

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

Democratic National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

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

Electors for the State at Large: GOVERNOR R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.

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

District Electors: First Congressional District, A. SAMBOLA.

ALTERNATES: First Congressional District, T. P. SHELBURNE.

PROCESSION. One negro club last night was adorned with oil-cloth capes. We suppose they were donned in view of the pluvius state of the atmosphere when the procession began.

Some of the clubs "toted" spades. A good idea this, and a thing which colored men should "tote" more than they have of late years.

One transparency carried by a negro club bore the inscription, "We Want the Carpet-baggers." This is a mistake—the carpet-baggers want them.

Many transparencies bore the words, "In Union there is Strength." If by "Union" the Reds mean the procession, there was certainly strength enough.

The identical one-legged veteran who has at the North so often been copied at the idea of Seymour's nomination, was out in the procession. He was supported by two other veterans.

One transparency bore the words, "Old John Brown," and on the reverse, "Red Hot." Just so—in our opinion old John Brown is red hot about this time.

One negro marshal, in his glorious enthusiasm, shouted in honor of the Colfax Guards: "Hurrah for the Coal-black Guards." "Coal black" is good and highly appropriate.

One club got off a delicate piece of irony by inscribing on a transparency, "Grant and Colfax," and beneath, "Truth and Honesty." This satire on themselves should be stopped by the Radical leaders.

As a specimen of the animus of the participants in the parade, and of the exalted ideas of virtue used by them, many clubs shouted, "Hurrah for Butler, who stole the silver spoons."

A lot of black "Boys in Blue" were out. They looked black and blue, very out.

A striking feature in the turn out was the plentiful scarcity of national colors. In view of the intense and ardent protestations of undying devotion to the said colors so often made by the Radical Republican Revolutionary party, we are constrained to ask, with the immortal Artemus, "Why is this?"

As the procession passed the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, a gentleman in the crowd asked of one of the colored marshals what his name was. "Jim Jackson, sah," said the dandy, proudly straightening himself in his saddle. "Jim Jackson?" said the bystander, "Jim Jackson? why I knew you when you were in the Parish Prison." The effect of this remark was electrical—the crowd burst into peals of laughter, joined in by the whole club with a hearty zest, whose officer was thus saluted, while the victim, borne off by the procession, could only turn around and look at his tormentor.

The Knights was a very appropriate name for the twilight colored caricatures of horse-men who last evening, unflinching by torches, made the streets of our city assume a funeral blackness.

Many were the umbrellas, principally cotton, which were last night carried in the procession.

One enthusiastic colored voter last night actually had the temerity to shout "three cheers for peace." We are happy, for the honor of the Radical party, to be able to say that this un-Republican and Democratic sentiment was at once rebuked by the utter refusal of any man to respond to the shout.

One of the most terrible and horrifying pieces of intelligence which it has ever been our duty as journalists to record is that contained in our news from South America. Imagination stands aghast at the extent and swiftness of the dreadful calamity which has befallen the people of the States of Peru and Ecuador—a calamity unequalled by one of its kind since the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, when 60,000 persons were believed to have perished in the short space of six minutes. The next terrible disaster of the kind occurred in 1812 at Caracas, which city, together with 12,000 of its inhabitants, was entirely destroyed. In 1857 an earthquake in the kingdom of Naples destroyed a large number of lives, variously estimated at 22,000 to 40,000. A work published by Prof. Mallet, of the Alabama University, in 1858 compiles a catalogue of nearly 6000 earthquakes, of which the most disastrous was one in the year 526, at Antioch, in Syria, when, according to Gibbon, 250,000 persons are said to have perished.

MAINE.

The election to take place in Maine, on Monday next, is regarded with great interest throughout the country. It will certainly be vigorously contested. Each party will do its best. The Republicans to maintain, and if possible, augment their numerical preponderance. The Democrats to reduce the large majorities by which, for the last twelve years, they have almost invariably been beaten. Taking this as a point of view, the result is extremely doubtful. Of course the Republicans will carry the State. This point is conceded in advance. It is not, therefore, in the expectation of positive success that the Democrats have made so energetic a canvass; that they have made almost every town in the State the scene of a mass meeting; that they have invited and obtained the co-operation of many of the ablest Democrats from other States. The fact that these strenuous exertions have been made without any reasonable prospect of carrying the State—without any certainty of even seriously diminishing the Republican majority, shows the activity, the zeal and the devotion of the Democracy.

Maine was formerly one of the surest Democratic States. Except when swept by the opposition hurricane of 1840, it never, until 1856, voted against the Democratic party, and upon this substratum of Democratic feeling is built the only hope of making any serious impression on the Republican strength. In 1856 the State turned over to the Republicans, and has gone for that party regularly every year since. In the September election of '56 Hamlin was elected governor by 19,000 majority, and this astounding result induced the Herald to predict the election of Fremont. Yet, in October, both Pennsylvania and Indiana went Democratic, as, likewise, did Illinois in November. The Republican majority since that time has been about 19,000 in well-contested elections, except in '66, when it rose to nearly 28,000. Last year it was only 11,000, showing an apparent Democratic gain of 17,000. This gain, however, was more specious than real, as will be seen from the following comparison of returns for '64, '66 and '67:

Table with 3 columns: Dem., Rep., Maj. 1864: Dem. 48,988, Rep. 67,462, Maj. 20,474. 1866: Dem. 41,947, Rep. 69,637, Maj. 27,690. 1867: Dem. 45,614, Rep. 57,462, Maj. 11,818.

It will be seen that the total vote was 114,450 in '64; 111,684 in '66, and 103,106 in '67. In '66 the Republican vote was greater than the real Radical strength, and in '67 it was much less. The Democratic vote last year was nearly full, but 11,000 voters who may be supposed to have been Republicans, staid at home. These will nearly all come out to-morrow, and for the larger proportion of them, it is likely, support the Republican ticket. If the Democrats get half of them, they will gain handsomely on the vote of '64 and yet very little on the vote of last year. We may look, however, for a handsome increase in the Democratic vote, and we should not be surprised to see it reach 52,000 or 53,000; but even this could leave a Radical majority of about 15,000. We caution our friends to prepare for some such result as this; and we assure them that such a result would, properly considered, be very encouraging instead of depressing in its influences. On the other hand, the noble, earnest work of the Democracy may possibly be rewarded by a nearer approach to a victory. The effect of the financial question on the industrial population of Maine ought to be very great; but we have no means of estimating its extent at present. In two days we shall know the result, and, till then we can afford to anticipate nothing more than a good fight, and a perceptible reduction of the Republican majority from the figures of 1864.

THE UNION CONSERVATIVE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CLUB.

On the ninth instant there was organized in this city a political club under the designation forming the heading of this article. It is not, by any means, an extraordinary affair, that the soldiers and sailors of the United States, who offered their exertions and their very lives to support the Union and the Constitution as they stood when the late war commenced, should at this date volunteer to support by every means in their control, the institutions for the preservation of which they offered so noble a sacrifice. Throughout the whole land there is not a State, nor a township, which does not contain its due proportion of gallant men who are unwilling to admit that they fought through the war upon false pretences; who are loth to permit the object of their sacrifices and efforts to be entirely thrown away to accomplish the desires of the carpet-bag heroes, who have followed in their wake, like true camp-followers as they are, to pick up the profitable debris of the conflict. Those who opposed these men, who still adhere to the ideas which impelled them to the field of battle, can respect them. They have known no shadow of turning since they first took up arms in defense of an idea—the unity of the nation and universal respect for the national Constitution. To-day they see all the objects for which they fought imperilled. They witness, with vexation and mortification, such as pass the limits of expression, so willful a disregard, on the part of Congress and the leaders of the Republican party, of the motives which led to the overthrow of the attempt to establish the independence of the Confederate States, that it is impossible for them to maintain silence. Accordingly they have spoken, in terms sufficiently explicit, wherever they have met to consider the issues of the hour. The soldiers and sailors who volunteered to preserve the Union, did not offer themselves as tame and docile instruments of the party that now controls Congress, and that desires to perpetuate its control over the fortunes and the public purse of the country. They now see the fruits of their sacrifice attempted to be stolen away by a horde of miscreants with whom they have never held any companionship, and for whom their only feelings are those of unbounded contempt. How could they oppose the manly impulse to resist their evil machinations, by exposing them to the world, and by declaring that they would have neither lot nor part in them? All over the country they are disavowing any sympathy for the abominable measures of Congress, inaugurated for the express purpose of putting the citizens of the Southern States in abject dependence upon the will and pleasure of the needy adventurers who have hastened hither, after the smoke of battle has been carried away, to fatten upon the decaying fruits of our late terrible convulsion. At no point could they more properly make such a manifestation than in

A FUTURE PROVINCE OF CHINA.

It is a painful but unavoidable conclusion that, under the Grantian theory of war, the United States must become a province of China. There is but one defense, possessing the least appearance of decency, which the admirers of Gen. Grant bring forward on behalf of his policy in refusing to exchange prisoners and in hurrying his columns, at whatever sacrifice of life, against the deadly edge of Lee's front. It is that which supposes this policy to have been founded in a rigorous comparison of numbers. Gen. Grant, it is argued, derived his first strategical inspiration in the late war from the fact, imparted to him by Rawlins, or some other friend of a statistical turn of mind, that the federal government was, numerically, about four times stronger than the Confederacy. Assuming, as he reasonably could assume, that the same proportion would be maintained on the average between the opposing forces in the field, he concluded that it would be a winning game to fight on the rule of giving three men for one. To carry out this plan with mathematical exactitude, it was necessary that prisoners should be counted only as dead men. Hence the remark to that effect in the celebrated letter to Gen. Hitchcock, which doomed to death, according to the testimony of Gen. Grant's own friends, fifteen or twenty thousand federal soldiers captured by the Confederate armies.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

We publish in this morning's CRESCENT the registration law as recently passed by the Legislature. We commend it to the attention of our readers, because every person desiring to vote at the next election will be subject to its provisions, and be compelled to take one or other of the affidavits which it prescribes. The large majority of applicants will have to make an affidavit, the form of which is given in the law, and which we reproduce here: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am twenty-one years of age, was born (or naturalized, as the case may be), in the United States, and am subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and have been a resident of the State of Louisiana since the day of _____, and a resident of this parish since the day of _____, and that I am not disfranchised for any of the causes stated in the first paragraph of article twenty-nine of the Constitution of this State. And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I did not hold any office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled 'the Confederate States of America,' that I never registered myself as an officer or soldier in the army of the late rebellion, and that I never acted as a leader of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; that I never, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; that I never voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State.

The disfranchisement referred to in the first paragraph of the above affidavit, are those worked by interdiction, or by conviction of any felonious offense. The last paragraph is dispensed with in the case of persons who file a certificate of recontamination with the secretary of state, and have the same published in the official journal.

Those who desire to relieve themselves under the proviso of Art. 99 of the Constitution may do so by making and subscribing the following affidavit: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I 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.

Behind this affidavit, or behind the certificate filed with the secretary of state, the supervisors, or registrars, are not permitted to inquire. As to all other affidavits—that is to say those which establish the general right of the voter to register—the registrars are invested with quasi judicial functions. They may refuse registration in spite of such affidavits at their own discretion, provided they can show, by other testimony, that he is not qualified; but they are not invested with the right of cross-examining the applicant himself. This point should be carefully considered by the registrars on the one hand, and by citizens on the other—the affidavit of the applicant can be invalidated only by testimony; that testimony must be given by other persons; and the registrars have no right to cross-examine the applicant. Nevertheless this power is a dangerous implement in the hands of violent or unprincipled partisans. It may be used in such a manner as seriously to embarrass the voter, and may be so abused as to effect a practical suppression of the voice of the majority. We trust, for the benefit of all parties, that the registrars will not lend themselves to any such projects. Those of our people who are qualified under the Constitution are determined to vote at this election if possible, and it will be difficult to prevent them from securing and maintaining their rights.

In the sweepstakes for the Washington plate to be run over the United States course on November 3d, 1868, the backers of the horse Gen. Grant, have, we are told, entered him as "aged." Well, that is right, Grant is aged, and before the race is over will we think be dam-aged.

One of the most amusing political caricatures it has yet been our fortune to behold, is a small photograph of the freedman's bureau. It represents a bureau, adorned with various modern statuettes and vignettes of its authors and its beneficiaries. The following description, which is annexed to it, will best tell its peculiarities: "Figures on top, carved from black oak, representing an extinct race of slaves, the uppermost one the celebrated Black-Bill; female figures holding the light of other days, and dishes for extracts (from acts of Congress) glass supported by these handstrong females; top of black marble; drawers of African or other scented wood; locks of copper cents; knobs wooden heads, (portraits of Beecher, Brownlow, Stevens and Sumner.) Figures on either side more modern copies from citizens of some distinction, ornament below representing, 'in Union there is strength;' frame supported by a crow and dove; the whole affair being very massive, is supported by strong feet, strengthened by 'tax.' Those who, from the above sketch, which gives but a tolerable fair idea of the salient fruits of the picture, would wish to procure a copy, can do so from Mr. A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

We are rejoiced to learn that Rev. W. H. Platt, of Louisville, an eloquent preacher and a poet of no mean abilities, is now in our city. He will be remembered by many of our young men as having officiated during the war in the Episcopal Church at Petersburg, during the siege of that town. Since the war Mr. Platt has resided in Louisville. At one time, about a year ago, he was expected to have taken charge of Christ Church, as its assistant rector, but the affair was never accomplished. He will preach, we understand, this morning at Trinity Church, on Jackson street. It has never been our good fortune to hear Mr. Platt, though, from a perusal of his poems, we acknowledge the Almighty has endowed him with no common genius. We trust that his stay in our city will be a very pleasant one.

THE RETURN OF A FALLEN DESPOT.

One of the sublimest of eulogies was uttered with the dying breath of one of the meaneast of the Roman emperors. Tacitus relates that when Vitellius, after his fall, was staggering under the blows and imprecations of the mob, he replied to a tribune who taunted him with his misery, "Nevertheless I have been your emperor." If he was so vile and detestable a wretch, what was to be thought of the people who had accepted him as their ruler, who had paid him honors only a little lower than those accorded to the gods, and with whom his edicts had been as unquestioned and potent as the nod of Jove himself?

There is something in this historical example that comes home with terrible significance to the case of the American people in relation to the rule which has been over them for the past several years. However indignantly they may repudiate this rule hereafter, history will adjudge them to have been partners in its shame. The whole combination of knaves and fanatics who have been harrrying, plundering and ruining the country, are destined doubtless to fall from their opprobrious eminence and sound the lowest depths of popular execration and contempt. But in that event may they not all retort upon the people, as Vitellius retorted upon the insulting tribune: "Nevertheless, we have been your rulers. We have done our will with your laws, with your government, with your money, with your very bodies in war or peace, and for years you were zealous and proud to do our bidding. You bowed down to lit us to supreme authority, as an elephant kneels to let his puny rider mount. Had you not been self-abused, we had not been exalted. If we have been architects of the country's ruin, you have furnished us with the implements and the materials for the work. Foolish, blind, impious, mad, profligate and reckless as our rule may have been, what is it in all these aspects but a reflection of your own image?"

The Roman tribune had no answer for the overwhelming retort of Vitellius. Are the American people any better prepared to meet a like retort from their fallen despots? The sequel showed that the Roman mob, willing to change tyrants, was incapable of destroying tyranny. What will the sequel show in the case of the American people? They have it in their power not only to hurl from power their present detestable rulers, but to drive despotism to its last covert and extirpate it from the land. Will they do so?

MARRIED: By the Rev. Father Gellan, on September 10, 1868, at the residence of Hon. B. S. Harrison, uncle of the bride, JOHN H. REBER, Esq., to Miss MARY R., daughter of the late Judge J. J. Mitchell and Kanice S. Harrison, all of New Orleans, La. No. 94.

DIED: On the 8th of September, in the parish of Assumption, by the Rev. Father J. Bouchet, (curse priest) Mr. J. H. BARDY to Miss MARY STELLA BOURBOIS. No. 40.

DIED: On Saturday September 12, 1868, CORNELIA CALMERA, in her eightieth year, eldest daughter of Wm. C. and Cornelia Calméra, of New Orleans, La. No. 119 Prynian street.

On the 24th August, at the residence of Col. Jamison, Anderson county, Texas, AGNES A. ADA, daughter of the late H. A. ADA, United States Army. 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.

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION. BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all BRUITS, TONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH BLIGHTS, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming.

Rice Bros. & Co. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK. 88 and 90 Camp Street.

Magazine Street. 565 NEW ORLEANS.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, NAILS, GUNS, CAST-IRON, BUILDERS' MATERIAL. COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

PLAIN TIN AND JAPAN WARE. Sole Agents for the CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Mixed Green and Black Tea. \$1.25 - FINEST \$1.50.

New Carpets and Oil Cloths. ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal Street, opposite Christ Church.

At the Opening OF THE FALL TRADE. People will do well to remember McLAUGHLIN'S GARDEN DISTRICT BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT, 91 Magazine Street.

Carpet Warehouse. CHARTERED STREET. A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, office at 107 Poydras Street.

Democratic

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 1, 1868. CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION. At the Regular Meeting of this Committee, held at Democratic Headquarters in this City, on Wednesday, 1st inst., the following Resolutions were adopted, to which ATTENTION OF DEMOCRATS throughout the State: 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 appointment 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 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 1867 for Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas.

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee of the country parishes and the Parish Committees of the city and parish of Orleans be requested to call on the 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 on the date fixed, WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1868.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee. THOS. L. MACON, President. THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

George H. Rice, MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS. IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO, 188 RAMPART STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Louis Gruenewald, 129 CANAL STREET. IMPORTER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Continued Arrivals. WILLIAM DAUPHIN, 150 CANAL STREET. RECEIVED THIS WEEK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS BLENDER, DOSSA, HAZIA, MILK BARK, FROSTED TULLE and CRIP, and a very fine assortment of Colored and Plain BRUSHES, White Washes, BATH and GOLD SANDS.

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. LAPORTE, JOHN DAVIDSON, W. S. MOORE, W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., J. W. COOPER, L. N. WARRON, C. G. VAUGHAN, W. COOPER, THE O'BRIEN, W. S. PIKE, DANIEL BOURBON, ANTHONY S. MULLA, J. CALFIELD, GERALD STEEL, J. O. RINNOTT, W. C. NICHOLS.

New Goods. The First TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of E. J. Tilton, T. F. Cooper and Spear, in England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Boston, and Howard, in America; Jurgensen, Montadon, Nestlin, Fath, etc., etc., in Europe, are arriving daily.

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