The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly; same rates as single copies 10 cents.

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Thirty	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1868.

The National Telegraph Company.

This gigantic enterprise, since its organization within the last two years, has not only been endowed with rare and valuable franchises by Congress, but has received the cordial recognition and approval of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce. That Chamber, in a series of resolutions passed on the 8th ult., cordially recommended it to the confidence of our commercial community as a sure means of reducing the present excessive cost of telegraphing, and advised the merchants of New Orleans to advance its completion by subscribing to its stock. The Chamber also certified in the most emphatic terms to the worth and responsibility of Daniel Edwards, Esq., resident director for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

The great advantage offered to the people of the entire country by this organization is, that by establishing trunk lines of telegraph on all the principal railroad and mail routes, the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the one company that owns the whole telegraph system of the United States will be broken up, and the inordinate charges reduced to a reasonable standard by the force of competition. The organization and success of such an enterprise is an absolute necessity growing out of the commercial and business wants of the nation. There is room, and plenty of it, for half a dozen duplicates of the telegraph system as it now exists, each one of which, once established and to be relied on, will have its hands full of business and its stockholders amply repaid.

The Directors of the National Telegraph Company propose that the benefits accruing from it shall be enjoyed, not by a few favored persons, but by the business men of the country. To this end stock books have been opened at all commercial points.

The capital is $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each. One per centum will be paid cash on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent. per month, made from time to time, in order to supply funds for the necessary cost of construction. No calls, however, over the one per cent. can be made until the entire $10,000,000 shall have been subscribed.

There is every reason to believe that thirty-five per cent. of the capital stock will construct and equip 25,000 miles of wire, equal to the entire circumference of the earth. This immense length of communication will connect all commercial centers and places of importance in the United States.

Such are the profits of all present telegraph lines, in a financial point of view, that there is no reason to doubt but that 25,000 miles, constructed at an outlay of $3,500,000, will pay liberal dividends on the entire capital of $10,000,000. These results are shown by the balance sheets of the present system, which pays flattering dividends even on the full amount of stock, which is said to be nearly 1000 per cent. over the capital absolutely paid in.

The National Telegraph Company has also contracted with the French Trans-Atlantic Cable Company to connect with all the great commercial and populous localities in Europe.

Even at the present exorbitant rates of telegraphing, the lightning is fast superseding the mail in popular use and popular patronage. The National Company, encouraged by the success of the cheap postage system in America and Europe, are determined to introduce it in telegraphing. Reduce the cost of messages one-half, and where one is now sent, there will be twenty.

This immense enterprise is like the Pacific Railroad—it is a necessity of the times, and it is founded on principles and a moneyed basis which will infallibly insure its success. Its directors are men of the first commercial integrity and wealth in every city of the United States, who are devoting their utmost exertions to its speedy and triumphant completion.

A limited amount of the capital stock has been allotted to this locality, and Col. Edwards will take pleasure in giving full particulars about everything concerning the company to all who may call at his office, 28, 30 and 32 New Levee street.

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.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the banner and wreath presentation to the Rousseau Guards has been postponed until Tuesday evening, the 6th.

We had the pleasure of a visit a day or two ago, from George W. Tompkins, Esq., editor of the Minden, La., Democrat. Mr. Tompkins visits the city both for pleasure and for business. We commend him and his paper to our community.

No freight of any description will be received at the depot of the Pontchartrain Railroad until further notice, in consequence of damage done by the storm of Friday night.

A FEW FACTS.

Those of our readers who are addicted to the perusal of works of fiction will remember that shortly after his inauguration, his accidentalency Governor Wormoth wrote a letter to Washington—duly forwarded by "Col. Deane of my staff"—in which he invented the murders of one hundred and fifty Union men "within the past month." Now, in order to make this pleasant little novel the easier of belief amongst Northern people, the delegates from Northern States, now in General Assembly convened on Dryades street, and facetiously designated as the Legislature of Louisiana, appointed a joint committee "on the conduct of the late elections and the condition of peace and order in the State," whose duty should be to make up the tale of the governor's statement, with full permission to manufacture any additional horrors, such as assaults, insults, rapes, house burnings, etc., to any extent that the vividness of their imaginations might suggest. This was on July 30th last. In accordance with these instructions the committee went to work with a will, employing themselves, as they state in the report, daily from 9 A. M. till 10 or 11 P. M., (which, considering that we have very frequently, during these hours, seen the members of the committee engaged in other party work elsewhere, is drawing it a little strong to start with,) and they have at last produced a document which, in the fertility of invention therein displayed, in the glowing fancy therein employed, in the luxurious imagination therein shown, is certainly a remarkable one, and one that claims the attention of every lover of the fine art of distorting some fact and creating others.

We referred to this remarkable effusion of Radicalism yesterday in general terms, and take it up again only to give to the public some *facts* relative to the statements therein made in regard to occurrences said to have taken place in certain parishes. With this prelude and the further statement that Mr. Thompson, a Democratic senator, has assured us that the evidence taken in all the cases is of the flimsiest character, and the confident prediction that if the people of the State will aid us in the good work, we can expose yet further the baselessness of the wholesale charges made against our people by these men who pretend to represent them, we submit the following jottings:

The statement is made in the beginning that although their witnesses are men "whose worth and high-standing in their communities are sufficient guarantees for the truth of any statement which they may make," yet for fear "of violence to their persons and property and even of the loss of their lives from the vengeance and anger of disloyal persons in their respective neighborhoods" these gentlemen of worth, etc., decline to allow their names to be published, and the committee thought fit to grant their request! Now this may do very well for people who do not know the devices of carpet-baggery, but we, who do know how, in a former case—the ejection of Mr. Jewell from the Senate—when their chosen witness, Lefevre, turned against them and confessed that he had been bribed to testify, can estimate how far this was their real motive and how far they were influenced by fear of similar exposure and by a dread of exhibiting to the world the worthless character of the men upon whose testimony they would take away the fair fame of our people.

In telling of the shooting of Edward Forrest, a negro, by Arthur Guerin, at the French Market, about ten days ago, they state that "Guerin then escaped without arrest." Falsehood number one, as every child in this city knows that Guerin surrendered himself and is now in the Parish Prison.

The whole report is full of such expressions as "a freedman, name unknown, was murdered by parties unknown"—"several freedmen, number not stated, were shot and killed by parties unknown"—"a freedman, name unknown, was shot and wounded by parties unknown." Gen. Hatch states that "reports have reached him of the murder of both whites and blacks in the back part of the parish (Carroll)"—two freed people were outraged by parties unknown"—and so on *ad nauseam*. This they call a report; and with these precious and transparent devices they seek to brand a peaceful and long suffering people with infamy.

In Claiborne parish they detail the murder of one Meadows, a colored member of the famous, or rather infamous black and tan constitutional convention. Now when it is known that the current belief in Claiborne parish is that Meadows was killed by men of his own party, the outrage perhaps will not seem so great in Radical eyes. They also tell of a freedman named Scott, who was taken out and whipped in the vicinity of Homer. Now this whipping was done by colored men, and the reason of it was that Scott was an outrageous thief and richly deserved it. The above facts we have from a respectable citizen of the parish.

In St. Mary parish they tell how "Arnbrime, a claim agent, and his servant, colored, were taken from their boarding house in Jeanerettes by a band of armed men at midnight in June last, blind-folded, and carried to the timber where they were threatened with instant death unless they would promise to never step their foot in the town again." Arnbrime was convicted in open court of swindling negroes out of money that he had collected for them, and attempted to swindle a gentleman of Franklin out of money he owed him. And this is a Radical martyr! They say the gentleman in whose house the Radical club in Franklin had met was told that unless he turned the club out his house would be burnt. The best answer to this is the fact that this gentleman they refer to is now an enthusiastic Democrat. The report states: "It is impossible for a known Republican to walk the streets of Franklin without being the recipient of the grossest personal abuse, and this, too, in the presence of men of the first respectability in the parish." This is a falsehood, for we can mention gentlemen in Franklin who are well-known to be Union men, who openly say they will vote for Grant, and who yet are respected by their fellow-citizens and unmolested by them; but these gentlemen do not make incendiary speeches to the negroes or steal from their fellow-citizens. They also publish a long rigmarole from a man called Pope, who claims to be sheriff of St. Mary parish, and to be kept out of his office by "rebels." The facts are that the whole scalawag ticket, with but one trifling exception, was elected in St. Mary parish; but that the district judge elect could not qualify, not having established a bona fide residence; that the recorder and the sheriff both failed to present anything else but straw security, and that therefore the old incumbents are not yet legally authorized to give up their offices, their successors not being duly qualified. These truths we have from one of the most high toned and honorable gentlemen of the State, a resident of St. Mary's parish, and a man who knows whereof he speaks.

In the parish of Terrebonne they report any number of murders. We are in the possession of the facts of some of these murders. Two white men were killed by members of the Loyal League for being Democrats, and one negro was killed by members of the League, which he had left to join the Democrats. About the other murders we have not yet heard, but doubt not they would tell the same tale of Radical intolerance of difference of opinion. This from a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity.

In conclusion we call upon the good people of the State to let us know the *facts* in regard to the various statements made in this slanderous document relative to alleged outrages in the different parishes of the State. The Radicals will send this report all over the North as an electioneering dodge, and it is due to our party, it is due to our own fair fame that we should combat the falsehoods both direct and indirect, in it contained. We have shown how their statements melt away in every instance where the searching light of truth is brought to bear upon them, and we are convinced that the more light that is thrown upon this infamous concoction the stronger will its dark features of falsehood and slander stand out. All we wish to know is the truth.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

Germany has adopted our lecture system.

Leveling down—going to bed.—[Judy.

Girl of the period-ical—Gail Hamilton.—[Ex.

Charles Dickens will begin his final series of readings at St. James Hall, London, October 6.

Tuber-cular consumption—eating baked potatoes.—[Lowell Courier.

A mien advantage—a superiority in appearance.—[Judy.

Buffalo has the champion spider. He has woven a web in the form of the letters w i n t e r.

Bulwer Lytton is the homeliest member of the British Parliament.

There is not a Hebrew beggar in New York city.

"Bull-y" is the brief but emphatic criticism of the Norwegian fiddler in Boston.

The women compositors of New York met recently to form a separate "Union."

What railway charges always are—fare enough! —[Ex.

Cashmere shawls as a covering for parlor furniture, is the latest extravagance on Fifth Avenue.

J. E. Hayes, editor of the Savannah Republican, who died recently, is said to have committed suicide.

John Morrissey was run over and had one foot crushed by a street car, in New York, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Leslie Stephen, a daughter of Thackeray, is traveling in this country in company with her husband.

The advantage of having a watch which strikes the hours was experienced by a gentleman in New York a few evenings since. As he was entering Niblo's Theater his watch was taken. There were several persons around him, and he said: "Gentlemen, I have lost my watch. If you will keep quiet it will strike in one minute." The thief started for the door and was captured.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL ITEMS.

The general public should not forget that there are two Pomeroys. One is a Radical senator, very fierce in his way; the other a Democrat.

In testimony whereof I give this diploma, with the university seal and my signature, at Bonn, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

The next State election is Nebraska, October 6. On October 13, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will vote.

The papers above alluded to were thoroughly Southern and Democratic in their tone under the later management of the gentlemen named.

Michael Hahn, Speaker Lowell, Frank Morey and Gen. Sypher are Radical candidates for Congress from Louisiana.

The Washington (Dem.) Express says letters from Pennsylvania and Indiana, received in this city, from reliable, well informed and careful sources, are in the highest degree encouraging. We shall carry both these States in October by a majority of not less, surely, than twenty thousand.

When Sherman entered Savannah, J. E. Hays and Sam Mason entered with him. Mason started the News and Herald, and Hays the Republican. They both abused the down-trodden people of the South—both supported Grant. Mason died the other day, and the other night Hays committed suicide.—[Cairo Democrat.

The Galveston Civilian, whose editor has long known the venerable Archbishop Odin, says: A history of his travels, toils, hardships and sacrifices, would form an interesting book. For twenty years he incurred all the hardships and dangers incident to epidemics in Galveston and traveling over the wildest parts of the border of both Texas and Mexico, often an imminent risk from the savage whose haunts he passed through.

Col. Eugene Tisdale has received the following letter from Gov. Seymour in reply to one sent by him descriptive of the barbecue and meeting held at Monroe, La., on the 29th of August:

"UTICA, Sept. 13, 1868.

"*My Dear Sir*—I am very much pleased with your letter of the 4th inst. If all of our friends will show as much tact and good sense as you have displayed, we can hope for a good result in your State. Truly yours, etc.,

"HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"Eugene Tisdale, Esq., Monroe' La."

The National Intelligencer says: Among the deaths of men connected with the press at one time or another, for a greater or less period, we notice that Abner Greenleaf, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., father of Albert Greenleaf, Esq., late of this city. The former reached the advanced age of eighty-four, and preserved his faculties in a most remarkable manner down to a late date. He was one of the old stock of Democrats that were at once able, intelligent, tenacious of principle and uncorrupt. He was long connected with the old New Hampshire Gazette, which is, or was, one of the very oldest papers in the country. Mr. Greenleaf early espoused the cause and interests of Mr. Calhoun, and stood fast by him and his doctrines through evil report and good report.

The Alexandria Democrat of the 30th ult. says: "We are pained to learn that the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum died at his residence in this parish on Wednesday last. He had been in failing health for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. He was about seventy-three years of age. Mr. Bynum was a native of North Carolina, and was educated at Princeton College. In early life he occupied quite a prominent position among the politicians of his native State. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and served, by successive re-elections, for eight years. Those were eight eventful years in the history of our country, and intellectual giants met in daily combat on the floor of Congress, where pigmies now hold undisputed sway. After his retirement from public life, Mr. Bynum removed to Louisiana and settled in this parish, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until the time of his death."

The department of State has been furnished with a copy of the diploma of LL.D. to George Bancroft from the University of Bonn in Germany, of which the following is a translation: Let all who see this writing know that by the power and authority of the most mighty and august King William, the generous protector of the University of Frederick William of Germany, delegated to its most excellent president, Henry Charles Ludolph Von Sybel, doctor of philosophy, master of the liberal arts, professor of history, etc., I, John Joseph Baverbond, deacon of the law professors, doctor of laws, knight of the Red Eagle, etc., hereby confer upon the most noble, enlightened and excellent gentleman, George Bancroft, ambassador from the United States of America to the king of Prussia, and plenipotentiary to the North German Confederation, the most eminent historian of his country, the perfector of a new covenant between the two continents at this semi-centenary celebration of this university, the honored title of doctor utriusque juris (LL.D) with all its rights, privileges and immunities.

Spain has drawn $13,000,000 from Cuba during the current year.

JUDGE E. NORTH CULLOM'S ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

HANCOCK CLUB,

September 29, 1868.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Hancock Club:

I arrived in your city a few mornings since from the interior of the country, and found the people very greatly excited; in mingling among them I soon discovered that they were apprehensive of a riot. I took a little stroll down Canal street, prompted by curiosity to see the result of it all. Fortunately the day passed away without an outbreak, but the occurrence put me to reflecting on the causes that could lead to such a state of public feeling. I knew there was a cause for such an alarming condition of affairs, and one, too, that lay beyond the surface of politics. I came to the conclusion that it was the necessary consequence of measures which are at war with the Constitution and laws of our country—the object of laws being the peace and good order of society. Having been honored by an invitation to address you this evening, I concluded to account for this demonstration by grouping together, in chronological order, as far as I was able, the acts and inconsistences of the party in power. In doing so I must necessarily epitomize. Time and the occasion will not permit me to do more. In this review of its doings you will have presented to your minds a brief history of the party which, if it add not to your stock of information, will at least present at a *coup d'œil*, the *tout ensemble* of its unprecedented enormities. You all remember that in 1820 our country was agitated for the first time by the slavery question. That the great *pacificators* rose from their seats and proposed what was then and has since been known as the celebrated Missouri Compromise. The present Radical party was then but a germ of what it now is. It opposed the measure on the ground that it was not authorized by the Constitution of the United States. In 1852, when that great question was again brought to the attention of Congress by Mr. Douglass, in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, this party that had so pertinaciously opposed its enactment, then faced about and opposed its abrogation. Time passed on and after the lapse of sixteen eventful years, the country became agitated on the subject of Southern rights. The Missouri Compromise having been abolished, the statesmen of the day thought that peace might be restored by its re-enactment. But this versatile party, true to its natural penchant for a change opposed the measure with might and main. Here we find it occupying both sides of the question, and each time urging the constitutionality of its opinions.

In 1846, new ideas had crept into their minds respecting the doctrine of State rights, and although nothing is plainer in the Constitution than that provision which required of the States the rendition of fugitives from labor upon proper requisition being made, they enacted personal liberty bills in as many as twelve of the States, by which they denied to the federal functionaries engaged in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, the use of their jails and prisons. They went further, and prohibited their State magistrates from issuing warrants for the arrest of fugitives of this class, thus virtually nullifying the act of Congress of 1793, and setting at defiance the plainest teachings of the Constitution of the United States. The ground alleged by the party for this act of rebellion against the authority of the government was that, the execution and enforcement of the law was the duty and exclusive prerogative of the federal government. Whilst thus asserting what was the duty of the federal government, they refused in 1850 to pass a more stringent law in Congress for the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, *because*, they said, the *return of fugitives* was the *duty of the States*.

Can anything be more contradictory than this? Yet this is not all, for in 1861, not content with having occupied both sides of the question, as party purposes required, they repealed all laws on the subject, taking the bold ground that the Constitution should not be obeyed in that regard. Here we have an introduction to the ominous majesty of the higher law doctrine, that had made its appearance under some disguises in the personal liberty bills enacted in 1846. They magnified the rights of the States, even beyond Jeffersonian Democratic proportions, in 1858, and zealously adopted the celebrated resolutions of 1798 and 1799. They exalted the theory of State governments as against a centralization of authority, and a consolidation of power, and absolutely prepared to array the States against the federal authority. This was all done whilst they had possession of many of the State governments. But in this, as in other things, a change was destined to come over their minds, for in 1862 the fortunes of politics had thrown the federal government into their hands. They now denounced the doctrine of State rights, and boldly declared that the resolutions of 1798-9 were pregnant with treason against the general government. They did not hesitate to lay violent hands on the Constitutions of the States then in a hostile attitude, and to obliterate them from the map of the Union. In doing so, they forgot or ignored their former advocacy of the prerogatives of the States and disfranchised the people for seeking to keep and preserve inviolate the identical rights they had asserted and vociferously magnified in 1858. Thus endeavoring by every imaginable device of hellish ingenuity to convert all that they had maintained themselves into evidence of treason in us. Again, we find that in 1856 they declared that "no war could be right and no peace could be wrong;" that if the Southern States desired to sever their connection with the federal government, and thus to change their relations, they should be permitted to do so. Said they: "Let the erring sisters depart in peace," "let the Union slide," etc. But no sooner had we availed ourselves of this concession than the blasts of a mighty war rang out, and the powers of the general government were wielded for our subjugation and political destruction. In 1854, when Native Americanism sprang up in the country, and the motto was fulminated by party decrees that "Americans should govern America," they were zealously in favor of restricting the right of suffrage to such as a proper interpretation of the motto would reach, on the ground that the uneducated and poverty stricken emigrants from the old world, were not sufficiently instructed, and had not sufficient interest in the property of the country, to render them safe depositaries of political power. But in 1867 they became oblivious to these arguments and indifferent to the claims of mind over matter, and by the exercise of usurped power they place the ballot in the hands of 620,000 ignorant negroes from whose limbs the gyves of slavery had just fallen. The outrage did not end here; but they simultaneously disfranchised nearly or quite a quarter of a million of those very men of intelligence and property who they had previously declared were the only safe custodians of political power. In 1859, Gov. Chase, of Ohio, the man whom some of our Democratic friends were lately anxious to have nominated for the presidency, asserted that the "States had rights which the general government must not invade, and which were superior to its power." But in 1867, Gov. Hayes, up to the spirit of the time and occupying the summit of Radical progress, looked down with a haughty but orthodox contempt on the separate rights of the States, and sternly declared that the States had no sovereignty at all.

In 1863 Lincoln issued his celebrated proclamation of emancipation, an act for which no authority, express or implied, can be found in the Constitution, by any reasonable construction. Congress ratified it in 1864 by a special act to that effect, thus acknowledging the *power* of the president to emancipate 4,000,000 of slaves, the property of persons by the plainest provisions of the Constitution; but in 1867 they declared that he had not the power to remove a spy and a traitor from his own cabinet. Do we not know that in 1861, '2, '3, '4, '5 and '6, both during and after the war, the gallant State of Kentucky was represented in the Congress of the United States without a question ever being raised as to her right of being so represented? But in 1867-'8 Congress *refused* to permit her representatives to take their seats until a special committee reported upon the Republicanism of her State government. Was this not the climax of political audacity?

In 1862 party purposes required that they should create the State of Western Virginia, a portion of the glorious Old Dominion then ruled over by federal bayonets. Under the Constitution, a document which they had not then altogether forgotten, they were compelled to have the consent of Virginia. They accordingly elected Pierpont governor, and by the same proceeding, improvised a body which they styled a Legislature. This novel government being their own bantling, passed the necessary act providing for the partition of the State; it was recognized as the solemn will of the Old Dominion, and everything was satisfactory. But in 1866 Gov. Pierpont and his bastard legislature were cast aside, the State government of their creation was denied a "local habitation and a name," and bowed its sovereign head to the supervening majesty of a military satrapy, graciously denominated by its foster fathers in Congress, District No. 1. Strange to say, this was done on the ground that the ordinance of secession of 1861, had destroyed the State government. Thus we find that when party purposes required it she was regarded as a State endowed with sovereign power, but no longer. They established military commissions in 1863 for the trial of citizens in Ohio whom they were pleased to charge with the commission of offenses against the authority of the United States. Some, like the sons of Erin, were exiled from their homes, whilst others were mercilessly hung, and passed to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." In 1866, the unanimous voice of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced these revolutionary tribunals unconstitutional, but only too late to revive the mouldering clay of their unfortunate victims. I need not speak of the murder of Mrs. Surratt, the history of her case being familiar to every one. Again in 1863 they multiplied oaths, some of which were intended to prevent gentlemen of the legal profession, even in this city, from appearing before the United States courts in defense of the rights of our citizens.

But they were so baseless, so clearly without a shadow of constitutional authority, that the courts refused to administer them. For this the Supreme Court was threatened with impeachment, and failing in this, Congress did reduce the number of the judges for the purpose of securing to the Radical party a preponderance in the weight of any authority it might henceforth be permitted to exercise.

In 1861 they made strong and repeated appeals to the people to raise armies to maintain the Union and the authority of the Constitution. In 1865 we surrendered our arms and repaired to what was left of our former homes. We surrendered in good faith, and believing the States would be restored to their original position in the Union, without trouble or unnecessary delay. But we were doomed to be disappointed in our dreams and hopes, for it soon became apparent that the Radicals would have preferred to continue the war to restoring the Union under the Constitution as it existed. Hence we have the 14th amendment so much spoken of. In 1862 party purposes again required the recognition of another State, and something in the form of the Virginia farce was to be repeated. Gen. Butler had taken possession of New Orleans and as much of the banks of the Mississippi river as the guns from his boats might protect. An election was ordered in this portion of the State of Louisiana, and accordingly Messrs. Hahn and Flanders were returned as members of Congress. They took their seats and served without a question as to their representative capacities. But in 1865, when the whole State was disarmed and reduced to their possession, after as gallant an army of soldiers as ever camped on a tented field or stacked arms had disbanded and returned to their homes, the very same men were refused their seats in Congress on the ground that the State of Louisiana had ceased to exist. In the presence of the United States army, when not confronted by our gallant boys, it would from these examples appear that States sink into nonentity and lose the very name of States.

Thus you will perceive, my fellow-citizens, that after forcing ten States out of the Union, which they asserted could not go out by any act of their own, they still boastingly assert that they are *par excellence* a Union party.

From what I have shown of their administration; their duplicity on all questions they have ever thought proper to make political capital out of, can it be said that they have any accurate appreciation of constitutional law? Now what is our position to-day? Let us look at it for a moment. Here are men, mere adventurers, the pets and favorites of those higher in authority; men who have exhausted the public treasury by unprecedented appropriations, who are known to have usurped their powers, now presiding over us, robbing us of our substance and reducing us to poverty and want. Is it not a sad commentary on human nature and a burlesque on constitutional government, that those who have obliterated States, trampled on Constitutions, and thus morally perjured themselves before God and honest men, should probe our consciences by administering oaths to us? Is it not a deplorable state of affairs when, by the unauthorized ostracisms of the Radical party, Louisianians are to be made the only aliens in Louisiana? Yet such is to be the practical result of the system of registration lately adopted and now being carried into effect. Shall we submit to such a palpable denial of our constitutional rights? Are these arbitrary registrars thus to hold our liberties in abeyance and at their mercy, whilst their menials vote and deprive us of a voice? I know not what you, gentlemen of the city, are inclined to do, but if I be not very much mistaken in the temper of the people in the interior of the country, they intend to vote, whether registered or not, provided they have that right under the Constitution. Such has been my assurance to one who is high in authority in this State at this time.

One word as to the country and our political prospects there, and I will have said all I had intended. I have been actively engaged since the campaign opened in speaking to the colored people. I must say I have found them orderly and attentive. The principal difficulty we have is in getting them to attend our gatherings. We have found that their obligations to their leagues and clubs deter many from coming to hear us, who would otherwise listen to our instructions and join us. Another obstacle to our success is the universal want of funds. Our people are in debt, and it is the most difficult thing in the world to make such demonstrations as are calculated to win the admiration of the black man. If we only had a little of the money all your beautiful paraphernalia show you to have expended in your gallant club, it would greatly aid us in propagating our political faith, without detriment to your sense of duty or disparagement to your abundant fund of information. Fearing that I have taxed your patience beyond my proper limits, and thanking you sincerely for your kind attention to my remarks, I bid you a good-night.

Liberty.

For the Sunday Crescent.]

"Il y a des cas où il faut mettre pour *un moment* un voile sur la Liberté, comme l'on cache les statue des dieux."—[MONTESQUIEU.

High on her pedestal, the statue stands
Veiled from *our* sight, for lo! these *many years;*
While woods and hamlets, marts and sea-laved strands,
Each day yield scores of pale invoking hands,
And piteous meed of sighs, and prayers, and tears.

In vain! in vain! wrapt in her wierd eclipse,
All still and mute, beneath the sable cloud,
No oracle of Hope from those pale lips,—
From those cold hands no benediction drips,—
All stark the form, hid by the veiling shroud.

In vain? Lo! while each soul is all aglow,
With man's proud effort, or with woman's prayer,
From out the heavens, majestically slow,
A hand rends thro' the veil, and splendors flow
In white and golden glory, through the air!

Lift high your voices, each grand head unbare;
Behold! with unchained limbs and radiant eyes,
And matchless lips whose thrilling tones declare
"Our God his justice never will forswear,"
The *living* form of Liberty arise!

Kushla, Ala., September 26, 1868

We are glad to welcome back to our city Gen. D. H. Maury, of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company. He has just returned from a two months' tour over Texas, where he has been appointing agents and establishing the business of his company on a satisfactory basis.

This is one of the most prosperous of our Southern life insurance companies. Its affairs are evidently in the hands of men of energy and financial ability.

We learn from a late paper from Harrisonburg, Va., that a gentleman of that town, a few months ago, insured his life in the Piedmont Company. Week before last he died. A few days after his death, W. C. Carrington, president of the Piedmont, passing through Harrisonburg, learned the fact of the death of the policy holder, and that the family were in narrow circumstances. The term of the policy allowed the company ninety days' grace before the payment could be demanded, but Mr. Carrington immediately waived that right and wrote the widow a check for the full amount of the policy.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Piedmont in our columns and to Gen. Maury, 24 Union street, for any further particulars regarding this sound and prompt Southern company.

THE LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.—The next session of this popular and flourishing institution of learning begins on the 7th of September, 1868. The faculty consists of a full corps of able instructors, versed in all the branches of literature and science usually taught in universities. The surrounding country is high and rolling, and as healthful as any part of the world. The terms of the school, including every expense except that of clothing, is $410 per annum, $200 of which is payable in advance, and the balance in equal payments January 1st and April 1st. Prof. D. F. Boyd, the superintendent, makes the comfort and interest of the students his chief and only aim, and we knew of no one to whose guardianship we would sooner trust the training of our youth.

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

Gounod, they say, has pious scruples about the effect of his operas, and has determined to devote himself exclusively to church music. He has suddenly discontinued working at his opera "Francesca da Rimini," and has commenced composing a requiem.

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.'S SALES.

FOR ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

ELEGANT, ROSEWOOD, PARLOR, DRAWING, BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, PIANO, CLOCKS, MANTEL AND OTHER ORNAMENTS GLASS, CHINA AND CROCKERY WARE, COUNTING OFFICE, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
Office—No. 17 Exchange Place.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1868, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction at the four story Brick Building, No 45 Carondelet, between Gravier and Union streets, the following list of elegant and very choice Furniture—

COMPRISING SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SETS, Red and Green Damask, 10 pieces in each set; Solid Rosewood Armoire, Single and Double Door Mirrors, Etageres, Secretaires, Card and Chess Tables in Solid Rosewood, Victoria Bedsteads in Solid Rosewood, Carved Oak Bureaus and Beds attached, French Marble and Bronze Mantel Clocks, Mirrors, China and Glassware, etc.

—Also—

An elegant toned FAVRE'S PIANO, Upright, with Rosewood steel and Music Stand.

—Also—

Also a fine collection of COUNTING ROOM FURNITURE.

—Also—

Kitchen STOVE and FURNITURE.

—And—

A great variety of other useful articles too numerous to mention.

Descriptive Catalogues will be ready for delivery at office of the Auctioneers, on the 10th inst.

TERMS—Cash in United States Treasury Notes before delivery.

Housekeepers in want of any articles of furniture will do well to inspect this collection. The same being strictly choice and good as new.

CHAS. T. NASH'S SALES.

SUNDRIES.....FURNITURE.....SUNDRIES.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Hall Auction Mart,
Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

MONDAY, October 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesroom, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, will be sold—

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Sundries and Furniture of every description, being the contents of several residences, removed for convenience of sale.

TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture on account of Declining Housekeeping.

BY CHAS. T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER—Office Masonic Hall Auction Mart,
Corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Jackson street, corner Coliseum street, at the residence of Wm. M. Perkins, will be sold—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SAID RESIDENCE, consisting in part of 1 Rosewood Parlor Set (brocatelle, eighteen pieces,) Paintings, Mirrors, Etageres, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Cornices, Mantel Ornaments, Oil Cloths, Shades and Damask Curtains; Rosewood and Walnut Bedroom Sets, Oak Dining Room Furniture, Sideboards, Extension Table, Chairs, etc.; Kitchen Furniture.

—Also—

1 magnificent Book Case, 1 elegant Rosewood Upright Piano.

TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

CHARLES T. NASH,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
Office and Salesroom—Corner of St. Charles and Perdido Sts.

Keeps on hand constantly at remarkably low prices a large stock of SUNDRIES and FURNITURE of every description.

Regular tri-weekly sales at salesroom every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Outdoor sales promptly attended to and respectfully solicited.

AN ELIGIBLE AND COMFORTABLE Two-Story Frame, Slated Dwelling, 3[illegible] feet front by 192½ feet deep, situated on Felicity street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. This property can be bought on very liberal terms at private sale. A commodious Brick Basement Cottage, with attic and five lots of ground, situated corner Fourth and Constance streets, and several other desirable improved and unimproved properties on liberal terms at private sale by Chas. T. Nash, Auctioneer and Broker, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.'S SALES.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT Match and Single Horses, Elegant Saddle Horses, Fine Work Mules, Fine Milch Cows, Buggies, Harness, Wagons, etc., etc., at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
Office—27 Camp street.

MONDAY, October 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at P. Liner's Stables, Gravier street, will be sold—

Elegant Match Horses
Elegant Saddle Horses.
Fine Work Mules.
Fine Milch Cows.

Also—Top and Open Buggies, Harness, Wagons.

TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

FURNITURE.....FURNITURE.....FURNITURE

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, October 6, at 11