

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

G. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

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.

ALTERNATES: JAMES J. FREDET, of Jefferson.

JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors: First Congressional District, A. SAMBOLA.

Second, M. B. BRADY.

Third, J. H. KENNARD.

Fourth, W. F. BLACKMAN.

Fifth, J. H. BRIGHAM.

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

Second, GEO. W. RACE.

Third, J. H. KENNARD.

Fourth, E. N. COLLUM.

Fifth, J. H. BRIGHAM.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.—Gen. Rousseau left Louisville on Saturday evening last at half-past six, and arrived here by the Jackson railroad yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

He will assume command of the Department of Louisiana to-day, composed of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

Gen. Buchanan will continue in command of the District of Louisiana.

Gen. Rousseau proposes visiting Arkansas in a few days on a tour of inspection.

The staff of the general have not yet arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL WEEKLY REVIEW.—Messrs. A. Lutton & Co. propose shortly to publish, with this title, a weekly bulletin treating on finances, stocks, and mercantile matters in general.

The sheet will be similar to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, of New York, and contain intelligence useful to every branch of trade.

Messrs. Lutton & Co., in this project, are providing our mercantile community with a paper that has long been needed.

It is not true that the dispositions made by General Buchanan on Saturday night, to aid in preserving the peace of the city were inspired by orders from Washington.

On the contrary, they were determined on before any telegram had been received from the secretary of war.

Gen. Buchanan did not alter his arrangements in any way in consequence of the instructions referred to.

He answered the message from the war department by stating his intentions and his arrangements, and these were approved by the department.

We understand that the rectorship of Trinity Church has been offered to the Rev. Mr. Platt.

It is to be hoped that this eminent divine will be able to give a favorable response to the call.

Nine new Democratic papers have been started in Wisconsin since the nomination of Grant.

Among them are two Radical papers, which have abandoned Grant and Colfax and come out for Seymour and Blair.

Two of the new papers are Norwegian and one is German.

The converts are the Ripon Representative and the Columbus Transcript.

Senator Doolittle thinks that Wisconsin is safe for Seymour.

The members of the police force justly complain that they are not paid their salaries; but they should consider that all other city employees are in the same situation.

Nobody is paid, simply because the city has no money; or rather it would do a vast deal of good; or rather it would do a vast deal of harm, and at present no other funds find their way into the city treasury.

Hard as the case is the creditors of the city ought to know that it is no fault of any branch of her present municipal government.

The embarrassments under which we labor are the growth of a long period of extravagance and maladministration.

The council has had no means to avert or even to remedy them.

All that can be done is to await until the new loan is negotiated, and then, we presume there will be some relief.

We know that it does not alleviate the distress of the city's creditors to be told that the municipal government is not in fault; but a knowledge of this fact should relieve the council and other city authorities from blame.

It is idle to denounce them for evils which they have not created, and which, thus far, they have been unable to remedy.

Democrats of the third ward will find it to their advantage to consult the column of political advertisements in the CRESCENT this morning.

They will find a call for a meeting this evening, at headquarters of the Central Club, 103 St. Charles street, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—We were favored with a call yesterday from Francis Marschalk, Esq., the editor and proprietor of one of the liveliest, staunchest and ablest papers in Mississippi, the Port Gibson Standard.

No journal in our sister State has battled more fearlessly or more effectively against the outrageous encroachments of Radicalism.

Mr. Marschalk's paper is a valuable vehicle for our advertising public, and a readable, original and excellent journal.

We heartily commend them both to our fellow-citizens.

A NEW EVENING JOURNAL.—The Evening Delta, published by the Hon. E. L. Jewell, made its first appearance yesterday afternoon.

It is very handsomely printed and bears the stamp of ability, scholarship and care in its editorials, its reporter's column and its selections.

The Delta is a staunch and fearless supporter of Democratic principles, and will prove a most valuable auxiliary to the conservative press of Louisiana and the South.

We tender our cordial welcome.

The smart Yankee critics, in speaking of Eva Brent and Pike's performances in the "Grand Duces," acknowledge that the translation is rather free, and complain that the performers indulge in large latitude on their own account, but advise the Puritan playgoers to visit the theater several times, if they want to enjoy the piece properly.

THE RECONSTRUCTION FIASCO IN GEORGIA.

The Senate of Georgia, it appears, has ejected two colored members on the ground of ineligibility. Like the action of the House in unseating twenty-five colored members on the same ground, this proceeding is in logical conformity with the Constitution of the State; a Constitution deliberately framed by a convention of white and colored Radicals, and under which Georgia was deliberately admitted by the Radical majority of Congress to representation in that body and to the position of a State in the Union.

The Radical papers at the North loudly deplore this result of reconstruction in Georgia, but they did not loudly deplore the adoption of the State Constitution and the enactment of the congressional legislation under which it has been brought about. On the contrary, they applauded both as excellent in letter and spirit and highly apposite to the occasion.

The reason why they condemn the effect after having approved the cause, may be easily explained.

After negro suffrage had been provided for in the Radical State Convention, it was proposed to make negroes eligible to office by declaring that "all qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State, unless disqualified by the Constitution of the State or by the Constitution of the United States." But this did not suit the views of the Georgia carpet-baggers and scalawags. They wanted a monopoly of the colored votes and of the State offices, and they felt secure of both if they could manage quietly to exclude from the Constitution the above or any similar provision. And this they succeeded in doing with the aid of confiding and deluded colored members of the convention—nearly every negro in that body, indeed, voting against the provision, the exclusion of which left in force, under another provision of the State Constitution, existing laws of Georgia disqualifying free persons of color from holding office.

But the trick did not work as smoothly as was expected. The colored voters insisted on electing to the Legislature a few men of their own race; and the unseating of these gives the legislative power of the State into the hands of Democrats and conservatives.

Of course this result, though a logical incident of Radical reconstruction, disappoints the calculation of Radical politicians and editors at the North; so much so that the New York Tribune declares that unless the Georgia Legislature retraces its course, "Congress must meet in September," and other Radical journals begin to advocate a general review, in the nature of a congressional inquisition, of the condition of the reconstructed States.

What a commentary on the boasted work of reconstruction! This work, the Radicals proclaimed, was finished in the case of Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, and North Carolina, and all these States were fully rehabilitated as States of the Union. What has Congress, then, to do with the working of the Constitution and laws of Georgia, any more than it has to with the working of the Constitution and laws of New York or Ohio? Is it contended that the exclusion of colored men from office in Georgia is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, to vindicate which it becomes the duty of Congress to interfere with the legislation and organic arrangement of that State? If so, for a still stronger reason, Congress is called to revise and reconstruct the Constitution and laws of New York, Ohio and other Northern States where negroes are not only ineligible to office, but are disqualified, universally, or with trivial exception, from voting. The Radicals in Congress dare not proceed on so sweeping an assumption. The only way for them to set Radicalism in Georgia firmly on its legs again, is to turn the State out of the Union so that she can then be dealt with accordingly, as Thaddeus Stevens used to say, "outside of the Constitution."

To be sure, this would be to confess that reconstruction is a failure, after Congress had tinkered at it for nearly four years, and at last, having given it the finishing touch, presented it to the country as a work altogether grand and admirable. Well, what of that? All the world sees that it is a failure—an absurd, hideous, disgraceful, atrocious failure.

The Radicals themselves are already dissatisfied with the system, and are bent on undoing it in every case in which it fails to subserve their partisan purposes. And yet they accuse the Democrats, because the latter regard it as odious, pernicious and impracticable, of entertaining revolutionary designs. The Democrats, however, have no idea of overthrowing the system except through Constitutional and peaceful means. The Radicals, it is clear, intend to resort to usurpation and violence for reconstructing reconstruction to suit the shifting exigencies of their party. Hence no peace, and no assurance of Union, are possible under Radical policy. Surely it is time for citizens of all classes, of all races or nationalities, who wish well for the country and care for their own welfare, to understand that Radicalism, if hereafter ascendant, will, with the certainty of the revolving seasons, subject the country to all the dangers and disasters of a chronic state of dissolution and civil convulsion.

BROWNLOW VS. BOUTWELL.

Abstractly speaking, one part of the sky is, we suppose, as respectable as the other. Unfortunately for fanciful people who seek their metaphors in the remote regions of the universe, the exact science of astronomy does not admit of gradations of gentility or morality as to its planets, its stars, or its resolvable or irresolvable nebulae. Even the hyperbolic eccentricity of some of the comets is not regarded as disreputable in the light of mathematical analysis. Here, however, enter Boutwell, to Newton, Laplace and Herschel, brimful of an idea which he claims to be a fresh and brilliant discovery—a "hole in the sky" devoid of star or planet; deplete even as to irresolvable nebulae; unvisited even by an occasional comet, and being, in short, a kind of telescopic presentation of infinite chaos and nothingness. It is from Mr. Boutwell that we learn that this barren spot in the firmament is called a "hole in the sky" by the common people; and as it is visible only in the Southern Hemisphere, it is gratifying to know that among the Patagonians or Aruacians the social distinctions of civilization have been evolved to the point of producing common people gifted with a violent spirit of astronomical inquiry, and perhaps uncommon people like Mr. Boutwell. Let this, however,

be as it will, Mr. Boutwell claimed to have discovered the actual use to which this nebulous quarter of the universe was destined by the Creator. According to him it was got up especially to be a place of eternal punishment for Andrew Johnson, and we presume that arrangements had been made to dispatch that unfortunate functionary to his chaotic limbo immediately after the anticipated verdict of "guilty" by the United States Senate. Mr. Boutwell gained great and deserved distinction in his party for his brilliant and remarkable discovery, and it may be cruel to strip the laurel from his thoughtful and inventive brow. But after all justice must be done, even though the heavens should fall, "hole in the sky" and all. A laborious and candid inquirer has communicated to the National Intelligencer, as the result of his investigations, that Parson Brownlow, the ancient enemy of the Abolitionists, and acting governor of Tennessee, is the real originator of this tremendous idea. This pious patriot some time in 1859, addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Prime of Philadelphia, in which the following passage occurs:

Pray old John Brown and his confederates out of hell, where the whole batch of you are going with lightning speed. Ask God to forgive you for your wickedness. Pray morning, evening and noon, with your face towards Harper's Ferry. Ask Him to wash your filthy garments from the stain of the blood of your Kansas and Virginia murders, and impudently Him until you get your consciences and your country's laws and Constitution. Don't pray for Heaven; for no power can qualify you to walk the streets of the New Jerusalem. Don't ask for mercy; for the winged messenger can never light on such mean and detestable creatures. Don't ask to be punished. Ask to be annihilated, or banished to the utmost verge of astronomical imagination, where the ghost of a negro can never rise up to remind you whence you came!

It cannot be denied that the Boutwellian idea is here anticipated, although the parson's flighty fancy did not concentrate itself upon the specific "hole in the sky" which his imitator designated as the "utmost verge of astronomical imagination!" Brownlow may have imagined the damned prince whisked off into endless space astride of a super-hyperbolic comet, or floated away into the depths of the universe as the nucleus of an irresolvable nebula. Nevertheless, he is clearly entitled to the credit of the idea, and Boutwell's only merit consists in reducing the utmost "verge of astronomical imagination" to the somewhat indefinite, but verbally expressible limits of that which is called by the common people of Patagonia and Australia, the "hole in the sky."

DEMOCRATS BEWARE.

A recent number of the New York Tribune contains the following paragraph:

A member of the Louisiana Legislature writes (Sept. 1) that the Republicans of that State are steadily working to elect a Democratic majority. He says they will carry New Orleans, though the Democrats beat us in long processions, largely made up of boys. There are no blacks worth naming who will vote to disfranchise themselves.

Now, the member of the Louisiana Legislature who wrote to the Tribune that Louisiana would go for Grant and Colfax, either stated what he knew to be false, or he impudently intimated the existence of some nefarious Radical scheme to defraud the people of the State and to carry the State for Grant. He knows just as well as every one else knows that a large majority of the people of this State, taking black and white together, are for Seymour. He knows that there is a large majority of whites in the State, and that, under a fair registration the white vote could exceed the black vote by 10,000 or 15,000. He knows, too, that there are not 5000 white Radicals in Louisiana, and that a very large proportion of the negroes will act with the Democratic party. To carry the State for Grant at all it would be necessary to disfranchise at least 20,000 whites. To carry the State for Grant by 40,000 majority it would be necessary to disfranchise two-thirds of the whites and all of the Democratic negroes. In other words it would be equivalent, practically to allowing none but Radicals to vote at all. Are we to understand that this is the steady and silent work referred to by the Tribune's correspondent? If so the Democracy of Louisiana want to understand it at once. Forewarned is, or ought to be, forearmed. Let the Democrats determine to thwart this silent scheme to deprive them of their right, and to cast the vote of the State for Grant.

GEN. HOWARD TO THE FREEDMEN.—REV. DR. NEWMAN, ETC.

Gen. Howard, commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, addressed a large and attentive audience of colored people Sunday night at the Wesley Chapel, on Liberty street. The remarks of the general were in no sense political. He simply, but earnestly and impressively, urged upon his auditors the means of attaining a higher civilization for their race. Among these were orderly households, industrious labor with the hands, the saving of a moiety of wages, temperance, the education of the young, and, especially, purity in the domestic relations. He recommended the cultivation of friendly relations with the white race, and besought his hearers to falsify the prediction that the negro had only attained his freedom to lapse into barbarism. He had great hopes of the black race in this country, and intimated that his mission might be to redeem from barbarism and evangelize the 25,000,000 of his race in Africa. He alluded hopefully to the 200,000 colored pupils in the Southern States, and thought they had amply demonstrated the capacity of the race to learn and improve. He regarded these schools and the Sunday schools as great civilizing agencies. The address of Gen. Howard was marked throughout by a fervent Christian spirit with which he labored to infuse his auditors.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. Newman, who addressed himself to a denunciation of the Southern Democratic press, which he said misrepresented the mission of Gen. Howard in the South. The doctor made use of very strong epithets, and did not enhance the calm and thoughtful sense of the occasion inspired by the remarks of Gen. Howard. He said he was not afraid of anything living or dead, and accounted for it by the fact that he was a Dutchman, and had some of the blood of Martin Luther in his veins. At his suggestion the choir and congregation united in a very emotional refrain which was getting too much for the feminine portion of the audience, when Gen. Howard considerably invoked the spell of silence, and made a few closing remarks inviting the prayers of God's people for grace to aid him in his difficult mission. The meeting then closed with the doxology.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Poultrey and false hair have increased in price. Menken is to have a monument in Paris. Consumption killed Menken. Schneider wants \$50,000 to come to America. Beecher is worth \$150,000. Helen Western is "French Spy" in Boston. The General inquiry—will Grant resign? Henry J. Raymond's father is dead. Gold closed in New York at 144. Some charitable tableaux at the Opera House are proposed. The Pic. complains of slow work at the post-office. The steamer R. E. Lee arrived with 1950 bales of cotton. Charles Christmas, for many years the associate of August Belmont, is dead. Mr. Bateman is in Louisville, arranging for the production of the "Duchess."

Some of the leading publishers have lost an every book published within a year. Mr. Dickens is said by English papers to have cleared \$200,000 by his visit to this country. Some wives are more inclined to wear the breeches than to mend them.—[Ex.] The Grecian band has received the name of the fashionable double-ou.

Rochester, the La Lanterne man, talks of coming to this country. Thousands of girls have gone to pick hops in Wisconsin. The steamer Commodore Perry will be unladen at Newport on the 23d.

Liberia is prosperous. Ex-President Roberts has recently arrived from there. In Cambridge, Mass., they elect feminine school teachers, on account of their comeliness. Twelve hundred thousand books were recently offered at the trade sale in New York.

"What Answer? a Story of To-day," is the full title of Anna Dickinson's novel. Ned Price, formerly a Boston pugilist, is practicing law in Washington. Ten thousand horse statues of Grant will soon be put on the market.

The Chicago Sorosis has split upon the electric franchise rock. Ole Bull is engaged to play on the 25th inst. in Boston. White tulle is to be the most fashionable dress for brides this winter.

The odor of sanctity—pew.—(New York Commonwealth.) Mrs. Scott Siddons will be leading lady at Booth's Theater. The sensible English fashion of carrying an umbrella instead of a cane is being adopted in New York.

Gov. T. H. Seymour's last conscious words were to his own immediate family: "We are all together." Was Hamlet thinking of his mother-in-law when he spoke of "an eye like Mars to threaten and command" [Ed. Bulletin.] Theater Roy, Montreal, advertises for "fifty respectable young ladies" for the "White Fawn," but that she has been unable to obtain them.

A brother of Lotta, the actress, was run over by a railroad train and deprived of one of his legs. "Not for Joe," is taken from the popular song of the same name and is a prevailing slang phrase in New York. Goldsmith is supposed to have referred to the Grecian band when he wrote "She stoops to conquer."—[Ex.]

Robert W. Johnston, of Arkansas, and Albert Pike are to unite in the law business in Washington. The winter bonnets consist merely of a rosette of lace with a bud, bird, or butterfly in the center. The National Lincoln Monument Association has adopted the design of the American sculptor, Larkin G. Meade, Jr.

It is said the clerical condemnation of planchette was not pronounced until the subject had been examined with careful study, nor was its prohibition given until after mature deliberation. Queen Victoria was charged 700 francs for a plain breakfast by a Swiss inn-keeper. He was remonstrated with on the ground that eggs were plentiful, but countered with, "Yes, but sovereigns are scarce."

"Jennie," said a fond but perplexed mother to her three year old romp, "if you behave so badly you will make the devil glad." "What would the poor devil do if I should be good?" replied Jennie. Jennie lives in New Orleans and is no myth. The Boston Journal of Chemistry, referring to "planchette," expresses the belief "that there is one power, impulse or force in nature, regarding the character of which mankind are totally in the dark."

The "wickedest woman" in Boston goes to ride on Sunday, never goes to church, attends from sixty to one hundred dancing parties during the season, drinks up her husband's medicine, (whisky) and smokes his fragrant Havanas.

LOCAL POLITICS.

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

The Crescent City Club.

Will to-night meet at their wigwag, corner of Prynne and Jackson streets. They will be addressed by several prominent speakers. On this occasion the Crescent cordially invites their lady friends to be present, and we heartily invite the invitation. There is no reason why ladies should not participate in the pleasure which their gentlemen friends derive from political speeches, and we hope this invitation will be generally responded to.

Blair Knights—Honorary Members' Meeting.

In response to a call published in the Democratic journals, some fifty gentlemen, honorary members of that sterling organization, the Blair Knights, assembled last evening at Hawkins' Club rooms. Gen. Benton Bragg was called to the chair, and Mr. L. H. Joseph was requested to act as secretary. Mr. Dolpho then explained the occasion of the assemblage, it being the completion of the necessary arrangements for the reception of the delegation bearing the banner presented the knights by citizens of St. Louis. The following gentlemen were then appointed to act as escorts to the married ladies on the reception committee, viz: T. D. Harper, D. E. Morphy, J. C. Villars, R. DeForest, H. F. Eschman, J. P. Todd, Lloyd B. Coleman, Alfred Kearny, John C. Goodrich, Thomas M. Converse, and the following to act as escorts to the thirty-seven young ladies who are to represent the States of the Union, viz: Gen. Bragg, M. Gillis, Eugene Elliott, A. J. Hill, F. A. Peterson, L. J. Bright, J. Armstrong, Thos. L. Clarke, Louis Laurie, D. A. Greenleaf, B. M. Morrison, Ed. Toby, E. F. Golsan, J. M. Peterson, Col. Daniels, DeForest, A. Wackerbarth, W. H. Matthews, Dr. P. W. Mackin, F. A. W. Carter, Chas. W. Cammack, Jules Valin, Capt. Sam Buck, A. Woods, G. N. Morrison, J. M. McCandlish, J. Viozes, W. L. McHenry, W. J. A. Hughes, Capt. Wm. C. Harrison, Henry Block, Geo. F. Miller, Walter A. Smallwood, W. H. Hennessey, Capt. Ross Doyle, W. C. Driver, Jno. F. Casey, Jas. M. Kern, A. P. Mason.

The chairman, Gen. Bragg, was then appointed to act as chairman of the reception committee and in conjunction with Col. Garner of the arrangement of the committee.

After a distribution of badges to honorary members the meeting adjourned, the committee to meet to-morrow noon at the City Hotel. The ladies committees will be informed, meet at the same time and place. The St. Louis delegation will leave that city on the 20th inst. by rail.

Seymour Guides.

This club held its regular meeting last evening, and after the transaction of important business, elected the following gentlemen honorary members: Horatio Seymour, Francis P. Blair, J. O. Nixon,

Democratic.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 15, 1898. CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION. At the Regular Meeting of this Committee, held at Democratic Headquarters, 115 1/2 St., on Wednesday, 14 inst., the following Resolutions were adopted, to wit: ATTENTION OF DEMOCRATS throughout the State's respective 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 submission of Candidates for Congress, and for the purpose of contributing 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 20 voters, and one vote for each fraction over 100 of the aggregate vote cast in 1890 for Bell, Brockridge and Douglas.

It being understood that from the county 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, 1898.

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

THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

George Aices, MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS.

IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO, 185 RAMPART STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders for CIGARS of every quality filled promptly and with strict attention. Fully equipped in Havana with the latest low rates. Also LEAF TOBACCO (both the finest Havanas and American) of all kinds.

Has received a large supply of RIBBONS from Granada, No. 10, 15 and 20.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

New Orleans Postoffice.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails. Route 801—New Orleans to Brashear, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.

Route 802—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily at 8:30 P. M., Sunday at 12 P. M. Arrives daily at 8:30 P. M.

Route 803—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices open, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrive Monday and Friday morning.

Route 804—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrive Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 805—New Orleans to Burns Settlement, Low Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrive Friday and Thursday.

Route 806—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 11 A. M., Sunday at 12 P. M. Arrives daily at 8 A. M.

Route 807—New Orleans to Covington, La., depart Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrive Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

Route 808—New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 11 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 809—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all offices open to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouse Rivers, departure Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrive Monday and Saturday morning.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 A. M. Saturdays at 11:30 A. M. Paquebots, Saturdays at 11:30 A. M. Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brownsville, via New Orleans and Opelousas, leave at 7 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

Tarif of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, W. Indies, etc. Guadalupe, Martinique, French and Dutch Orleans, French, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada—half cent. Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, San Yussuela, United States of Colombia, English Guiana, half cent. obligatory.

Bolivia, Chili, Sweden—3 cents half cent. obligatory.

Circular Postage.

Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 5 cents each. France, England, 6, and Italy 12 cents each.

Route 10, via Hamburg 5 cents each. Sweden 15, via Hamburg 11 cents each.

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

Office Hours.

Opens at 9 o'clock A. M.; closes at 9 P. M. Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M.; closes at 12 P. M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

New Goods.

The Finest FIRE KEYPERS in the world, direct from England, in the city of M. J. Tolson, T. C. Cooper and Co. in England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Barlett and Hervey in London; London, Nodda, Fitch, etc. in Europe, also arriving daily.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.'S, Importers and Manufacturers of Jew Jewelry, Diamond Watches, Clocks, Braces and Yaws.

E. Carver & Co.

Celebrated Patent Improved Cotton Gins.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST MANUFACTURE OF these well known and most approved GINS received and constantly on hand, together with BANDS, PLATES, BRISTLES, BOXES, etc.

The wide and unexcelled reputation of this GIN throughout the country is too well established to require further allusion or endorsement to the planter.

POSTER & CO., Agents, No. 170 Gray Street, New Orleans.

New Goods.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN, 84 and 86 Canal Street, is an

has just returned with a Large Stock of CORALS, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Just Opened.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Corner Magazine and St. Andrew Streets, Over Liberman's Dry Goods Store.

PHOTOGRAPHS \$3 50 per dozen; AMBEROTYPE 25 cents; PORCELAIN FIG