The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5, invariably in advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 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. FREERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

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

ALTERNATES:

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

For the benefit of the readers of the CRESCENT we continue this morning the publication of the laws passed by the Legislature now in session on Dryades street. We shall continue the publication of the laws from day to day until we bring up all arrearages, and then will keep the public duly advised of the promulgation of the acts of the Legislature as they are made. By referring to the sixth page of this morning's CRESCENT our readers will find several laws enacted by our model Legislature.

THE SUNDAY CRESCENT.—The Sunday CRESCENT, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans. Filled with the latest news by telegraph and mail, with interesting local events, with a miscellany of literary contributions original and selected, and with the latest financial and commercial intelligence, it is a paper which we offer to the public with entire confidence in its being acceptable. The Sunday CRESCENT being carefully and leisurely read, is a paper the advantages of advertising in which are so apparent that nothing further on the subject need be said.

The Weekly CRESCENT, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles. It is an acceptable present to send to a friend or correspondent in the country, the mail, can be had at our counting-room. We will receive a limited number of advertisements for the Weekly, and as the paper circulates in all the surrounding States, its value as an advertising medium is very great.

Morey, the Radical who kindly consents to represent Ouachita parish in the Dryades street affair, called by the grace of Congress a Legislature, in the course of debate Thursday told a truth which has long been self-evident to every man in the State. He said that the House had done a great deal of legislation on subjects about which the members knew nothing at all, citing to prove his point, the votes of various members upon several important financial bills which have been brought up, which he said the members themselves were unable to explain the day after they had cast them. This from a member of a party whose fundamental principle is that a loyal negro, however ignorant, is just a trifle more competent to legislate than a "disloyal" white, though he may be an educated and talented gentleman, is rather significant. We commend to the New York Tribune this tribute to the honesty and capacity of Southern "loilists," paid by one of themselves.

We had yesterday a conversation with one of the most intelligent and influential colored men of ou city. In reply to various questions which we asked, he stated that so far as his observation went there was amongst the thinking and intelligent colored people no antipathy to the whites; that in every instance which had come under his eye, colored Radicals and colored Democrats fraternized in perfect good feeling; that the negroes are deterred from the Democratic standard only by the fear that should the Democratic party obtain power, they would be deprived of the franchise; that the carpet-baggers industriously circulate the impression that the object of our party is to re-enslave the colored men, and that the colored men of the city, somewhat awakened to the true character of the adventurers who now control our State, are determined that they shall face the music, and either by the nomination of a colored man to Congress, carry out their doctrine of perfect equality, or else in the failure of such nomination, define their true position. We give these opinions as those of a man who is well posted in what is going on in the Radical camp, and who has the intelligence to make his own observations and deductions. Our readers can take them at their own estimate, and judge how far they are consistent with the events now going on around us.

Some of our prominent citizens and officials leave for Grand Island this afternoon on the steamer Agnes, on a trip of pleasure, to taste the sea air and salt water. An excellent chance for a cheap and delightful trip to all who can get away. She leaves Harvey's Canal at 4½ o'clock, P. M., returning Monday. This is an excellent chance for a day's jaunt to the salt waters of the gulf, and for inhaling the delightful breezes of the sea. Barataria has always been known as one of the most delightful resorts along the whole seacoast of North America. "Mine host" Margot is the most jovial and liberal of Amphitryons, and the trip cannot be aught but a delightful one. We thank Mr. Margot and his excellent clerk for their kind invitation to the staff of the CRESCENT.

REGISTRATION.

The "trooly loil" Baker publishes the following notice to persons disfranchised by his supervisors:

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION, STATE OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, September 25, 1868.

In accordance with the provisions of section five of an act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of the State, approved September 7, 1868, all persons refused registration by the supervisors of registration have the right of appeal from their decision to the Board of Registration.

The Board of Registration hereby give notice that all appeals must be in writing, and that they will sit every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of hearing and determining such appeals, of which hearing all parties will receive proper notice.

By order of the board.

WILLIAM BAKER, Chairman.

It is very comforting, no doubt, to a citizen of the parish of Caddo to know that he may appeal from the carpet-bag supervisors of his parish to the "trooly loil" Baker, and that this just and impartial official will consider his case on some future Tuesday or Friday, and give a decision which will probably establish the right or deny the right, as the case may be, of the applicant to vote at the presidential election of 1872; but it is still more comforting to know that, long before that time, the "trooly loil" Baker will have retired into congenial obscurity, or returned to the ranks of the British Guard. In the meantime, however, this pliant instrument of carpet-baggery is quietly contriving measures to suppress the voice of the people of Louisiana and to cast the vote of the State for Grant. The mere appointment of this man to the position which he holds was an outrage on the public and a declaration of war against the rights of the white citizen. It was a confession that the carpet-bag Radicals intended to administer the law, not with the view of securing and maintaining the citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights, but with the deliberate purpose of repeating the villainous and infamous frauds, the violations of law and of justice which were perpetrated under the memorable Sheridan *régime*, and by which nearly half of the qualified white voters of the State were disfranchised. It is quite possible that the means adopted in this case may not be identical with those employed at that time, for it would not be very safe for carpet-baggery to resort to such audacious practices; but we may be sure that some method has been devised to obstruct registration, and thus to nullify the public opinion of the State.

Wherever a pretext can be found for disfranchisement it will be resorted to; but even if every disfranchised person in the State were prohibited from availing himself of the relief provided by the Constitution, the Democrats could still carry the State by a large majority. What then is the intention of the "trooly loil" Baker? How will he succeed in disfranchising the white people? The manner in which registration was conducted yesterday furnishes the answer. He intends to delay the process so greatly that not half of the white vote can be registered. This plan will, doubtless, be adopted in all the Democratic parishes, whilst in the Radical parishes the registration will be pushed forward with extreme celerity. Now, if Baker wants to reinstate himself with this community he must discard this idea. It may be very ingenious, but it is not practical. As we said yesterday, we say again to-day—the people of Louisiana desire to maintain peace and order, but the sooner the Radicals come to an understanding of this interesting and important fact, the better it will be for all parties concerned. The facilities provided for registering the voters of this city are insufficient, and Baker knows them to be insufficient. The supervisors cannot register half of the votes under the system laid down for them by the registrars, and they do not intend to do it if they can. We therefore call on Baker to open new registry offices—at least one in every precinct—and to publicly instruct the supervisors that they must proceed with the registration as rapidly as possible. The people of this city will not be satisfied with anything less than a full opportunity for the exercise of their constitutional rights.

THE HEAVINESS OF THE DEBT.

A weak attempt is made by Radical papers to excuse the extravagance and wastefulness of the Radical Congress by representing that the national debt compared with the private wealth of the country is not necessarily burdensome. The Cincinnati Commercial, for example, asserts upon the strength of imaginary statistics, that the aggregate private wealth of the United States in 1868 is $27,100,000,000. This sum, it says, after deducting the aggregate of the national debt, $2,500,000,000, will leave over twenty-five millions of actual wealth. "Now suppose," argues the Commercial, "that any citizen possessed of property to any amount that may be named, owes debts to the amount of one-tenth that property, is his case a very desperate one? Is ten per cent. of one's assets a very alarming lien or mortgage upon one's resources. Yet our entire national debt, large as it is, is less than one-tenth of the private wealth of our citizens, leaving wholly out of account the public wealth, as well as the rapid and increasing growth of our resources in the future. Why, the value of the corn crop of the United States alone, for two years, would more than pay off the debt of twenty-five hundred millions."

Here it is coolly assumed that the private wealth of the people is, for financial purposes, the absolute property of the government. Private owners, their personal necessities, desires and obligations are left wholly out of the question. The government is universal proprietor, and may draft, at discretion, upon the product or the capital of the estate, in favor of official profligates or bloated creditors. This monstrous idea is altogether worthy of its Radical parentage.

The value of the corn crop for two years, we are told, would more than pay the national debt. Indeed! The progress of financial science under Radical cultivation is truly astonishing; it takes away one's breath. It is discovered that if the people will abstain from bread for two years, and surrender to the government all the corn produced in that period, the national debt may be extinguished. How man and beast would subsist meanwhile we are not informed. So commonplace a consideration is not allowed to vex the fine transcendental intellects of Radical financiers.

It is needless to say that the amount of private property diffused among a people is not in itself a correct measure of their taxable capacity or of national ability to extinguish indebtedness, or to bear it without discredit. Private exactions and public drains upon private wealth, whatever the total amount among the people, may be such as to leave no margin whatever for the extinguishment of the least part of a national debt. This is unquestionably the case under Radical rule in the United States. After furnishing the revenue demanded for the support of the most profligate government on the face of the earth, the people at large barely get off with their skins, while thousands upon thousands of them are not even so fortunate as that, growing worse off as they do from year to year.

The Commercial concludes its argument by saying: "When we are warned by partisan spokesmen that our people have got fastened to their necks a millstone so heavy that it will crush the labor and the capital of the country, we desire that the plain facts as to the relative amount of our debt and credit should appear." Nothing is clearer than the relation established by Radical policy between the national debt and the national credit. The price of United States bonds, 71 cents on the dollar, is an infallible index. In other words, Radical policy causes the national debt to be about thirty per cent. in excess of the national credit, and to that extent the government is reduced by Radical policy to insolvency.

It is nevertheless true that the national debt is not in itself a heavy burden for such a country. Its heaviness is solely the result of Radical misrule. That is the millstone which the people have got fastened to their necks and by the weight of which for four years past—time which wisely and beneficently employed would have introduced an era of universal prosperity—they have been sounding all the depths of impoverishment and infelicity.

WARMOTH ON THE SITUATION.

Gov. Warmoth yesterday issued the following proclamation to the people of this city:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 25, 1868.

I call upon the good people of New Orleans to at once repair to their residences and abstain from any exciting acts or conversation.

The civil authorities are capable of suppressing any difficulty that may arise, and arresting any offenders, or if found insufficient will be promptly assisted by the military. I call upon all political clubs to abstain from any display whatever for the present.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

When did this representative of carpet-baggery discover that the people of New Orleans are "good people?" When did he find out that they are not "rebels and traitors," among whom a "trooly loil" life is unsafe? Not long ago he sent a communication to Washington declaring that an armed force was needed in Louisiana to prevent the carpet-baggers from being murdered. He then declared that the civil authorities could *not* maintain order. Now the "rebels and traitors" have suddenly become the *good* people, and the world is assured that the civil authorities are able to suppress any difficulty. But what civil authorities? Governor Warmoth and his suppositities staff. By no means. His excellency knows by this time that their *de facto* authority exists only because the patience of the people has not been *quite* exhausted, and that it will continue to exist only because the people are opposed to violence and revolution, and are indisposed even to accept the conflict which carpet-baggery is trying to force upon them. The civil authorities of the parish of Orleans—the authorities elected by the Democratic people of this city—in other words, the white people of New Orleans themselves. Yes! Governor Warmoth is quite right in saying that they can suppress violence; but it must be rather humiliating to him to be forced to admit it—to be compelled to appeal in this way to the Democracy of New Orleans against the threatened violence of his negro allies—after his declaration that peace could be maintained in Louisiana only by the aid of a United States army.

THE EXCITEMENT.

The popular excitement yesterday was fearfully manifest. But we must look further back for the secret of its terrible import. What happened yesterday, or the day before yesterday, or the day before that, did not produce, and could not have produced, the public feeling which has come to the surface within the last few days. It is no passionate impulse. It is the result of an accumulation of wrongs hitherto patiently suffered, and of anxieties and perplexities which at length seem even to hope to be infinite, and beyond solution by patience and time. The calm intensity of this feeling is its most significant characteristic. It is red heat, not spluttering and transient flame.

The fact is, the forbearance of our people has had too much put upon it. They are driven to the wall. Oppression seems bent on closing every egress from their present horrible condition. Deprived of representation, exposed to a villainous system of spoliation, subjected in life and property to the mercy of a heartless set of miscreants, they are now threatened with an indefinite prolongation of this state of things by the illegal and proscriptive manner in which it is proposed to conduct the registration. This, we say it in all candor and calmness, is pushing them too far; it is demanding impossibilities of human patience.

Our St. Louis visitors start upon their homeward journey by this afternoon's train upon the Jackson Railroad. The City Hotel parlors were brilliant with life and gaiety last evening upon the occasion of a hop in which guests and hosts participated. It is gratifying for us of New Orleans to know that the visit of the delegation, brief though it has been, has yet been characterized by a cordiality which cannot but doubly cement the bond of sympathy which has hitherto existed between Missouri and Louisiana—St. Louis and New Orleans. We wish the departing ones a pleasant journey and a safe return to their homes.

The Atlanta New Era, an off-shoot of Georgia carpet-baggery, says of the present Legislature of that State: "It has spent more money and done less for the people in the same length of time than any that ever sat on the American continent." Of course, the editor of the New Era never heard of *our* Legislature, or he would not have made such a mistake. So we advise him to read the official proceedings of the Louisiana Knights of C. B., (carpet-bag,) and then amend his statement by the question of an exception in favor of that dignified and moral assemblage of educated peddlers and intelligent field hands who compose "de Ginral 'Sembly" of the once sovereign State of Louisiana.

TROUBLE IN ALGIERS.

We have received the following communication from a worthy citizen of Algiers:

"The recent attempt of C. C. Packard to usurp the office of president of the police jury of the parish of Orleans (right bank) is a step somewhat in advance of the Radical outrages which have been recently perpetrated.

"The facts connected with the attempt are worthy the consideration of those who feel any desire to observe the means by which Radicals foist themselves into office, and thus obtain that control by means of which they expect to carry the coming election, and meanwhile fill their own pockets.

"The police jury under the law in force up to the 24th of this month, consisted of seven members, while the justice of the peace for that portion of the parish was ex-officio president of the body. Under the bill which went into effect on the 24th inst. the police jury were required to elect their president from their seven members, their numbers remaining unchanged. The bill further declares all offices vacant and directs an immediate election for parish officers. This bill was introduced by Mr. Packard, as the initiation step in the course he had marked out for himself. He then represents to the governor that there is a vacancy in the police jury, and on this representation he is nominated by the governor and confirmed by the Senate as a member of the police jury. It must be remembered in this connection that there was no vacancy, and that the governor was consequently without power to make any such appointment. In fact, it would appear from the statement of Mr. Kennific that the governor issued such commission under the impression produced by the misstatements of Packard, that there was a vacancy.

"Packard had on the jury three staunch and true friends; and without taking the steps required by law to call a special meeting he convokes his satellites, intending to ignore the remaining four members who were in the majority, procure his own election as president, and fill the various offices with men after his own heart; but 'the best laid plans of men and mice gang aft aglee,' as Packard discovered to his cost, for the four were in attendance and the president in his chair. Mr. Packard presents his commission, and a member very properly objects to his taking his seat, for the reasons that we have stated: first, that the governor was unauthorized to appoint him; second, that if duly appointed, his position as senator disqualified him from holding the office.

"Meanwhile a hundred negroes had gathered around their champion to install him by force. They attacked and wounded severely the president of the jury, fired pistols and endeavored to break up the meeting. They were repulsed—driven from the court-room, and Packard, with his two white allies and his black brother, who is now charged with perjury of the grossest character, followed by his disappointed and defeated troop of darkeys, betook himself to some nook, where he organized a police jury of his own, elected himself president, and proceeded to fill his offices. The police jury remained masters of the field, and elected officers as provided for in the law.

"On the ensuing day (yesterday) Packard's friends threatened to take possession, by force, of the different offices, and especially the treasury. In consequence of these threats and of the riotous action of these parties, affidavits have been made against them, and they will have to answer in the courts of the State for the outrages they have committed, and to stand before the people in the light in which their revolutionary action places them."

In addition to the above, we learn that Mr. Grant, the attorney for the right bank of the parish of Orleans, in company with Mr. McCarthy, justice of the peace in Algiers, and several other citizens called yesterday upon Sheriff Maxwell, in order to request him to execute a warrant from Justice McCarthy ordering the arrest of one Packard, one Delile, and several other individuals. The warrant was issued on the affidavit of a responsible citizen, charging the persons mentioned with attempting to create a riot, with holding unlawful assemblies, and instigating riot and insurrection.

Sheriff Maxwell declined interfering in the matter, or executing the warrant, until after the failure or refusal of the constable of the justice's court to carry out the order of the magistrate.

Persons desiring to obtain our account of the grand presentation to the Blair Knights, last Wednesday, will find it in the CAMPAIGN CRESCENT of yesterday, copies of which can be had at the counter of this office.

cratic clubs in the parish of Orleans, are requested to meet to-day at meridian, at headquarters of the State Central Committee, 205 Canal street, on important business.

The editor of the CRESCENT returns his thanks to the Seymour Knights, of Baton Rouge, for the honor they have conferred in electing him an honorary member of their organization.

Passengers per steamship Tappahannock, from Havana: Ruenet Bamon, Millet Juan, Sanchez Domingo, Valdes Julia de la Paz-y, Valdes Francis de la Pez-y, Chaple Pedro, S. A. Coco, G. Oberbamer, Guilet Nicholas Van Dez.

The Marksville Villager of the 19th says: "The caterpillars are in our fields, and, though some damage will be committed, still there are good causes for being grateful. A fine crop will yet be made. It is estimated that 500 bales of cotton from this parish have been shipped this season to New Orleans. The corn is being gathered from the fields. The general cry is, "Plenty of bread." The freedmen this year have worked faithfully and diligently. We hear of no murmurs from either the employer or employés."

DIED.

On Friday morning, September 25th, at 7 o'clock, HATTIE LEE KIP, aged 5 years and 6 months. Only child of Julia McClelland and A. F. Kip.

The friends and acquaintances of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 458 Rampart street, THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 25th inst., JAMES W. BREEDLOVE, aged 38 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 122 Enterpe street.

Notice.

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION, State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, September 25, 1868.

In accordance with the provisions of section five of an act to create a Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of the State, approved September 7, 1868, all persons refused registration by the Supervisors of Registration have the right of appeal from their decision to the Board of Registration.

The Board of Registration hereby give notice that all appeals must be in writing, and that they will sit every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, for the purpose of hearing and determining such appeals, of which hearing all parties will receive proper notice.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM BAKER, Chairman.

Programme

—OF THE—

BANNER PRESENTATION

—TO THE—

"CHANTICLEER CLUB."

The Members of the CHANTICLEER CLUB, both Active and Honorary, will assemble, fully equipped, for Parade, at their Hall, over F. Pfister's store, Magazine Market,

Saturday Evening, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock,

For the purpose of receiving a Banner, to be presented by the ladies of the Fourth District.

All Democratic Clubs are cordially invited to attend.

Marshals of Visiting Clubs will report to the Grand Marshal, at the corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets.

Order of March.

The Visiting Clubs will form on Magazine street, right resting on St. Andrew.

At 7½ o'clock P. M. the column will move down Magazine street to Felicity road, down Felicity to Prytania, up Prytania to Josephine, up Josephine to Magazine, up Magazine to Jackson, to the residence of Dr. H. T. Wade, where the Banner is to be presented; up Magazine to Washington, out Washington to Tchoupitoulas, down Tchoupitoulas to Soraparu, where a Wreath will be presented; down Tchoupitoulas to St. Andrew, down St. Andrew to Annunciation, to the residence of G. W. Church, Esq., at which place two Guidons will be received; down St. Andrew to Magazine, down Magazine to Calliope, out Calliope to Camp, down Camp to Canal, out south side of Canal to Baronne, up north side of Canal to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Terpsichore, down Terpsichore to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Felicity, up Felicity to Magazine, where the procession will be dismissed.

C. RODNEY MAY, Grand Marshal.

Number 8

—OF—

THE CAMPAIGN CRESCENT,

OUT THIS MORNING.

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

Office Board of Registration.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Room No. 7, City Hall,
New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1868.

REGISTRATION OFFICES

—FOR THE—

PARISH OF ORLEANS,

WILL BE OPENED ON

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25 1868,

AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

First Ward.

Race street, corner of Annunciation. Supervisors—G. P. HOUGHTON, WM. McCUBBIN, J. H. MELLIEUR.

Second Ward.

Triton Walk, corner of Baronne street. Supervisors—SETH W. LEWIS, J. C. KERSHAW, E. GIFFORD.

Third Ward (Front.)

No. 113 St. Charles street, near Poydras, for all who reside East of Rampart street. Supervisors—JULIUS A. NOBLE, THEO. LIPSHUTS, CHAS. CHEVALIER.

Third Ward (Rear.)

No. 108 Liberty street, near Perdido, for all who reside West of the center of Rampart street. Supervisors—JAMES NEWTON, MARTIN DEE, J. P. KEATING.

Fourth Ward.

Corner of Conti and Treme streets. Supervisors—M. H. HANMORE, JOHN GERRARD, THEO. MARTIN.

Fifth Ward.

No. 139 Burgundy street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. Supervisors—A. ROUGELOT, I. A. SNARR, L. D. LARRIEU.

Sixth Ward.

Economy Hall, Ursulines street, between Morals and Villere. Supervisors—ALCIDE LEWIS, A. L. YOUNG, JOHN SCHULZ.

Seventh Ward.

Frenchmen street, between Levee and Chartres. Supervisors—ARNOLD BERTONNEAU, W. H. GREENE, E. J. BARKDULL.

Eighth Ward.

No. 401 Victory street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny. Supervisors—JOHN McWHORTER, HENRY SCHULTZ, J. DOMINGON.

Ninth Ward.

No. 158 Front Levee street, between Montegut and Clouet. Supervisors—W. C. KINSELLA, JOHN MINITER, W. J. MOORE.

Tenth Ward.

Corner of St. Thomas and Josephine streets. Supervisors—WILLIAM BURROUGHS, G. L. SMITH, JOHN DRIVER.

Eleventh Ward.

No. 835 Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Supervisors—ROBERT MORRIS, D. F. SIMPSON, C. J. FOGERTY.

Right Bank, Algiers.

Broklyn House. Supervisors—T. S. JOHNSON, C. L. SWEET, WM. PEASE.

All the above named persons are requested to file their oaths of office immediately, or others will be appointed in their places.

These offices will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted, until the evening of October 24, 1868.

For the information of the public the boundaries of the different Wards are given:

First Ward—From Felicity to Thalia street.
Second Ward—From Thalia to Julia street.
Third Ward—From Julia to Canal street.
Fourth Ward—From Canal to St. Louis street.
Fifth Ward—From St. Louis to St. Philip street.
Sixth Ward—From St. Philip to Esplanade street.
Seventh Ward—From Esplanade to Elysian Fields street.
Eighth Ward—From Elysian Fields street to Lafayette Avenue.
Ninth Ward—From Lafayette Avenue to the lower limit of city.
Eleventh Ward—From First to Toledano street (upper limit of city.)

By order of the Board of Registration.

WM. BAKER, Chairman.

Speak Quick.

PIANOS AT HALF PRICE.

Until the first of October, and preparatory to opening up

AT OUR NEW STORE,

No. 164 Canal Street,

WITH A FRESH STOCK OF GOODS,

WE OFFER OUR PRESENT ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS

AT HALF PRICE.

Speak quick, and save from $200 to $700 in the purchase of a Piano.

A. E. BLACKMAR.

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. McCULLOCH,
I. N. MARKS,	C. CAVAROC,
E. F. SCHMIDT,	WM. CREEVY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMROLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK HEWES,
I. CAULFIELD,	JNO. C. SINNOTT,
GERARD STITH,	W. C. NICHOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held the 4th day of August, 1868, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Association to serve two years:

JNO. DAVIDSON, President;
W. S. PIKE, Vice President;
R. W. YOUNG, Secretary;
L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Physician.

The office of the Association is located at No. 120 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row, where the officers of the Association are prepared to receive applications for membership.

Order of Election.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC PARISH COMMITTEE, No. 205 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Sept. 17, 1868.

At a regular meeting of this Committee, held on the 16th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in conformity to the call made by the State Central Committee for a State Convention, to assemble in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of September, the several Ward Clubs of this parish are hereby directed to hold their election for Delegates to said State Convention on MONDAY, the 28th of September. The election to be held under the rules adopted by this Committee, and the polls in each Ward to be kept open for the reception of votes from 5 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. In accordance with the basis of representation adopted by the State Central Committee, the Wards will be allowed to elect the following number of Delegates respectively:

First Ward—Six Delegates.
Second Ward—Seven Delegates.
Third Ward—Ten Delegates.
Fourth Ward—Five Delegates.
Fifth Ward—Five Delegates.
Sixth Ward—Three Delegates.
Seventh Ward—Three Delegates.
Eighth Ward—Three Delegates.
Ninth Ward—Three Delegates.
Tenth Ward—Five Delegates.
Eleventh Ward—Three Delegates.
Algiers—Two Delegates.

JOS. ELLISON, President.

ST. L. DUPEIRE, Assistant Secretary.

Diseases of the Eye.

Dr JULIUS HOMBERGER, (late Assistant to Dr. Stobel 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 offer our services for the disposal of LANDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given.

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Carpet Warehouse,

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A. BEOUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Fins, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

THOS. L. MACON, President.

THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

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.

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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., Bartlett and Howard, in America, Jurgensen, Montandon, Nardin, Patek, etc., etc., in Europe, are arriving daily at

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.'S,

Corner Canal and Royal streets,

Importers and Manufacturers of fine Jewelry, Diamonds and Watches, Clocks, Bronzes and Vases.

Brilliant Stove Depot

AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

49 Camp and 188 Tchoupitoulas Sts.

H. BALLER, having established a new store at No. 49 Camp street, invites the inspection of housekeepers and dealers to his new and complete stock of the celebrated BRILLIANT COOKING STOVES and all kinds of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

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ELKIN & CO.,

168 Canal Street, opposite Christ Church,

Are now receiving new Styles of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETS. Also Floor OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, Lace and Damask CURTAINS, and a large assortment of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, for sale at the Lowest Market Price for Cash.

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BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

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

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

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

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

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Will find at our old stand, 29 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.

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And all work guaranteed equal to any done in the city. Call and see our Specimens.

WILEY & SOUBY.

New Orleans Postoffice.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 8001—New Orleans to Brashler, 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 8X3—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 Burns 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—24 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.

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