camp street, the music wagon halted in front of a United States flag which waved from the balcony of the City Hotel, and the line proceeded on until the center had reached the flag. The club then halted. The spacious verandah of the City Hotel was full of the beauty and fashion of the city. When the line was in perfect order, the Hon. Robert N. Ogden, one of the most brilliant orators of the day, addressed the gallant array beneath him, holding in his right hand a silken banner of spotless purity. We could not get near enough, on account of the crowd, to overhear the remarks of Mr. Ogden; but they must have been very stirring and appropriate, for the crowd were continually interrupting him with rapturous applause. The address was short—too short, apparently—a rare virtue in political harangues. Want of time prevented our reporter from witnessing the end of the ceremonies.

The display of the Blair Knights was an exceedingly tasteful and splendid one. There was gallant horsemanship and knightly bearing, as well as costly decorations.

The Crescent City Democratic Club

Will meet at their wigwam, corner of Jackson and Prytania streets Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in order to prepare for the reception of a banner to be presented by the ladies, on the 21st inst. A full attendance is desired.

The Blair Guards of '68

Held a meeting last evening, but our reporter was too much pressed for time; besides, which one of the members half promised to furnish a copy of the proceedings.

The Sixth Ward Democratic Club

Met last night at the corner of Johnson street and Bayou Road, for the purpose of organizing. The result will be given in Tuesday's CRESCENT.

Colored Steamboatmen's Democratic Club.

A meeting of this club was held last evening, according to announcement, at the corner of Fulton and Poydras streets. The meeting was not numerous, but an hour's notice having been served on any of the members. Smith, of Kentucky, made a sensible, manly and moderate speech.

The Liberty Guards

A colored club, under the protection of the Fossils, is, we learn, soon to be presented with a campaign banner. That is the right way to go to work.

The First Ward Club

Were occupied chiefly at their meeting last night in the discussion of the proposition made by the parish executive committee to divide the ward for the more thorough canvassing of it into sub-precincts. The idea met with favor and will probably be carried out. The regular weekly meeting of this club is on Saturday evening at Eagle Hall.

Mass Meeting in the Third Ward.

We learn that on Thursday next will be held at the corner of Claiborne and Common streets (a fine place for such an affair) a grand mass meeting of the unterrified of the Old Third. We have not yet obtained the particulars, but will post the public when we are informed.

Gretna Democratic Club.

The Democracy of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, held a meeting on Tuesday evening, August 4, at the hall of David Crockett Fire Company, in Gretna, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club for the campaign. The following officers were elected: President, P. F. V. Labarre; vice president first ward, B. McCabe; vice president second ward, James Rostrup; vice president third ward, Henry Faber; secretary, William McClune; treasurer, Peter Mentz; marshal, Clement Labarre; aids, F. D. Hatch and James Seeny.

Mr. T. P. Sherburne made a strictly political speech, to which the club listened with interest, vociferously applauding the mere mention of the names of Seymour and Blair.

The club is called the Gretna Democratic Club, and meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Executive Committee—First ward, Isaac W. Sprague; second ward, T. D. Regan; third ward, Rivierre Gardere, sixth precinct, W. B. Berthoud, of Barataria.

Committee on Resolutions—A. S. Cox, chairman, F. D. Hatch, Frank Hennings, Robert Middleton and Clement Labarre.

The following resolutions were adopted by the club:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Gretna and vicinity, favorable to the Democratic cause, hereby form an organization to be denominated the "Gretna Democratic Club."

Resolved, That the object of this association is to promote the election of Seymour and Blair and the cause of Democracy.

Resolved, That, as the Radical party is only using the colored man to betray him, we invite all persons of color to unite with us against the Radicals, and to all such we pledge our aid.

Resolved, That in this coming election we will use our utmost endeavors to secure a majority for our candidates in this parish, and to hurl from power a party that has become obnoxious.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to David Crockett Fire Company for the use of their hall.

Clubs Meeting on Monday Night.

The Blair Guards, corner of Cedar and Julia streets, at 7½ o'clock.

The fourth sub-precinct club of the Third Ward, over Hawkins's saloon, at 7½ o'clock.

German Club, at Chandler's warehouse, on Tchoupitoulas street, near the Soraparu market, at 7½ o'clock.

The Second Ward Colored Club, at No. 200 Tchoupitoulas street, 7½ o'clock.

The honorary members of the Fossil Guards, at 20 St. Charles street, at 7½ o'clock.

The colored Democratic Steamboat Club, corner of Fulton and Poydras streets, at 7 o'clock.

The Seymour Guides, corner of Poyfarre and Magazine streets, at 7½ o'clock.

The Constitution Club, 7 o'clock, at their hall on Canal street.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. R. M. Palmer, S. T. TWICHELL to JENNIE C., daughter of the late Samuel Sumner, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED:

On Friday morning at a quarter to nine o'clock, at the age of 46 years, JEAN ISIDORE ESCLAPON, native of Libourne, France, a resident of this State for the last thirty years.

On Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at 8 o'clock, JULIA BEATRICE, only daughter and eldest child of Charles T. Nash and L. Adele Dunlap, aged 21 years and 8 months.

☞ Columbus, Georgia, and Vicksburg papers please copy.

On Wednesday evening, August 12, LOUIS F. JONTE, a native of France, aged 48 years.

On the 20th July, at Folkestone, Kent, England, after a few days illness, ADÈLE LEONIDE BYRNE, aged 33, the wife of Thomas Sellar, formerly of Liverpool.

Phalon's

"PAPHIAN LOTION"

—FOR—

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

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

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

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

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

Carpet Warehouse,

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

A. BROUSSEAU & 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.

To the DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF LOUISIANA.

C. MILLER, SAILMAKER,

98 POYDRAS STREET, BET. CAMP AND MAGAZINE,

Is now prepared to furnish FLAGS of all sizes and designs for the various Democratic Clubs, at reasonable prices. All work done in the best style and guaranteed.

To Shipbuilders,

STEAMBOAT MEN AND OTHERS.

It is known that you can save from 25 to 40 per cent. on your gilt work by calling at H. M'LAUGHLIN'S GARDEN DISTRICT GILDING ESTABLISHMENT, 691 Magazine street, near corner of First. Looking Glass Plates resilvered. Every description of Frames, and regilding promptly attended to.

Shirts! Shirts! Shirts!

ARRIVING AND TO ARRIVE.

A heavy stock of ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, from the celebrated

CHAMPION SIX FOR $9,

To the finest and most expensive Shirts manufactured, at

S. N. MOODY'S

Celebrated Shirt Emporium,

CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.

Office

MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA.

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

J. M. LAPEYRE,	W. S. MOUNT,
JOHN DAVIDSON,	L. B. POTHIER,
H. ZUBESBIER,	WM. McCULLOCH,
I. N. BARKS,	C. NAVARRO,
E. F. S. HMDT,	WM. CREVEY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK IRWIN,
J. FAULFIELD,	JNO. C. SINNOTT,
GERARD SMITH,	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. FOURNIER, 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 Union and St. Charles streets, where the officers of the Association are prepared to receive applications for membership.

Continued Arrivals.

WILLIAM DAUPHIN,

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

Received this week a fine assortment of Paris BLONDES, DONA MARIA, SILK BAREGE, Frosted TULLE and CREP, and a very fine assortment of Coburg Straw and Paris BONNETS, White Marseilles HATS and GOLD BANDS.

New Goods of the latest make will be received regularly all summer.

W. DAUPHIN,
Retail Store, No. 150 Canal street.
Wholesale Rooms Po. 66 Customhouse street.
377 Broadway, 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.

The wide and unsurpassed reputation of this GIN throughout the country is too well established to require further certificates or indorsements to the planter.

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

Diseases of the Eye.

Dr. JULIUS BOMBERGER, (late Assistant to Dr. Sichel, Paris,) OCULIST, 140 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock. Clinic for Diseases of the Eye, Saturdays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Physicians and Medical Students are invited to attend the Clinic. Demonstrations with the Opthalmoscope, etc. Poor 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 his teamers 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, 50 and 52 Camp street.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Fassmann's Cotton Ties.

We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIGATOR TIES on hand, which are unsurpassed in quality of Iron, being of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed.

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

For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
61 Carondelet street.

Iron Cotton Ties.

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

H. T. BARTLETT,
General Agent, 43 Carondelet street.

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.

Caution.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

—OF—

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 these articles. All persons buying or selling either of these counterfeits knowingly will be held responsible, and such persons have sufficient notice that the article is spurious if offered to them under the market price. See circulars for means of detecting the counterfeit Yeast Powder.

PRESTON & MERRILL.

Boston, July 9, 1868.

New Orleans Postoffice.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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