The New Orleans Crescent.

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S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6 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. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District.....A. SAMSOLA.
Second .. ..M. B. BRADY.
Third .. ..A. C. BEARON.
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.

A NEW ATROCITY.—Resolved that not a drop of humiliation and outrage shall remain unpoured into the cup which they tender to our lips, that not an item of injury and insult shall be omitted in the long account which they are now running up with the people of this State, the so-called House of Representatives of the pretended Legislature passed yesterday yet another bill, which is calculated in its every line and word to further make the people the slaves of the miserable faction whom an inscrutable Providence has placed to rule over us. The bill provides for the setting aside of all law which has hitherto controlled the subject and puts the whole direction of the public schools of this city in the hands of a board of sixteen members, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. This move, as Carr said, will secure a board of "loyal" men. Our people know only too well what this means. The word loyal has too bitter a significance when used by the class of men who now have it most on their lips and least in their hearts, to need definition. To descant either upon the practical consequences which would flow from the enforcement of such a law by such men is unnecessary. The temper and disposition of the men who would be then in power are too well known for us to indicate any outline of their future course. Radicalism rampant and triumphant needs no index finger to point out its pathway.

We have called attention to this action not to urge resistance to its being carried out, but to once more adjure our readers by everything they hold dear, by their remembrance of the dark past and their hopes of a bright future, to be patient. Wait! The sun is now rising. The storm is lulling. The fierce conflict is nearly over. Wait! November is coming.

See Supplement.

DEATH OF THOS. H. SEYMOUR.—A dispatch from Hartford, Conn., of the 3d inst., announces the death on that day, at his residence in that city, of ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, aged sixty-one years. He died of typhus fever. The deceased, like his cousin, Horatio Seymour, was a brilliant ornament of the Democratic party, and an able and eloquent champion of its principles. He went to the length of ultra State rights doctrine, and, with rare consistency, stood out in the late war against the principle of coercion as a basis of Union. Having been member of Congress from Connecticut, he was subsequently governor of the same State, and served with great credit during President Pierce's term and most of President Buchanan's, as minister to Russia. The late ex-Governor Seymour was a brother to our esteemed fellow-citizen, William E. Seymour, of the firm of Stevens & Seymour, 76 Common street. The surviving brother has our heartfelt condolence.

Edwin L. Jewell, Esq., of the Commercial Bulletin, has issued a prospectus for a Democratic campaign paper, to be commenced on or about the 10th inst., and to be called The Evening Delta. Mr. Jewell has the necessary energy, zeal and ability to make the proposed journal a valuable auxiliary in the current political contest in behalf of conservative principles.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI FORBIDDEN.—By a correspondence between Gen. Gillem, commander of the District of Mississippi, and John D. Freeman, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Mississippi, published in the Jackson Clarion of Friday, it appears that Gen. Gillem refuses to permit Mississippi to take part in the presidential election. He says that neither the act of March 2, 1867, organizing the military district, nor any of the acts supplementary thereto, nor any existing orders, either require or authorize him to cause the election to be held. The Clarion says:

The military laws of the Radical Congress are the guide of the commanding general. He holds that they do not warrant him in ordering or permitting an election to be held. The chairman of the executive committee has made a very able argument to demonstrate that his construction of those acts is erroneous, but it is not to be presumed that the commanding general has not formed his opinion deliberately, and which will be conclusive of his own course. It is true an appeal will be made to Gen. Grant and the President, but by the revolutionary acts of Congress, the latter is deprived of his Constitutional authority as commander-in-chief, and the former, who has been arbitrarily invested with the legitimate functions of the superior officer, will, if he deigns an answer, reply that he has nothing to add to the letter of the district commander.

The Public Schools of the city will re-open to-morrow morning. We have been requested to call the attention of teachers to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of being at their posts early.

We are privately advised that Gen. Rousseau will be here about the 15th inst. His headquarters, commanding Louisiana and Arkansas, will be in New Orleans. At an early day Mississippi and Florida will be added to his district.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers Mary and Josephine.

THE DEMAGOGUE.

The meaning of the word demagogue is not necessarily odious. To propose to lead the people for the good of the people; to espouse the cause of the honest multitude of the poor, not because they are poor, but because they are defrauded and despoiled; to labor to lift up and render strong, dignified, virtuous and prosperous a depressed and wretched population, by firing them with a sense of their wrongs, by awakening them to a consciousness of their power, and by showing them how to make this power effective in their own behalf—this is a mission than which there is no purer and loftier in the whole sphere of secular ambition, and effort, and struggle. And such was the demagoguery of the two Grachi, of Hampden and Milton, and of the nobler spirits of the first French revolution. In the United States Jefferson and Jackson were demagogues in a worthy and estimable sense; and there are at this day not a few men who are demagogues in reality, and are only not so in common repute because the name is now generally employed to stigmatize a class of political agitators who endeavor to play upon the passions of the most ignorant and vicious classes of the people, from vile motives and for pernicious purposes.

This country was never so much in need of honest, earnest, manly, brave, and we may almost say reckless and fanatical, demagogues, as it is now. Few of the leaders in the anti-Radical movement at the North have yet gone to the height or the depth of their great argument. They have, in too many instances, halted, hesitated, and minced phrases, when their indictments against the Radical faction should have been as bold as the whirlwind, as hot as the thunderbolt, and as comprehensive as the whole horizon. They have struck here and struck there, at this and at that iniquity or blunder of Radical policy; and they have done so with unquestionable dexterity and force. But they have not set before the popular mind with sufficient plainness and vividness the one central and momentous fact, that Radicalism has been, from the beginning, an atrocious conspiracy against constitutional government, against the liberties of the people, and even against their enjoyment of the merest necessaries of animal comfort and well-being. Their fastidious dread of incurring the reputation of demagogical agitators has, beyond doubt, much detracted from the vehemence and effectiveness of their attacks.

Meanwhile, however, there was in the Northern press one writer who was evidently resolved to meet the devices of Radical demagoguery with the weapons of a stronger and profounder demagoguery, and to oppose, if need be, to passions stirred up by Radical oratory and journalism other passions, more wholesome in their tendency indeed, but even more ferocious, unsparing and inappeasable.

This was Mark M. Pomeroy, of the La-Crosse, (Wis.) Democrat. The immense circulation which he quickly obtained for his paper in spite of its publication in a remote Western town, while it was an event unprecedented in journalistic history, was also a political sign. His establishment in New York city of a journal of a like political tone, with a prospect of corresponding success, marks, it may be, the inauguration of a new political epoch—an epoch in which, perhaps, a terrible crisis, brought on and complicated by Radical lusts and fanaticisms, will have a terrible solution under the avenging strokes of popular frenzy.

The advent to New York of "Brick" Pomeroy, as he has been familiarly called in the West, at the head of a metropolitan organ of what may be distinguished as the positive and aggressive Democracy, produced a sensation which is not likely to subside as long as present political issues are pending. His new paper, the New York Democrat, is already a recognized political power; but precisely what sort of a power it seems greatly to puzzle the politicians of both sides to make out. There is something now and then in his phraseology that is more American than English, and more Western than nice. Some readers are likely to be revolted by what they may regard as the coarseness of his style; others by the freedom with which he attacks public men and public measures. But take away, if you please, the rough husk from his style, and you will find remaining pith and point enough to equip half-a-dozen journalists of the humdrum order. And his personal denunciation is of no ordinary character. He is not a writer to pile up abusive epithets after the frivolous manner of Horace Greeley, who is ready to call a political opponent—as he has called Horatio Seymour—"liar," "scoundrel," a "rascal deserving the cowhide," simply for holding, with regard to the public debt, to stubborn arithmetical notions which Mr. Greeley cannot argue down. When he assails his political enemies, he makes it obvious that his thoughts are as hard and as bitter as his words. If his words scorch, it is because his thoughts burn. He hates the foe with a deadly hatred, and his deadly aim is to cause the foe to be hated and pursued by the people with all the ferocity of revolutionary vengeance.

The New York Sun compares Pomeroy to Greeley, saying: "Brick, like Greeley, has the great advantage of being in earnest. He understands his own ideas. He believes in them. Indeed, he loves them with passion. This is what he means by being red-hot. It gives him a great hold upon those who sympathize with him."

Laying aside the question of earnestness, the difference between the two journalists is immeasurable. They are as far apart as manhood is from grannyhood—as the most vituperative of old fishwomen from the "bulliest boy" among the roughs who strikes out from the shoulder with an arm that is like the piston of a steam engine.

If Greeley has earnestness, the inspiration of it is very different from that of Pomeroy's. Greeley's labors as a political reformer and revolutionist have been based on a vapid sentimentalism with reference to the imaginary wrongs of the Southern negro. Pomeroy is stung with painful sympathy—stung to an unforgiving and terrible resentment—at sight of the actual wrongs inflicted by the Radical despotism which Greeley has helped along with his pseudo-philanthropy. Seeing what he sees with clear, manly eyes, the thought of it works like lightning in his blood, and he cannot be silent or still. The result is a startling political phenomenon. Though his papers habitually denounce the Radicals as Jacobins, his tone is more apt to recall the writings of Marat in his *Ami du Peuple* than that of any other journalist of the day. Thus it is that the hideous demagoguery of Radicalism has at length stirred up a counter demagoguery which is ominous of a storm of popular vengeance, the most terrible and sanguinary, perchance, since the time of the first French revolution. If the Radical politicians are wise they will take warning.

GEN. LEE'S LETTER.

Not long since Gen. Rosecrans, who is everywhere respected as a soldier and as a gentleman, was seized with a desire to visit Gen. Lee before leaving the country for Mexico, and to consult with him and other Confederate leaders, military or civil, on the political situation, and to obtain from them an expression of their views on the political questions of the day that most concern the South, and more especially to ascertain through them the opinions and feelings of the Southern whites with respect to the negroes. Hence his visit to the White Sulphur Springs and the correspondence which followed between himself and Gen. Lee, whose letter, subscribed also by Gen. Beauregard, Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Alex. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, and C. M. Conrad, of Louisiana, we publish elsewhere. Gen. Rosecrans denies that his mission was at the suggestion or in the interest of men of any political party, saying it was "one of my own conception, and was inspired by a most earnest desire for the welfare of the nation, for which I am as willing to lay down my life as any one who lives beneath our flag. No party had anything to do with it, no individual."

The reply of Gen. Lee is marked by his characteristic simplicity and dignity. He says nothing that can strike the Southern mind as new or startling, because he merely attests, in his frank adherence to truth, facts with which the Southern mind must of course be perfectly familiar. Nevertheless, as these facts have been persistently denied, for base partisan purposes, by our enemies, his testimony will doubtless go far in persuading even the Northern Radicals to take juster views of our position, and of our ideas and sentiments regarding negroes and negro suffrage, than they have heretofore done. The Radical papers will, of course, try to disparage the letter. But it will defy their criticism, and will exercise a moral influence which the universal faith of the people North and South have in Gen. Lee's veracity and intelligence, and their universal recognition of him as the highest exponent of average Southern thought and temper, will render irresistible.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The telegraph one day last week brought us the intelligence that "John Bright, in a letter accepting the Birmingham nomination, says that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution of the country." We do not call attention to this as an utterance remarkable in the fact of its coming from John Bright, the chief of the Liberal party in England, and as being, as such, an expression of one of those principles the steady advancement of which, during late years, has made every friend of liberty and progress rejoice; but simply take it as one example of sentiments now daily uttered in England, which a century since would have been deemed treasonable in the highest degree. Yes, England is at length waking from her lethargy of centuries. With a singular fatuity, she has advanced step by step in the march of civilization; but has as steadily left one blot upon her fair fame, one series of impolitic, unjust and oppressive laws upon her statute books. The military government of Ireland and the miserable condition of the people there growing out of that government, were the necessary concomitants of the endeavor to force upon a whole people a religion distasteful to them originally because of its variance with their long established ideas and rendered more obnoxious by the manner in which its votaries tried to obtain converts; and this desire and endeavor to make a newly conquered people conform to the religion of their conquerors, as an indispensable element of loyalty, arose from those provisions in the British Constitution which bound church and state so closely together that not to belong to the one was to be a traitor to the other. Taking their cue from the fierce fanaticism of Spain, so well illustrated to them by Mary their queen and Philip her husband, the legislators of England, when once more ruled by a princess of their own faith, sought by the very means which, in others they had so execrated, to make that faith universal and perpetual in the British Isles. How well such legislation succeeded is to-day demonstrated by the persistent adherence of the population of Ireland to the faith of their fathers, by the existence in Scotland of the Free Kirk, by the rapid growth of Methodism in England, and by the boldly avowed sentiments of such leaders in British politics as John Bright, that a further forced union of church and state in Ireland will weaken both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution of the country—and we think so too. But we wish Mr. Bright had gone further and included England in his assertion. If he had, our indorsement of him would have been the heartier. That the mass of Englishmen are attached to their church we think is beyond doubt, but it must even to them prove a never-failing source of irritation to think how often the vows which they solemnly and earnestly take, are by others assumed legally and carelessly as a way to power and a means of advancement. With a Jew for prime minister, and with the record of many an infidel having occupied as high a position, it is high time that England should wake to the absurdity of a longer forced union of those which God has already divorced. Piety can never be created by test oaths, nor attachment to a church by inflicting penalties for non-attendance on it. The early history of Christianity we think fully demonstrated the futility of force as a means of obtaining conformation with any faith having no other claims upon the mind and heart.

The editor of the CRESCENT makes his acknowledgment to the Frank Blair Guards, Jr., the Steedman Guards and the Franklin Rangers for the compliment of an honorary membership in their patriotic organizations.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—The September number of this useful periodical is before us. We understand that it was expressly delayed a few days in order that it might be issued with the excellent annual market report for this city, which it contains. This is an extra feature that renders the present number more than usually valuable to the commercial community for the purpose of future reference.

ELECTORAL TICKET OF LOUISIANA.

The Natchitoches Times is severe, and not without reason, upon the New Orleans press, for their silence with regard to the revisal of the Democratic Electoral Ticket of Louisiana.

A convention, we notice, has been called in some of the Northwestern parishes, to meet at Bastrop, Morehouse parish, on the 3d of October next, in order to nominate a candidate to Congress from the Fifth Representative District. This was determined upon in those parishes no doubt before the action of the State Central Committee, at its meeting held on the 2d inst., had been made known throughout the State. That meeting passed resolutions calling for the assembling of a State Convention in this city on the 30th of the present month, for the important purpose of filling vacancies upon the electoral ticket for electors and alternates at large, as well as for district electors and alternates who may be found ineligible under the fourteenth amendment.

This State Convention will also have to nominate candidates for Congress, and consult with regard to the general interests of the Democratic party throughout the State.

The representation in the convention must 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.

The Democratic parish organizations in the country parishes and the parish committee of the city and parish of Orleans are 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 to use their utmost exertions to insure the meeting of the convention at the date fixed, Wednesday, 30th September, 1868.

Under this plain statement, there is no reason why a full force of delegates should not be sent hither on or before the 30th inst., from every district in the State.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The education of our youth is now a subject of vital importance to us of the South. Our fields desolated by four long cruel years of bloody warfare, and since the return of peace our every energy paralyzed by a constant succession of governments—now a civil and now a military—now a governor and now a district commander—that with nothing settled our people have hardly dared look further than the day, leaving all thoughts of the morrow for the morrow's coming. But now that there is ahead of us some prospect of stability—that there is a hope that a period of rest and tranquility is at hand, it behooves us to give that attention to the arts of peace which at war's grim advent we hastened to withhold. Hence it is that the subject of education now becomes so important—our people, fully realizing that the era of the supremacy of mind is about to dawn, are anxious that their children shall receive that preparation which will enable them on their entrance into life to assume a position worthy themselves and their country. Nay, the peerless soldier, Lee, deemed that when his sword was sheathed he could no better benefit his loved South than to devote himself to the training of her youth.

Knowing, then, this wide-spread want among our people, it is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to an institution which offers to them every facility which they now so anxiously desire. Columbian College, near Washington, D. C., is an institution which is worthy of more than a passing notice from every friend of learning, and every well wisher of the youth of our country. Founded as it was in accordance with the suggestion of Washington, that a college at the federal capital would tend to the "assimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our countrymen by the common education of a portion of its youth from every quarter;" and proving, as its existence has done, the wisdom of this prediction, the college now demands the notice and patronage of Southern youth, who, expecting, as they do, to live hereafter in one of the States of the Federal Union, should endeavor to cultivate those relations with the future governing men of the North and West as will tend, when this generation shall have passed away, to the drawing tighter and tighter those bonds of mutual interest which are destined to bind the various sections together. The facilities, too, offered to the students of this college are unequaled by any other in the land. They can hear the debates in Congress, and these, after the 4th March next, will be worthy of attention; they can listen to arguments before the Supreme Court, that assemblage of the best law intellect in the land; they can attend the lectures of eminent scholars who naturally seek the capital of a country; they have access to all the immense scientific and other collections which are accumulated at the seat of government. In addition to these advantages peculiar to itself, Columbian College offers to young men, through its corps of able professors, its fine library and extensive apparatus, its thorough preparatory course and its healthy location—facilities certainly as great as those of any other college in the country.

These few remarks have been dictated solely by the desire on our part to respond in some degree to that thirst for information about educational institutions which is now so general. Columbian College is one of the best of those institutions, and that is the reason we have here mentioned it. And let us add that it is our earnest hope and expectation that, ere long, in the prosperity which now seems likely soon to bless our loved South, we shall chronicle the rise of many another such an institution of learning and humanity as Columbian College.

The Fossil Guards were out last night at the "wee sma' hours," in gallant and jovial style, and we acknowledge the compliment of one of their rousing cheers. Keep heart, boys, and a firm step, and it will all be right in the morning—next November.

The Crescent City Yacht Club are to hold an important meeting to-morrow, Monday evening over Hawkins's Saloon. Full attendance is expected.

The Monroe Telegraph says Hon. John Ray is the owner of most of the town property of Rayville, the expected seat of justice of the proposed parish of Richland.

We see it announced that Lieut. Gov. Jones, of Texas, Democratic elector, is out in favor of universal suffrage, and asks whether he shall retire from the ticket.

DIED.

On the 25th August, at the residence of Col. Jamieson, Anderson county, Texas, JOHN A. ADAMS, son of Commodore H. A. Adams, United States Navy. He was a soldier of the Confederate Army, a member of the Louisiana Guard Artillery, among the first troops for Virginia, and remained so until the surrender.

Saturday afternoon, twenty minutes past 6 o'clock JAS. TINO M. THILDE, daughter of Elizabeth and the late Justine DuPont.

San Francisco, Cal., New York papers will please copy. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 746 Camp street.

A Card.

HEADQUARTERS STEEDMAN GUARDS, New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1868.

At a regular meeting of this Club, held on the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club are due and are hereby tendered to the ladies for two beautiful wreaths presented by them to this Club on Saturday evening, August 29, 1868, previous to our joining in the procession of that evening; be it further

Resolved, That in Mrs. A. GILESPIE and the ladies of her establishment, as so Miss MARY JANE FARRELL, we recognize true daughters of our dear sunny South who are at all times ready to encourage by their fair smiles of approbation and true patriotic deeds any movement that may tend to better our now deplorable condition; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted to the above named ladies and that they be published in the New Orleans CRESCENT and Times.

F. SCHNEIDER,
D. McCARTY,
E. REYNOLDS,
D. O. C. BRADY,
Committee.

Now! Now!! Now!!!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
THE BALANCE OF SUMMER STOCK
WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES
ASTONISHINGLY LOW,
—AT—
S. N. MOODY'S,
Champion Shirt and Men's Furnishing Goods Emporium,
Corner Canal and Royal streets.

Agency for

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

We have received a full supply of PIPE and FITTINGS, both Plain and Galvanized, and shall continue to sell at manufacturers' prices.

We have also a good supply of SHELF HARDWARE, SHEET, BOILER, BAR and ROD IRON, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, and all kinds of RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT and MECHANICS' SUPPLIES, which we will sell as low as any house in the South.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,
Corner of Common and Fulton streets.

At the Opening

OF THE FALL TRADE

People will do well to remember McLAUGHLIN'S GARDEN DISTRICT GILDING ESTABLISHMENT, 691 Magazine street, near the corner of First. Regilding and Resilvering promptly attended to. Square and Oval Picture and Portrait Frames made at short notice. Postoffice box 1833.

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," 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.

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.

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.

Housekeepers

Will find at our old stand, 19 Camp street, all descriptions of House Furnishing Goods, Fine Cutlery, Plated Ware, Fine Cut and Plain Glassware; French China, Plain and Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets; Stone China, Plain and Fancy Toilet Ware.

SAM'L E. MOORE & CO.

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

W. DAUPHIN,
Retail Store, No. 150 Canal street.
Wholesale Rooms 1 to 66 Customhouse street.
377 Broadway, New York.

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.

"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.

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 requisite 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.

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. ZUBERBIER, WM. McGILCHRIST,
I. N. MARKS, C. CAVAROC,
E. F. SCHMIDT, WM. CASEVY,
W. COOPER, THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE, ANTHONY SAMSOLA,
DAVID McCORD, PATRICK IRWIN,
L. CAULFIELD, 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 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 Spear, in England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Herbert and Howard, in America, Jurgensen, Moutandon, Nardin, Patek, etc., etc., in Europe, are arriving daily at

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

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New Orleans Postoffice.

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 5:30 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 1 P. 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—15 cents half oz., optional.

Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, English Guiana—15 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.

Diseases of the Eye.

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.

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

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