The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

Democratic National 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. FERRET, 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.

PERSONAL.—We had the sincere pleasure, yesterday, of meeting our friend and excellent fellow-citizen, Patrick Irwin, Esq., on the street. Mr. Irwin has just got back from a sojourn of a few weeks in the rural districts, and returns in robust health and buoyant spirits. May his life be prolonged many years, both for his own and his friends' happiness, and for the advancement of the interests of New Orleans, which he has always had so intimately and so intelligently at heart.

When the members of the present council took their seats, reform was to be the order of the day, and an amazing amount of vigor was displayed in talking.

Among the very first things that claimed their attention was the dilapidated condition of the railing around Lafayette Square. Mr. Shields introduced a resolution providing for its repair, but it found its way to some committee, and has probably been resting in an obscure pigeon hole ever since.

Meanwhile the unsightly gap remains an eye sore to the people, and a sad commentary upon the energy of the city officials.

Cannot some patriotic alderman, burning with a desire to immortalize himself, make a rush at this matter and put it through promptly?—[Thursday Evening Picayune.

Our neighbor should be a little more careful in its statement. The contract to repair the railing around Lafayette Square has been duly adjudicated by the controller to Mr. Jno. Clark for the sum of $935, which adjudication was approved by the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Tuesday night last. Be a little more careful, neighbor. This is not the first time that you have proved a scold without cause. Be sure you are right before you turn on steam.

See Supplement.

Some weeks ago a paragraph appeared in one of our city contemporaries, stating "on good authority that E. H. Durell, judge of the United States District Court for Louisiana," had been arrested in New York, and held in confinement for several hours, at the instance of an individual in Boston, who had some reason to complain of Judge Durell in his official capacity." The paragraph went on to state that the arrest was made at the breakfast table of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Judge Durell being in company with J. P. Sullivan, Esq., a well known lawyer of that city, "who procured bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, after which the prisoner was released."

At the time of the publication of the foregoing statement, we had no doubt our contemporary had been made the unwilling and unconscious victim of a malicious misrepresentation. It was with that impression that we republished the statement in the columns of the CRESCENT, knowing that the one paper or the other would be read in New York, and the refutation made by some one of Judge Durell's friends in that city. Our expectation was not unfounded. A gentleman, in whom the most implicit reliance can be placed, writes that the paragraph in question had not the shadow of a foundation.

We trust our contemporary will make the appropriate retractation in favor of a gentleman of the high position, the learning and ability of Judge E. H. Durell.

WILSON A POOR MAN.—The New York Tribune states, as a remarkable and praiseworthy fact, that Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, began public life poor and is still poor. This is a very remarkable fact, truly, seeing that all other public men of the Radical party have managed some how to feather their own nests well, and at the public expense. But of what concern is it to the public to know that Henry Wilson is not, like Chandler, Cameron, Sprague, Washburn, Ashley, and other Radicals in Congress, a millionaire, as long as he sustains the profligate policy by which such men enrich themselves out of the people's pockets? Let Mr. Wilson be as poor as he pleases. But the people are not emulous of poverty. They want a chance to be well off; and that they can never be under the rule of Mr. Wilson's party.

Last week the Senate passed a registration bill, in which, however, the House refused to concur. A joint committee of conference was appointed, who unanimously reported in favor of the adoption of the Senate bill; accordingly the House, on Wednesday, by an almost unanimous vote, passed the Senate bill and ordered it sent to the governor for his approval. Yesterday, Morey, of Ouachita, a Radical, moved a reconsideration of the adopting vote, and that obtained, moved the substitution of the House bill for the Senate bill, adding as an excuse for the change, an additional section or two, of no real importance. The House adopted Morey's motion; so now the affair is at a dead lock, each house adhering to its own bill. Be careful, gentlemen.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual session of the Public Schools of this city commences on Monday, the 7th inst. Reference, from those interested, is requested to the advertisement in the proper column.

Go to Geo. Alcés, 185 Rampart street, for genuine and cheap cigars.

GRANT AND THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

The circumstantial exposure of the course of Stanton, Butler and Grant relative to exchange of prisoners, recently made by Mr. Robert Ould, late Confederate commissioner of exchange, has proved a terribly tough document to the Radical papers. At first they generally avoided it in the persuasion that no answer to a damaging accusation is better than a weak answer. But at length a few of them, bolder or with different views of discretion, laid hold of it with the boastful declaration that they would disarm it of all its dangerous points. But they were impaled on these very points, and they are now floundering like so many sharks with hooks in their gullets.

One of the papers which undertook this fatal task is the Springfield Republican. It is compelled to admit, in the outset, that Gen. Grant was responsible for the suffering and mortality, in 1864, among the Federal prisoners at Andersonville and Belle Isle; for official evidence, such as would be conclusive before the highest and most scrupulous tribunal, clearly shows that it was in General Grant's power to empty those prisons in full time to prevent the melancholy scenes which ensued. This he could have done in two ways—first, by accepting the Confederate propositi on to exchange man for man, paroling the excess on either side; second, by providing timely and adequate transportation for sick and wounded prisoners which the Confederate authorities offered to the United States government without equivalents in return. He also refused to notice Commissioner Ould's offer to receive surgeons, food, clothing and medicine from the federal lines to be used exclusively for the benefit of federal prisoners. His reason for this course was stated by himself, in an official letter written in the early part of 1864, thus:

On the subject of exchange I differ from Gen. Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our safety here.

For this decision of Gen. Grant, which undeniably led to the death, by starvation and sickness, of several thousand Federal prisoners—the Radical papers have said not less than thirteen thousand at Andersonville alone—the Springfield Republican advances a defense, the miserable lameness of which may be judged by the following paragraph:

It was a great responsibility that Gen. Grant then took. The decision to which he came was one that could not but be invidious, and any commander less resolute and devoted would have shrank from it. It was, and is, fully justified by the highest considerations of the case; but from the standpoint of the prisoners themselves it could hardly fail to seem cruel and unjust. There are some duties that are harsh. There are acts of high necessity that involve great sacrifices to many deserving persons. War is a cruel business at best, and sometimes even its greatest hardships have to be aggravated to secure important results.

The Republican may well say that, in coming to this decision, Gen. Grant took a great responsibility, for it was without precedent in the history of civilized nations. The act, logically followed out on both sides, would have introduced into the contest all the needless cruelties and aggravations of savage warfare. The only light in which the Republican pretends to present it for justification is that of "high necessity" as a military expedient; and it is precisely in this light that it is seen to be most atrocious. For in repudiating the cartel of exchange, an institution established by the mutual consent of civilized nations to mitigate the horrors of war, Gen. Grant assumed that the Confederate enemy would persistently adhere to the humane observance of a code which he had peremptorily discarded. His plea of "humanity to those left in the ranks" is totally fallacious, inasmuch as an equal exchange would not have changed the relative numbers of the opposing armies. The whole merit of the expedient, if it had any, could have consisted in nothing else than the calculation that the Confederate authorities would sacrifice military policy to considerations of humanity, exactly reversing the course of the federal commander; that they would, indeed, permit the Confederacy to be clogged and exhausted by an accumulation of prisoners, and exposed to fatal disaster in the field, rather than violate usages of war which the other belligerent had deliberately blown to the winds. In this Gen. Grant paid a singular tribute to the superior civilization and humanity of his enemy. But, even as an embodiment of a heartless military expediency, he had no warrant in the circumstances for deciding as he did. For the moment he revealed the purpose to treat his own prisoners as "no more than dead men," and to embarrass the Confederacy with over crowded prison camps, the Confederate authorities had a perfect right to treat their prisoners as "no more than dead men," and to disembarrass themselves in the matter of guarding and feeding prisoners in any manner which they might deem fit.

Gen. Grant, in short, when he repudiated for the purpose indicated the cartel of exchange, trampled upon the only institution of civilized warfare which guarantees mercy to captured enemies. It was tantamount to proclaiming "no quarter," and it is only strange that Andersonville did not illustrate its deadly significance to a still more terrible extent. The death of prisoners for which that unfortunate scapegoat, Wirz, was hanged, was decreed by Grant. Wirz, at the worst, was only Grant's executioner.

We have dwelt thus upon this theme, in order to present it in an aspect in which the press has generally omitted to view it, but which is by far the most important of all, whether looked at from an ethical or a merely military stand point. There can be no doubt, upon a thorough review of General Grant's conduct regarding exchange, that it shows him to have been not only ignorant of the military philosophy of the cartel of exchange, but indifferent to the humane usages of civilized warfare, and willing to return to the barbarous system of ancient times when prisoners were either killed, sold into slavery, or made to serve their captors as menials and drudges.

The editor in chief of the CRESCENT tenders his hearty thanks to the Jewell Cadets for electing him unanimously one of the honorary members. The Jewell Cadets are named after our excellent contemporary of the Bulletin, and, although just organized, number 65 members. Their headquarters are at 156 Front Levee street. They are a gallant body, and will do good service during the campaign.

WHAT WE HAVE TO EXPECT.

The senator recently elected to a seat by the Senate committee on elections, P. B. S. Pinchback, made yesterday a speech, which, we think, may be taken as an indication of how far the teachings of the Radicals have prepared the colored people for those scenes of bloody turbulence which it is the policy of the Republican party in the South at once and by any means to initiate. Pinchback said, amongst other things, that were a drop of "loyal" blood shed in this city, the negroes of New Orleans, who, though without arms, have at least torches, will lay the town in ashes! Now we do not from this utterance find any reason to apprehend a riot, or even an attempt at the wholesale incendiarism thus threatened.

The speech was but the raving of a self-deceived man, who long cajoled and deluded by men whose conduct in thus deluding and fooling is so despicable as to be below contempt, has at length put into words the thoughts which the black arts of our enemies have taught him to think. We cannot either regard Pinchback's sentiments as representative of those of all his race. Recent political demonstrations in the interior of our State have amply demonstrated that the bulk of our colored population, now fast awaking from the long sleep to which the hell-born incantations of Radicalism lulled them, are joining heart and hand with their natural friends and protectors, the whites. But as the exponent of the ideas and sentiments of the white Republicans of this State, to whom we cannot but think Pinchback's speech must be credited, that speech bears a peculiar significance. Grant said, "Let us have peace." In Tennessee his followers illustrate their leader's dictum by arming 30,000 negroes, in Arkansas by sending a force of negro troops to put down a so-called white rebellion, and in Louisiana by threatening the metropolis of the South with the torch! If this, then, is Grant's "peace," we want none of it. But, thanks be to the Almighty, November is coming.

POSTPONING REGISTRATION.

The Radical majority of the Alabama Legislature, in order to make sure of the choice of Radical electors next November for that State, not long since passed a bill providing that the electors should be appointed by the Legislature. This bill the governor vetoed. Defeated in the attempt to take the election into their own hands, and not doubting that Democratic electors would be chosen by the popular vote, they resolved that there should be no election at all, and had the hardihood to adjourn without passing the registry act required by the Constitution. They were to meet the day following the November election, a fact showing clearly it was to delay compliance with the Constitution in regard to registry until that event was passed, and the vote of the State for President and Vice President lost.

The governor, impressed with some sense of constitutional obligation, could not see this scandalous laches on the part of the Legislature without endeavoring to correct it. Accordingly, as the telegraph states, he has issued a proclamation convening that body for the purpose of passing a registry bill. But there is no certainty that it will be done—or done in time for the coming election. The governor can call the Legislature together, but he cannot compel it to legislate in obedience to the Constitution.

The shilly-shallying of the two Houses of the Louisiana Legislature on the subject of a registry bill, which they are required by the Constitution to pass at their first session, "in order to entitle" electors to vote, is well calculated to suggest a suspicion that the Radical majorities in this body desire to postpone definitive action in this matter until too late for a registration of voters to be effected before November. If they do not come to a conclusion in a few days, this suspicion will become conviction.

Letter from F. P. Blair.

A RADICAL LIE NAILED TO THE WALL.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

Col. R. A. Alston wrote to Gen Blair, enclosing a copy of the Atlanta New Era, and referred the general to the lines at the head of that paper, in which he quotes Gen. Grant as saying "Let us have peace," and Gen. Blair as saying "Let us have war." He received the following letter in reply, which will show to the people how unblushingly the Radical press persist in falsehood, to accomplish its wicked purposes of destroying this government:

FORT SAUNDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY, August 18, 1868.

Col. R. A. Alston, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—Your note in regard to the misrepresentations of the carpet-bag editor at Atlanta, received. This is the business for which he is paid, and by which he makes his living. I would not advise you or any other gentleman to notice him in any manner, except to correct, through the press, any falsehood which you may consider injurious to our cause.

I have never made any such statement as he attributes to me. On the contrary, I am for that policy which alone can give peace to the country; and although Gen. Grant says "let us have peace," he seeks to achieve it only by the military power and actual war on the principles of the government.

Yours, truly. FRANK P. BLAIR.

HOME MANUFACTORY.—Few persons are aware how large and complete a manufactory of cigars there is in this city. A visit to the establishment of Geo. Alcés's, Esq., at 185 Rampart street, will amply gratify the curious. On his extensive premises, Mr. Alcés has constant employment for 25 or 30 of the most skillful cigar makers in the world. They are all men picked from the great factories in Havana, and the ease and celerity with which they work is really wonderful. The tobacco imported in the leaf from Cuba is seasoned and prepared in Mr. Alcés's cellars—the different processes being very interesting. The cedar of which the cigar boxes are made is imported from Cuba—sawed, planed and polished in the establishment; the labels are lithographed and printed there, and in fact everything connected with the manufacture and packing of cigars is done on the premises.

We have never smoked purer or better cigars than those made by Geo. Alcés. They equal the finest that are manufactured in Havana, and the great factors of that city cannot distinguish their own cigars from those made at Alcés's.

Merchants and agents will find it greatly to their advantage to call on Mr. Alcés, for they will be surprised at the beauty, cheapness and excellence of his goods, and the extent of his business. Besides cigars, Mr. Alcés has a large supply of genuine Cuba and American leaf tobacco, which he offers at reasonable rates, and Granada ribbons for tying up bundles.

TO PLEASURE SEEKERS.—The magnificent steamer Creole will resume her regular trips to and from the watering places on Saturday. That day she will leave the railroad on arrival of the 2 P. M. cars.

WHITE WITNESSES.—The mouth of the man who purifies his teeth with Sozodont is a witness box, and every time he opens it two rows of gleaming witnesses testify to its beautifying properties.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Bad weather for the cotton pickers.

Gold closed in New York at 143¾.

Memphis is trying to get the Cairo dry-dock.

It is proposed to run canal boats by steam.

Locomotives in Mexico are named after saints.

France produces about 275,000,000 gallons of cider per annum.

Prince Napoleon sailed with his yacht into Hamburg on Monday.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, is quite sick. His disease is of a typhoid nature.

The Chinese embassy will sail for Europe on the 9th.

"Shirley Dare" confesses that she is an old maid, and ugly at that.

Young men thus dead to shame are not confined to the latitude of La Crosse or New York.

Prentice wants our law-makers executed in preference to the laws themselves.

James Tupper, formerly auditor of South Carolina, died at Summerville, recently.

Yuba Dam writes in much distress that his Mary Jane has got the Grecian bend.

The Grecian bend has been laughed out of fashion at Saratoga.

Dessicated fresh codfish is becoming an important article of commerce.

Forney is bawling for a September session. He is not likely to get it.

Gen. Grant has gone to Fon du Lac. He goes thence to Galena, where he will stay until October.

The pope, whenever he appears in public, is dressed in white.

A Brooklynite has a collection of near five thousand photographs.

John Brown accompanies Victoria on her European tour in full Highland costume.

A London vocalist announces her assumption of the name of "Menken."

The Grecian bend may be appropriately called the Back Crook.—[Ex.

Botts, says an exchange, will not attend the horse banquet in New York.

Schneider charges $2500 for the "Grande Duchesse" at a private party.

A Minnesota farmer will clear $100,000 from his last two harvests.

Fun attributes the appearance of mosquitoes in England to a gnat-mospheric change.

It has been raining for the past two days in Alabama and Georgia.

The Baptist Church edifice about a mile from Bastrop, La., was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult.

"We know a girl," says some one, "so industrious that when she has nothing else to do she knits her brow."

Beecher says every boy should know something about sewing, cooking, and the management of a house.

Mr. Quilp is afraid Mr. Burlingame will forget to show his foreign friends one style of our local institutions not mentioned as yet—the junk shops.—[Ex.

Robert Colyer preached in Boston on Sunday in favor of woman's rights. He was not sure but the office of president could be better filled by a woman than a man.

Farmers who would save themselves the trouble of going after the cows, should give them an armful of green fodder every night when they come to the milking yard.

A letter with the following superscription is held in the Waterbury post-office: "Miss Bessie T., Waterbury, Connecticut. I don't know her full name, but she is the prettiest little girl in the city."

The purblind government has just found out that many of the custom house employés have been drawing salaries without rendering public services, and that their appointments were the result of mere favoritism.

The Georgia House of Representatives, yesterday, declared, by a vote of 80 to 23, that negroes were ineligible to seats in that body, and thereby unseated twenty-five negroes claiming to belong to that body.

Mr. Duquercron, a native of New Orleans, but for the last eight or ten years a resident of Charleston, and for several years well known as the purser of the Dictator, fell in a street of Charleston recently and died.

The New York Jenkinses having properly aired "The wickedest man in New York," have now discovered and put on exhibition the "best woman in New York." She is called "Auntie," and keeps a candy stand on the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets.

DIED.—A young friend of ours named Bacon, formerly a resident of La Crosse, late of New Jersey, is dead. He borrowed five dollars of us four weeks ago, promising to return it in a week if he lived. Being a gentleman and man of his word, as he has not been near us since, of course he is dead. His age was about thirty-five, and he was a Democrat in politics.—[N. Y. Democrat.

The Cincinnati Commercial says one of its correspondents had an interview with Gen. Forrest at Memphis, on the 28th ult., and that the general informed him the Ku-Klux Klan was a fixed fact; that the organization was 40,000 strong in Tennessee, and 500,000 strong in the entire South; that he would consider the calling out of the militia of Tennessee a declaration of war, and if the war commenced there would not be a Radical left alive in the State; that he could himself call out 40,000 men in five days, etc. This story is evidently got up for the campaign. Gen. Forrest is the very last man to divulge such facts, even if he knew them, to his next friend, much less to the vagrant and pumping correspondent of a Radical paper.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE FROM A "LOIL" STAND-POINT.—A Little Rock dispatch of Monday to the Radical St. Louis Democrat says: "Governor Clayton has returned from Lewisburg. The insurrection has been quieted, the court reinstated, and business resumed. The difficulty commenced by rebels breaking up the court with an armed force and disarming Union men.

"The latter soon collected a hundred strong, and took position in a cotton-field, and whipped three hundred rebels. Several of the latter were shot and missing. Union loss none. Governor Clayton, on arriving, addressed the insurgents, ordering them to disperse. Meanwhile, the sheriff arrived with a posse three hundred strong, and quiet was restored."

UNITING LAKES HURON AND ONTARIO.—It is stated the project of uniting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario bids fair to be a reality. A late engineers have decided that the work is feasible, and that it will not cost more that $40,000,000. It was proposed to raise $20,000,000 of this in the United States and $20,000,000 in England. These loans were to be secured by a grant of 10,000,000 acres of land by the Canadian government. Mr. Frederick Capreol, of Toronto, has undertaken the financial management of the enterprise. Some time ago he succeeded in obtaining guarantees from American capitalists that they would furnish $20,000,000 if the balance should be subscribed in Europe and the land grant secured. For several months he has been in England, and it is said that his prospects of success in securing the other $20,000,000 are very satisfactory. When that is secured, it will only be necessary to obtain the land grant before work can be commenced.

Number 5

—OF—

THE CAMPAIGN CRESCENT,

OUT THIS MORNING.

Copies of this excellent Democratic Campaign Paper can be had on application at the Counting Room of the Crescent office.

George Alces,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS

—AND—

IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO,

185 RAMPART STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders for CIGARS of every quality filled promptly and with strict attention. Sells Cigars unsurpassed in Havana at surprisingly low rates. Also LEAF TOBACCO (both the finest Havana and American) of all kinds.

Has received a large supply of RIBBONS from Granada, Nos. 10 15 and 20.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

Democratic

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 3, 1868.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

At the Regular Meeting of this Committee, held at Democratic Headquarters in this city, on Wednesday, 2d inst., the following Resolutions were adopted, to which the ATTENTION OF DEMOCRATS throughout the State is respectfully invited:

Resolved, That for the purpose of filling vacancies upon the Democratic Electoral Ticket for Electors and Alternates at large and for District Electors and Alternates who may be found ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution; for the nomination of Candidates for Congress, and for the purpose of consulting together in the interests of the Democratic Party in the approaching Campaign, the Democratic Central Committee recommend that a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION to be composed of Delegates to be elected by the Democrats in the several Parishes of the State, and the several Wards of the City of New Orleans and Algiers, be held in this City on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September instant.

Resolved, That the representation in the Convention shall conform to the basis adopted for the Convention held in this city in March last, to-wit:

One vote for each 200 votes, and one vote for each fraction over 100 of the aggregate vote cast in 1860 for Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas.

It being understood that from the country parishes as many delegates may be accredited as may be desired by the parishes respectively.

Resolved, That the Democratic parish organizations in the country parishes and the Parish Committee of the city and parish of Orleans be requested to cause to be elected delegates, by parishes in the country and by wards in the city and Algiers, to the Convention aforesaid, and that all required proceedings be taken by them to insure the meeting of the Convention at the date fixed, WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1868.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

THOS. L. MACON, President.

THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

A Card.

HEADQUARTERS LIBERTY GUARDS, (COLORED.) No. 20 St. Charles street, New Orleans, September 3, 1868.

I will say to the Republican Party of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana that the Democratic Party of this city and State do not mean to fight, nor raise a fuss in the faces of ladies and children; nor fire revolvers on the broad streets of New Orleans. I agree with the gentleman that my Club and I agree with the Republican Party as far as good behavior is concerned; and that is the feeling of the whole Democracy.

Ask them what will they accomplish if they (the Republicans) create a riot in this city?

I acknowledge that I was a Republican leader in the past election; also assistant secretary of the "Lincoln Club," in the town of Gretna; but now I claim to be a Democrat, and will cast my vote for Seymour and Blair in the coming election. If I owe so much money as the Republican says I do, why not appeal to the civil authorities and have the same collected? Oh! Massachusetts, do you remember when you sold us in the South as slaves? You wish now to use us as a political tool to put you in a fat office, and tell us that you fought to free us at the same time. If we do not exercise the right of suffrage the way you want us to, you will make us worse slaves than ever by taking the right to vote away from us. You can rest assured that I and a majority of my people in this District will cast our votes for Seymour and Blair.

I remain, respectfully, yours,

NATHAN SHAW,

Vice President Liberty Guards,

No. 20 St. Charles street.

To the Public.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2, 1868.

The Democratic State Central Committee of the Democratic party, whilst appreciating and admiring the energetic spirit and zealous enthusiasm which have led to the formation of the numerous Campaign Clubs now filling the city with their glorious displays, fear that this enthusiasm and zeal need to be controlled by the necessities of the moment, and the absolute wants of the party in New Orleans and the State at large. They therefore appeal to the patriotism of the various Clubs to use economy in their expenditures, restricting all expensive displays to two or three large meetings or processions; at other times limiting their parades to comparatively inexpensive turn outs.

The State Democratic Central Committee therefore suggest that the people who sincerely desire the election of Seymour and Blair should bear in mind when called upon by the Democratic State Central, the Parish and the Finance Committees, as well as by those of the various regular Wards, that whatever funds are contributed to these Committees, are only to be applied to purposes absolutely necessary and vital to the success of the Democratic party. By order

THOS. L. MACON, President.

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

To the People

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, September 2, 1868.

The Democratic State Central Committee of the Democratic Party having been informed that unauthorized persons have collected money from the people of New Orleans, and the State of Louisiana, for the use of "Colored Clubs," it is deemed proper to give this public notice that no person is authorized to collect money for the use of the Colored Clubs unless provided with a certificate showing his authority for that special purpose, signed by the President of the Democratic State Central Committee and the Chairman of Committee on Colored Clubs, from Democratic State Central Committee, or by the President of the Parish Committee. By order

THOMAS L. MACON, President.

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

Louis Grunewald,

129.....CANAL STREET.....129

IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

At the beginning of the Business Season, I would call the attention of Music Dealers, Commission Merchants and the trade in general, to my well-assorted Stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, imported direct from the best European and American Factories, which I offer for sale Below New York Prices.

Just Arrived: A New Stock of Steinway & Son's Celebrated PIANOS; Mason & Hamlin's ORGANS. Also a supply of Fresh VIOLIN STRINGS of Superior Quality constantly on hand. BRASS INSTRUMENTS in Sets and Single Pieces DRUMS; FIFES, Etc. For sale by

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 129 Canal street.

Carpet Warehouse,

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices: CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS—BATTING—Cotton Batts, 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.

New Goods.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN,

94 and 96.....Canal Street.....94 and 96

Has just returned with a Large Stock of CORALS, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FINE JEWLERY AND SILVERWARE.

To Planters.

GRAY'S PATENT LABOR-SAVING, ANTI-FRICTION IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS,

The Most Simple, Durable and Effective ever Invented. Send for Circulars. For sale by

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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.

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NOS. 38 AND 40 ROYAL STREET,

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ROBERT MITCHELL, Of Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Cincinnati, O. JOHN R. CRAIG,

Just received ex-steamer Emma No. 3 and ship Victory, a

LARGE and WELL ASSORTED LOT OF

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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. LAFEVRE,	W. S. MOUNT,
JOHN DAVIDSON,	L. B. POTHIER,
H. ZUBERBIER,	WM. MCCULLOCH,
I. N. MARKS,	C. CAVAROC,
E. F. S. SCHMIDT,	WM. CREEVY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK IRWIN,
I. CAULFIELD,	JNO. C. SINNOTT,
GERARD STITH,	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 is located at No. 120 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row, where the officers of the Association are prepared to receive applications for membership.

New Goods.

The Finest TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of M. J. Tobias, T. F. Cooper and Sewill, in England; Appleton Tracy & Co., Barnett and Howard, in America, Jurgensen, Montandon, Nardin, Patek, etc., etc., in Europe, are arriving daily.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.'S, Corner Canal and Royal streets.

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Dr JULIUS HOMBERGER, (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.

"Southern Lands" Agency.

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

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

Continued Arrivals.

WILLIAM DAUPHIN,

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

Received this week a fine assortment of Paris BLONDES, DONNA MARIA, SILK BAREGE, Frosted TULLE and CREPE, and a very fine assortment of Osburg Straw and Paris BONNETS, White Marseilles HATS and GOLD SANDS. New Goods of the latest make will be received regularly all summer.

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Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 8001—New Orleans to Brashier, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.

Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily. Closes at 3:30 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily at 5½ P. M.

Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.

Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 8005—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 12 M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

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

Route 8008—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouachita Parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M. Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11½.

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

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

Guadaloupe, Martinique, French and Dutch Guiana, St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada—18 cents half oz., optional.

Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, English Guiana—18 cents, half oz., obligatory.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

Circular Postage

Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 8 cents each.
France 4, England 6, and Italy 12 cents each.
Russia 10, via Hamburg 8 cents each.
Sweden 13, via Hamburg 11 cents each.
Circulars are rated as book packets, 4 oz. or under.

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.

R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

H. M. Thompson,

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A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and commissions, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.

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Collections on all points promptly attended to.

References—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent.