The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 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. PRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

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

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. F. 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.

Democrats! register. That is your first duty. Lose no time. Register at once. Do not put it off. Delays are dangerous. Remember! you cannot vote unless your name is duly registered

BLOCKED.—Somebody's little game was on Thursday blocked. An enterprising carpet-bagger a few days ago introduced into the House a bill making it unlawful to slaughter or land cattle above the Barracks, and giving to a certain company the *exclusive* privilege for twenty-five years of slaughtering cattle in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. The bill was read by its title, debate cut off by the call for the previous question, and under the same choking off process passed to its third reading. Thursday it came up on its final passage, when, unfortunately for the schemes of its projector, who tried to again shut off debate, his motion to that effect was not carried, and somebody had a chance to say something. The debate resulted in the deferring of the bill till next Wednesday, and the ordering of it to be printed. The light thus thrown upon his private plans is of course highly disagreeable to the member who brought the bill in, and we mistake much if it will not prove the destruction of his "little game."

THE REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS.—Yesterday we published a communication from Mr. Fosdick, reciting the result of his effort to induce the registrars to modify their instructions so as to conform to the decisions of the courts. The effort it seems was futile, and the registrars adhere to their unconstitutional and illegal rules. As to this city, their course is of little consequence now, inasmuch as the supervisors offer no further obstacles to registration; but in the country it may be difficult to arrive at a solution by the means which have been adopted here. The intention of the registrars evidently is to disfranchise as many voters as possible, and the people must find some method of protecting themselves and of assuring their rights.

WONDERFUL.—Somebody give three cheers, for if somebody don't thus give violent vent to our feelings for us, we shall, as Geo. Washington, (mulatto) member of the House of Representatives, elegantly and eloquently expresses it, "bust" with the tidings we have this morning to lay before our readers. The news is of such a startling character that we advise every person who peruses this paragraph to prepare himself for a perfectly unheard-of revelation, and if he should be of a sensitively nervous organization to lay the paper down and read no further, lest the shock should prove too much for him. Having thus prepared the minds of the public for the astounding fact we have to communicate, we now announce that "an act for the protection of planters and shippers of cotton to the port of New Orleans, La.," otherwise known as "an act to provide for still further stealage from the citizens of Louisiana," which orders that all cotton brought to this city shall be weighed by a State weigher at a cost of twenty-five cents per bale, was, on Thursday, in the House of Representatives, actually and really voted down! Is not the millenium at hand? Has not the day of jubilee come? It must be so, or surely the carpet-bagocracy of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, would never have suffered such a glorious opportunity to slip through their fingers. We say this event must be the dawn of the millenium, for on no other hypothesis can we account for this sudden turning to the paths of virtue of the men who have hitherto scorned all other worship except that of the almighty dollar. But a more singular fact yet remains behind. It is that, as if moved by one common spring of repentance, or remorse, or fear, we cannot divine which, the Senate actually took precisely the same action upon a similar bill which some ingenious financier had tried to engineer through that body. Now we again submit, what does this mean? We pause for a reply.

Voters who relieve themselves from disability by taking the reconstruction affidavit should remember that the supervisors have no power to question them further. They must register the voter who takes that affidavit. Baker's instructions are simply illegal, and the supervisor who regards them, and acts on them, will get himself into difficulty.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

When the numeristic imagination of Gov. Warmoth sent "Col. Dean of my staff" all the way to Washington, to inform the president and Congress, and all the rest of the universe, that one hundred and fifty "rebel" murders of "loyal" men were committed in Louisiana during a specified month, he made the serious mistake of not supporting this startling generality by an adequate statement of details. It was a fine piece of fancy, to be sure, in outline; but without filling in, it presented to a rational mind no more of reality, or of verisimilitude, than the famous "hole in the sky" which opened to the inspired vision of impeacher Boutwell. Consequently, it collapsed, and failed of its desired effect in the quarter where it was intended to operate; for even the Radical population at the North is not completely idiotic, as they are presumed to be by Radical politicians.

Mortified by this failure, a joint committee was organized by our model Legislature "to investigate the conduct of the late election and the present condition of peace and order in the State"—that is to say, to furnish a filling in of plausible details for Warmoth's imaginative outline. This committee consisted entirely of Radicals, namely: Hugh J. Campbell, W. L. Thompson, of the Senate, and Peter Harper, William Murrell, E. S. Wilson, of the House. The result of their labors is a report covering sixty-eight pamphlet pages, and purporting to particularize, illustrate, and classify the cases of "loyal" persons who, within the period of about twelve months, have been "killed," "shot," or "otherwise maltreated," for political effect, and to gratify a ferocious bigotry and a remorseless hate. But we will let the committee explain in its own rhetoric the animus of the horrid deeds which they have cooked up as a pretty campaign dish to set before the somewhat dyspeptic appetite of the Northern Radicals. "Humanity," say they, "sickens at the contemplation of a bigotry so ferocious and a hate so remorseless, founded solely on political differences, and having for its impelling motive, not resistance to oppression, but an unruly desire to coerce the sentiments and actions of others, and a blind feeling of rage and vengeance towards those whom they cannot cowe nor silence."

This language occurs in their introductory comments, and is clearly designed to prepare simple and credulous minds to regard all the real or fancied crimes which are subsequently enumerated as the incidents of a widespread and systematic vendetta "founded solely on political differences."

Yet no evidence is adduced that would stand for a moment in a court of justice to prove that the crimes occurred, much less to prove that they were of a political nature. The fact is, the committee virtually confess that they sat as a secret inquisition, and that they studiously avoided anything like a judicial examination of facts. All their material testimony is anonymous. The reason which they assign for suppressing the names of their chief witnesses is that these witnesses fear to provoke, by openly testifying, the "vengeance of lawless and disloyal persons." A curious illustration of the defiant courage of "those whom they"—the said lawless and disloyal persons—"cannot cowe nor silence!"

We will append some specimens of political murders and outrages compiled by this committee:

"In Tensas parish it is in evidence that certain men are going through the country on Bayou Macon killing colored people like sheep"—from political motives of course.

In Jackson parish—"and women are ravished;" manifestly political outrages. In the same parish, "a freedman was murdered by Thos. Mitchell, colored." Of course the murderer was inspired by Democratic instigators.

In the parish of Bossier, "it is not believed that State laws will extend to this parish very soon, as the people have decided that Radicals shall not hold office there." This is almost too good to be true. Exemption from Radical State laws and Radical officials to administer them, constitutes a blessing which is indeed enviable.

In the parish of Morehouse, "Franklin Sinclair, colored, was murdered by J. C. Payne. The said Payne was arrested, tried before a magistrate, and acquitted on the ground of self-defense." Payne, presumptively a Democrat, could only have killed Sinclair from political hatred. Away, therefore, with the plea of defense! Democrats have no right to defend themselves from deadly assaults by the truly loyal—no right to live!

But enough. That this report was got up for campaign purposes is a fact that crops out from beginning to end. "Nothing," say the committee—pretending to use the words of the "affidavit of a citizen" of Claiborne parish—"but the election of a true and firm Republican as President of the United States can restore the country to quiet and peace." This is the key to the intent of the document.

The CRESCENT thanks B. Geo. Boulet, Esq., of this city, for a late speech of our next president, Horatio Seymour, delivered at Albany, N. Y.

Our thanks are due to the clerk of the House and to the secretary of the Senate for copies "of the report of the joint committee of the General Assembly of Louisiana on the conduct of the late election and the condition of peace and order in the State." It is a voluminous document, covering some sixty-five pages. Five thousand copies have been ordered printed.

If any citizen is improperly denied registration by the supervisors, we trust that he will immediately take legal steps to assure his rights, instead of appealing to the "trooly loil" Baker. The district courts can issue a mandamus, and no appeal lies from their decision. This course is simple, and the remedy is sure. One or two such cases will be sufficient to settle a contested point and compel the supervisors to do their duty.

At the residence of Wm. M. Perkins, Esq., on Jackson street, corner Coliseum street, this day, at 12 o'clock M., Chas. T. Nash will sell, without limit or reserve, on account of declining housekeeping, the entire contents of said residence. The contents consist in part of a rosewood brocatelle parlor set, (18 pieces,) paintings, mirrors, Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood and walnut bedroom sets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc. One magnificent book-case and one elegant upright rosewood piano will also be sold. The Baronne street cars pass by the house, going either way. The contents of this first-class residence are really elegant, and all those interested would do well to attend—they will surely secure great bargains.

PHILLIPS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION

The secret workings of the Radical mind are infallibly revealed whenever Wendell Phillips descants on pending politics. He is its most unerring exponent, its boldest explorer. And though as a leader he is often far in advance of his party, and may sometimes seem far astray from its orthodox policy, it always, sooner or later, comes up to the farthest mark which he sets up. Hence the importance of those brief political essays which from time to time he publishes in the Anti-Slavery Standard over his own signature. Egotistical, vainglorious, self-obtrusive and insolent as they invariably are in tone and temper; wild, visionary and reckless as they frequently are in counsel, suggestion and prediction; it is not safe to depreciate on these accounts their weight and significance. Though they may appear to be the emanations of a crazed intellect as obdurate in consistency of error as the hate of the fallen Lucifer, it must be remembered that they are addressed to sympathetic natures, which, if intellectually weaker, are quite as morbid as his own.

All this should be taken into consideration in order to properly estimate the salient remarks of Wendell Phillips in a recent article on the presidential canvass. There, in the third sentence, he declares that "the re-election of Mr. Lincoln was a grave mistake, from the worst consequences of which a kind Providence saved us by his death."

Thus the foremost and truest leader of Radicalism, he who pronounces the day accursed that saw the failure of the Radical conspiracy against the official life of Mr. Johnson, thanks God for the assassination of the preceding President. What are the Southern freedmen to think of this? They have been taught by minor Radical agitators to regard Mr. Lincoln as the Moses who delivered them from bondage, as the supreme benefactor of their race; and yet the most frank and most infallible representative of the Radical party rejoices that the career of Mr. Lincoln was cut short by a violent and horrid death, so that he could not carry out in peace the policy to which he pledged himself during the war.

It is plain from this testimony of Wendell Phillips that if Mr. Lincoln had lived, he would have encountered as fierce a hostility from Radicalism as that which Mr. Johnson has undergone. It is plain that the Radicals were all along opposed to the war as a means of simply restoring the Union and maintaining the constitutional integrity of the federal authority. It is plain that they did not exult at emancipation for its own sake, but that they hailed it as a step which seemed to make easier the subversion of constitutional government, the destruction of the federal Union, the suppression of States, the obliteration of all the guarantees necessary to both personal and political freedom, to the independence of the laborer, to the protection of the tax-payer, and the final concentration of all powers in the hands of a central, heartless and grinding oligarchy.

What Wendell Phillips says about the admission, or pretended admission, of the reconstructed States, is also worth noting: "Our latest criticism on the Republican party," he says, "is that they, by sheer incapacity, have put the nation into unnecessary peril"—meaning that they have imperiled the Radical scheme of despotism. "When the impeachment failed," he continues, "it was madness to go on and admit the rebel States to their old places. Without land, without arms, with but little organization, the loyal vote lies at the mercy of rebels." And such doubtless is the pervading thought among the Radical reconstructors, who had hoped to turn the Southern States into so many political plantations where the negroes, changed from industrial slaves to voting chattels, would plant votes under Radical taskmasters as formerly they planted cotton or sugar under white overseers and black drivers. The colored voters do not address themselves with the expected alacrity to the work assigned them, and hence "it was madness to admit the rebel States to their old places."

And the opinion of Grant expressed by this pre-eminent exponent of Radicalism is well worth considering. After remarking that the people, meaning the Radicals, "leaned with far too much trust on Mr. Lincoln's supposed statesmanship and honesty," he adds: "Now the case is different. The people have been largely educated to the nation's necessity and duty, and do not even affect to put off any share of it on the shoulders of Grant, or fancy that he can or will lead anybody, or in anything. They see in him a tool, not a leader." Still more significant are the following detached passages:

"Our king log is not imposed on us; we select him ourselves."

"Grant is only the almost invisible point of the broad, and everyday broadening mass of purpose and resolve and necessity behind him."

"Grant's election melts the millions into one indissoluble whole, calling us to stamp on it what legend God wills."

Thus, according to Wendell Phillips, the most candid revealer of Radical thought and purpose, Grant is expected, if he become president, to be a "king log," a "tool," a convenient pivot about which revolutionary violence may whirl until Radicalism shall have stamped its will on the racked, prostrate and exhausted country.

Wendell Phillips does not believe that Grant's election would mean peace—that's clear.

Democrats, register at once. Lose no time. We can and ought to register twenty-five thousand Democratic voters in this city, if sufficient facilities are afforded for the work.

RADICAL SCHOLARSHIP.—The Democratic clubs in and around Jackson, Louisiana, recently held a mass meeting, at which they invited free and impartial discussion from the orators and leaders of the opposite party. Among others addressed for that purpose was the reverend and learned Ananias A. Fraer, president of a Radical organization. Ananias made the following lucid and characteristic reply in writing:

JACKSON, LA., Sept., 1868.

"*Dr Jones* Sir Your Committee address me to have the political question Disgust a mong the Peop le The Majority Dose not want the question disgust and theirfor wee will not have it done.
"Sign Prest ANANIAS A FRAER."

Disgusted as the Reverend Ananias may be to find his letter published literatim in the CRESCENT, we cannot refrain from giving it to our readers. Disgust on all sides—disgust in Ananias to discuss politics with Democrats; disgust on the part of the scalawags and carpet-baggers at such an associate; and disgust among all true Democrats and lovers of their country, that barbarian hinds should be taken fresh from the corn fields to dictate on the part of a numerous and powerful party.

GOOD NEW BOOKS.

Friend and neighbor Gresham, 92 Camp street, has just received a large acquisition to his extensive stock of pictures, periodicals, novels and books of standard literature. Among the numerous and generous contributions of Mr. Gresham to the CRESCENT are the following:

"The Bachelor of Salamanca," by the illustrious LeSage. This is a work we have often sought for in vain. We have read "Gil Blas" and "The Devil on Two Sticks" over and over, and each succeeding time have found new beauties to admire in them. LeSage's knowledge of human nature is almost as varied and comprehensive as that of Shakspeare. In fact Sir Walter Scott once wrote a book entitled "The Lives of British Novelists." He began with LeSage, and in his preface stated as his reason for including a French author in his work that LeSage belonged not to France, but to the world. The "Bachelor (or, as it used to be styled, The Student,) of Salamanca" may be second to "Gil Blas"—but is only second, as "Paradise Regained" is second to "Paradise Lost," and as "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" may be, in the judgment of different readers, second, the one to the other. The "Bachelor of Salamanca" is an admirable book, full of life and spirit, transgressing the accepted style of morals, it is true; but, for all that, faithful to human nature and to the Spanish life which it illustrates. Whoever takes up the adventures of Don Cherubino, the student or bachelor, will find it hard to lay the book aside. Every chapter has its moral, far superior, not only in style, but in its good results and in its searching delineations, to anything in Alexandre Dumas, Eugene Sue, Georges Sand, or any of the present generation of English novelists. It seems so strange that people will quote the warped obliquities of Dickens in these modern times, when they have at hand the hale, wholesome, natural characters of Shakspeare, Scott, LeSage and Fielding. "Mr. Hailes, of Eton," said John Dryden, in his famous panegyric, "declared that he defied any person to produce an idea or a figure in any poet, ancient or modern, but he would find it better expressed in Shakspeare." So is it with LeSage; his pages are replete with human nature; every man he writes about—be he prince, potentate, archbishop or simple valet—LeSage is his natural-born Boswell, and Johnsonises them all. The present edition is a cheap one, the print large and size convenient.

Then we have "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," after the German, by Mrs. A. L. Webster. Being the third edition, this must be a popular novel. The print and binding are excellent.

Third is "Advice to a Married Woman," which is a book that ought to be in the hands of every wife who expects to become a mother. It was written by a gentleman high in estimation in England, Pye Henry Chevasse, of the Priory House, Birmingham. It gives the most experienced advice to all women on the management of their health in the different stages approaching motherhood, and contains nothing offensive to the most sensitive or delicate-minded of the female sex.

Gresham has these, and thousands more. He invites the public to visit 92 Camp street and judge of his stock on hand.

LETTER FROM ST. LANDRY.

THE RECENT EXCITEMENT AND COLLISION IN ST. LANDRY—ITS CAUSE—OPELOUSAS ATTACKED BY RADICAL NEGROES—THEY ARE DISPERSED AND DISARMED—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—RECANTATION OF COLORED RADICALS—RADICALISM DONE FOR IN ST. LANDRY.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.]

OPELOUSAS, Sept. 29, 1868.

We have just in this village passed through two days of more intense excitement (and alarm to many) than has been experienced since Banks's two successive raids, and I will endeavor to give you, as intelligibly as I can, briefly the cause that occasioned it. You, perhaps, may have noticed that the Radical organ in this parish, the St. Landry Progress, has revived again in the last few weeks under the prospect of legislative pap. Its editor, one Emerson Bentley, a regular contributor of the most outrageous and improbable lies to his great exemplar, the Republican, some week or two since published an insulting and mendacious article against two gentlemen here, who yesterday morning proceeded to his schoolhouse (for he combines the vocation of pedagogue with that of scribbler) and administered to him a sound and well-merited cowhiding. Whilst the flagellation was going on, his scholars, who were mostly full grown negro wenches, filled the air with outcries and objurgations, and the news was speedily disseminated through the colored population that their great apostle had suffered almost, if not quite, martyrdom in their cause.

In less than half an hour the leaders of the Radicals here, chief among whom are two mulattoes of the name of Donato, (one of whom was the senatorial representative from this district in the black and tan convention,) had dispatched couriers to all parts of the parish summoning the negro clubs to repair to Opelousas immediately, *armed* and prepared to wash out the insult in the blood of its inhabitants and lay the town in ashes. Most providentially, one of these couriers had the inspiration to turn back from his hellish errand and reveal its nature to a prominent citizen. Double quick time was now the order, and by 12 M., two or three hundred white men were mustered and patrolling the country round Opelousas in every direction. Nor were they a moment too soon, for armed and mounted squads of negroes and colored men were met in several directions concentrating according to orders. The first collision took place at the plantation of an f. m. c., named Paillet, about a mile from town, where the patrol was fired on as they advanced to the town, and the leader, Captain May, severely, if not mortally wounded by a rifle ball in his breast. Mr. A. B. Anderson, nephew of our senator, made a narrow escape, a ball grazing his head and tearing the scalp. Mr. L. S. King, son of Hon. John E. King, had a horse shot, and two others of the party were slightly wounded.

By this time reinforcements arrived and the position was carried, and the insurgent who survived were captured and brought into town. A number of similar or somewhat similar affairs took place in other directions near town. The whole negro population have been aroused, and no doubt had not our citizens been prepared for such an emergency, which all have expected, and been alert as well as brave, the blood of many of them would have been slaked in the ashes of their homes. This was to have been the Radical revenge on a *whole community* for a wrong, call it, even, on one individual. I have not time to enter into details. Several white men on our side are reported killed, two or three, and some six or eight negroes on that of the Radicals.

The affair commenced yesterday, Tuesday, about 11 o'clock, and now, Wednesday night, the negroes are disarmed all over the parish and many of the leading ones and hitherto most bitter Radicals have come in to-day and surrendered their arms, and made public and full recantation of their mistaken opinion. Among them I have heard the names of John Simms, brother of the Simms who ousted Dupré in the Legislature from this parish, Hilaire Frelot, elected member of the police jury at last election, and Wm. G. Bell, the candidate for state treasurer on the Taliaferro side, but who afterwards supported the whole Warmoth ticket, and several others. The Donatos, owners of the Progress, both of its editors, Bentley and Durand, and a good many others are *non est inventus*, and whether they are gone up or down nobody seems to know, but one thing is sure as shooting: Radicalism is done in St. Landry for this presidential campaign.

Yours, in haste, T. G. C.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Parents will find at Messrs. Lyons & Stevens's well-known clothing establishment, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, one of the best selected assortments of ready-made clothing for boys and children ever brought to New Orleans. These goods were manufactured expressly for this house, and in point of excellence of material and durability of workmanship, cannot be surpassed. We believe strongly in the philosophy of dressing children well, and we are confident that it can be done cheaply from the stock of Messrs. Lyons & Stevens. Go, inspect for yourselves and be convinced, good reader.

1868, U. D. State.

OCTOBER THIRD,

3 O'Clock P. M.

We are Now in Receipt
—OF OUR—
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
—OF—
GENTS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE, FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING.

SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, Made to Order in the Latest Style and at Reasonable Prices.
LYONS & STEVENS,
Corner St. Charles and Common.

Headquarters

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

—OF THE—

Independent Democratic Clubs.

OFFICERS.

President.
J. PINCKNEY SMITH.

Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. BRAUGHN, JAMES J. TARLETON.

Secretaries.
J. PARIS CHILDRESS, Recording.
J. HAMILTON HARDY, Corresponding.

Treasurer.
E. COCHRAN.

Executive Committee.
GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, Chairman.
L. E. LEMARIE, GEORGE McD. BURKE,
J. G. GARRITY, JAS. JARVIS.

Finance Committee.
W. WRIGHT, Chairman.
L. PRADOS, JOSHUA CORPREW,
GEORGE P. CHILDRESS, JOSEPH N. HARDY.

Committee of Advisors.
J. E. BISSELL, Chairman.
W. G. MAUK, HENRY RENSHAW, JR.
A. D. BERNOUDY, JAMES JARVIS.

Committee on Registration.
W. J. KELLY, Chairman
M. G. FORTIER, J. P. CASEY.

The following named Clubs are represented by their accredited Delegates:

Blair Guards of '68,	Frank Blair Guards,
Blair Sentinels,	Fuller Guards of Algiers,
Broom Rangers,	German Dem. Club 8th Ward,
Constitution Club,	German Dem. Club 9th Ward,
Crescent Mounted Club,	German Dem. Club 2d Ward,
Crescent City Dem. Club,	Hancock Club,
Draymen Democratic Club,	Hendrick Guards,
Fossil Guards,	Hibernian Democratic Club,
Jackson Invincibles,	Seymour Sentinels,
Jewell Guards,	Seymour Legion,
Johnson Rangers,	Seymour Vedettes,
Magnolia Rangers,	Seymour Cadets,
Minute Men of '68,	Sey'r and Blair Knights Algiers
Pendleton Guards,	Spirit of '68,
Rousseau Guards,	Seymour Southrons,
Seymour Guides,	Walker Guards,
Washington Club.	

All INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CLUBS of the Parish of Orleans not Represented in the above Committee are earnestly requested to be present by their Delegates EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, at the Rooms of the Hancock Club, No. 139 Canal street.

By order of
J. PINCKNEY SMITH,
President Central Com. Independent Dem. Clubs.
J. PARIS CHILDRESS, Secretary

Phalon's
"PAPHIAN LOTION"
—FOR—
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.

Notice

TO ALL PERSONS WHO ARE REFUSED REGISTRATION.

All persons who are refused registration, and are legally entitled to the same, are notified and requested to report their cases to the DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Rooms No. 205 CANAL STREET, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

THOS. STEEL,
Secretary Democratic State Central Committee.

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.

Our Job Office.

THE CRESCENT IS PREPARED TO DO
—IN A—
SUPERIOR STYLE,
—And on the—
MOST REASONABLE TERMS,
—All Classes of—
COMMERCIAL AND STEAMBOAT PRINTING,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, ETC.

In Connection with the
CRESCENT JOB OFFICE
—IS A—
LITHOGRAPH OFFICE,
Unsurpassed by any in America, which is equal to any work which may be given it by the patrons and friends of the CRESCENT.

Continued Arrivals.

WILLIAM DAUPHIN,
150.....CANAL STREET.....150

Received this week a fine assortment of Paris BLONDES, DONA MARIA, SILK BAREGE, Frosted TULLE and CREP, and a very fine assortment of Coburg Straw and Paris BONNETS, White Marseilles HATS and GOLD BANDS.

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

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

New Goods.

The Finest TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of M. J. Tobias, T. F. Cooper and Spear, in England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., 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.

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. MELLEUR.

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. SNAER, L. D. LARRIEU.

Sixth Ward.
Economy Hall, Ursulines street, between Marais 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.
Tenth Ward—From Felicity to First street.
Eleventh Ward—From First to Toledano street (upper limit of city.)

By order of the Board of Registration.
WM. BAKER,
Chairman.

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. GAVAROC,
E. F. SCHMIDT,	WM. CREEVY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK IRWIN,
I. CAULFIELD,	JNO. C. SINNOTT,
GERARD STITH,	W. C. NICHOLS.

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

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

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

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

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.

Just Opened.

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

PHOTOGRAPHS, $2 50 per dozen;
AMBROTYPES, 75 cents;
PORCELAIN PICTURES, $3;
And all work guaranteed equal to any done in the city.
Call and see our Specimens.
WILEY & SOUBY.

Carpet Warehouse,
19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

A. SROUSSEAU & 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; Grumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Rope, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

Diseases of the Eye.

DR JULIUS HOMBERGER, (late Assistant to Dr. Sichel, Paris,) OCULIST, 140 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock. Clinic for Diseases of the Eye, Saturdays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Physicians and Medical Students are invited to attend the Clinic. Demonstrations with the Opthalmoscope, etc. Poor patients will be treated and operated on free of charge.

"Southern Lands" Agency.

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

LIVINGSTON, EGERTON & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

Housekeepers

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

SAM'L E. MOORE & CO.

New Carpets and Oil Cloths.
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.

Brilliant Stove Depot
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
49 Camp and 188 Tchoupitoulas Sts.

H. HALLER, 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.