The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

S. S. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6 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:

GEO. W. RACE.....W. F. BLACKMAN.

ALTERNATES:

DURANT DaPONTE.....E. J. ELLIS.

District Electors:

First Congressional District.....ANTHONY SAMBOLA.
Second " " .....M. B. BRADY.
Third " " .....CLARENCE WARD.
Fourth " " .....S. I. POWELL.
Fifth " " .....F. M. GOODRICH.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District.....W. L. THOMPSON.
Second " " .....J. H. KENNARD.
Third " " .....H. H. WALSH.
Fourth " " .....E. NORTH CULLOM.
Fifth " " .....J. H. BRIGHAM.

For Congress:

First District.....LOUIS ST. MARTIN.
Second " .....CALEB S. HUNT.
Third " .....ADOLPHE BAILEY.
Fourth " .....MICHAEL RYAN.
Fifth " .....

DEATH OF P. B. PHELPS.—Peleg B. Phelps, we are pained to learn, died Sunday last, at Mississippi City. Born in Connecticut, the deceased had spent the greater part of his life, sixty-four years, in the South, and had been for upwards of twenty years a resident of New Orleans. He was known to the public during most of this time by his financial writings in various journals of this city, usually under the head of "Talk on 'Change," a title which at a former period, when his faculties were most vigorous, he illustrated in the columns of the CRESCENT. His style was quaint, but it was rather the quaintness of sincerity than of affectation. As to his matter, it was rich in valuable facts and suggestions. A man of sterling integrity, of public usefulness, the community at large, not less than his extensive circle of friends and relatives, will deeply feel his loss.

Some of the supervisors still continue to act under Baker's absurd and illegal instructions. We have been told of instances in which they have refused to register persons offering to take the reconstruction affidavit. Now this thing ought to cease at once. It is the duty of the supervisors to register legal voters, and they *must* perform their duty. If they persist in violating, they may find themselves in a very perplexing and embarrassing situation. The people of New Orleans want nothing more than fair play; but fair play they are resolved to have. We hope that the supervisors will learn to appreciate this interesting fact in time.

The Radicals have been congratulating themselves on a so-called division of the Irish vote of New York, which they innocently infer from the recent conversion to the cause of Grant and Colfax of a newspaper called the Irish People. The importance to be attached to this change may be measured by the cost of effecting it, which seems to have been just one thousand dollars. The New York World publishes a copy of a draft, drawn in favor of the editor, D. O'Sullivan, for that sum, by John G. Wilker, a certain internal revenue collector. Three days after the date of the draft the Irish People made its *pronunciamiento* in favor of Grant. If the Irish follow the lead of this venal renegade, they will cease to be the noble and patriotic people that they are. The truth is that Mr. O'Sullivan's apostacy wasn't worth two votes to the Radicals, much less a thousand dollars.

A. J. Sypher says his little say on the subject of "rebel" outrages in his district—or rather the district which he misrepresents in the Radical Congress. St. Bernard is one of A. J. Sypher's pet parishes, and in St. Bernard the Radicals regularly put Democratic meetings in a state of siege. They picket the public highways with armed men, who prevent the colored men from attending these meetings. These things are done with the knowledge, and probably under instructions of the Radical carpet-baggers, and yet A. J. Sypher talks of "rebel" outrages. These persons think that Louisiana belongs to them; but some fine morning they will discover their mistake.

The canvass in Pennsylvania is conducted with great animation. All the able men of the State are in the field—such as ex-Gov. Bigler, Hester Clymer, Senator Cowan and Judge Woodward. They are reinforced by Gen. F. P. Blair and Montgomery Blair, and Mr. Pendleton is to speak in Pittsburg to-day. The Democrats are not only active, but confident of success. The rate of relative increase over '66 established by the Maine election, will carry the State for the Democracy by 60,000 majority. We shall be perfectly satisfied with 10,000.

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.

THE CANE CROP.—The recent disastrous storm, we understand, has blown down the cane throughout the river parishes of the State. If this misfortune is general to the degree reported, the sugar crop of this year will not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand hogsheads, but we trust the reports are exaggerated, and that the crop is affected only in spots where the cane is too thick, and that the result will not materially vary from the estimates hitherto made. It would be an unusual season, when some cane, generally planted on new and rich soil, are not blown down at this advanced period of the year, and we are informed, notwithstanding this recent drawback, the crop will exceed one hundred thousand hogsheads.

SOCIAL WAR.

While we indignantly brand as atrociously calumnious the Radical stories, official or unofficial, got up for the campaign, and alleging the systematic murder of freedmen by white people in this State, we do not hesitate to admit the increasing frequency of sanguinary collisions between the two races. We also deeply lament the sacrifice of life which attends these scenes. But we do not regret that, as an almost invariable rule, the number of killed and wounded in these cases, on the part of the blacks, is greater than it is on the part of the whites. On the contrary, for reasons which the most enlightened humanity as well as the highest expediency will indorse, we rejoice at this disparity. Such a lesson was needed to extricate the minds of a numerous class of the colored population from the pernicious delusions into which they had been ensnared by Radical teachings. They were told, for example, that all the visible wealth around them was the product of their industry; that the continued possession of it by others was in the nature of a perpetuated robbery; that it was rightfully theirs, and they might rightfully reclaim it by force, if need be, or consign it to flames, if they were not permitted quietly to appropriate and use it. They were told, moreover, that their white neighbors were inflexibly opposed to the continuance of their free status, and resolutely bent on re-enslaving them whenever it should be possible to do so. And still further, they were told—and this was for the negro dupes the most atrocious lie of all—that they were physically superior to the whites, and that, to subvert the present social order at the South, putting the blacks on top and the whites underneath, else expelling or exterminating the latter, it was only necessary that they should arm, organize, and boldly strike for the universal ascendency to which they were urged to aspire.

The conflicts which have just occurred in the interior of this State are the legitimate fruits of these inculcations. In every instance we see that the peace is broken, that slaughter ensues, in consequence of incidents which, in ordinary times, would be regarded as trivial, but which now serve as sparks to kindle a conflagration only because the minds of negroes have been wrought up to the most inflammable condition. The least wrong, whether real or imaginary, by a white man to a negro, is magnified into a deliberate and deadly attack upon the black race, and thousands of freedmen are ready to revenge an individual and casual injury by indiscriminate onslaught upon their white neighbors. The venom of Radical inspiration has done its work thus far among this class of negroes in causing them to be more and more impatient of contradiction, more and more disposed to resent the necessary delays of legal remedy or adjustment, more and more suspicious and bitter towards the body of Southern whites, more and more inclined to obey the gregarious instinct, in case one of their number is injured, and to commence a war of extermination against the race of the person who did the injury.

These developments, stimulated by the basest class of Radical politicians, will not stop with the political purposes which those politicians intended them to accomplish. They transcend the ordinary arena of politics. Their significance is far deeper than that of any contest for mastery in government between parties of differing views. They mean nothing less than social war—war to the uttrance, in which, if it goes on, one race or the other must suffer expulsion or extermination. It comes to this at last, whether the Radical leaders originally designed it or not, that the South must be surrendered to African barbarism, to the jungle and the swamp, unless the white men of the South shall maintain the ascendency of Caucasian civilization, regardless of immediate political consequences, with invincible hearts, and, if need be, with bloody hands.

It is morally impossible that civilized society can exist in this country with the negro element supreme. The idea is as preposterous as to think of balancing one of the Egyptian pyramids on its apex. It is time that this should be said and fully understood; for nothing can come from blinking it but evil to both races, to the South, to the whole country. And colored people who have been duped into an overweening notion of their strength, in so much that they fancy themselves able, at any moment, at any provocation or pretext of a provocation, to rise up like a whirlwind and sweep away the obnoxious whites, can only be cured of this delusion by sharp, and bitter, and disastrous experience. The social war which they have been wickedly instigated to bring on, is one which no presidential election, resulting as it may, can settle. It must be settled between the races—and the white race never yet went down in such a contest.

A CORRECTION.—Major Hutchings, who represents General Hatch, of the freedmen's bureau in this State, informs a friend of the CRESCENT that, instead of one hundred negroes having been killed at and near Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry, recently, in a riot between the whites and blacks, only three negroes were killed and four wounded, whilst one white man was killed and three white men were wounded. The dispatch stating that one hundred negroes had been killed is without foundation. Maj. Hutchings sent officers from his bureau when the row was telegraphed, and they report as we have just stated above.

The property known as the Fairview, situate thirty miles below the city on the river, was sold last Saturday at sheriff's sale for $12,500. It is a very large place, and previous to the late war was valued at $250,000; and the improvements upon the place at present are worth at least ten times the amount for which it sold. Messrs. Dymond & Lally, commission merchants of this city, were the purchasers.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE EVENING DELTA.—The Delta of last evening makes the following farewell announcement:

After a short trial of the publication of the "Evening Delta," we find that there is not sufficient patronage to justify its continuation without serious loss to ourselves. Our people are poor, and they have been so heavily taxed that it is hard to obtain contributions for any such purpose as a campaign paper. Under ordinary circumstances the Delta could be made a success; but it requires some capital more than we can control—and rather than embarrass ourselves we have concluded to discontinue its publication.

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.

THE ST. LANDRY AFFAIR.

The recent difficulty in the parish of St. Landry is one of those events against which no foresight, on the part of the white people, could have guarded, and which are the natural, and seemingly inevitable consequences of the teachings of Radical emissaries. A great effort will be made to show that the affair resulted from a disposition on the part of the whites to oppress and maltreat the negroes, and it will be published throughout the North as another "rebel" outrage. Any reasoning man, however, must *know* that policy, if no higher motives, would restrain the whites from precipitating collisions which they are fully assured would be distorted to their prejudice and to that of their friends at the North. In New Orleans, in Louisiana, throughout the South, they have borne with contumely and insult, with plunder and threats, until impartial persons have come to regard them as insensible to oppression, and deficient in even a decent respect for their own rights and dignity.

The facts in the St. Landry affair fully corroborate these views. They prove that the white people made sincere and untiring efforts to avert difficulties which they perceived to be constantly impending. They saw all around the symptoms of a truculent and aggressive spirit on the part of the blacks, who had been taught by their leaders to believe that the whites were too few in number, and too depressed in spirit to resist assault. This belief had spread so generally among the negroes that they were in the habit of assembling in armed crowds, and entering the towns of Washington and Opelousas in companies of hundreds at a time, and exhibiting the most insulting and aggressive spirit. Their threats to burn and plunder those towns, and to assert their supremacy over the white people were loud and frequent, and were several times made by excited speakers at public meetings. During all this time—and for several weeks there were signs of disturbance—the white people remained perfectly quiet, and tried to avert the danger by making an arrangement with the Republican committee as to the manner of conducting the pending political canvass. On the 13th of September a large number of armed negroes entered the town of Washington; but that occasion passed off without a collision, owing to the moderation of the whites. Finally, on the 27th, the dreaded disturbance came—originating in a personal difficulty between one Bentley, a Radical editor, and a deputy sheriff—an ex-federal officer, who had been maligned in Bentley's paper. Bentley, apparently stimulated by a vindictive feeling against the white population, dispatched emissaries into the country calling on the negroes to assemble and attack the town of Opelousas. The negroes responded to this call in large numbers, leaving their work and marching upon Opelousas under the command of four different leaders. On learning this fact a reconnoitering party was sent out, its members were fired upon and one of them was mortally wounded and five wounded. The white people of the town then issued forth and soon succeeded in clearing the roads of the armed parties infesting them, after which they proceeded to disarm the negroes on the neighboring plantations. This work was conducted with great celerity and success, but, during its progress, some casualties occurred in places where the searching parties met with resistance. The firm countenance displayed by the whites soon disabused the deluded negroes of the notions which had been propagated among them by their leaders, and they made haste to abandon the contest. It was inevitable that, in the course of such an affair, some lives should be lost, and natural that the loss should fall chiefly on the negroes. As usual, however, in such affairs, the details have been grossly exaggerated. If fifty or a hundred whites had been killed the Republicans would have exulted over it as a victory for their party; as it is, they will still exult because they think that they can make use of the event to arouse prejudice and resentment against the Democratic party. The white people of Louisiana, however, are perfectly willing to rest their cause in the hands of all impartial persons of their own race—confident that they canot be blamed for trying to save white civilization from the tide of African barbarism which threatens to overwhelm it.

It is reported that the insane members of the Dryades street concern are discussing the expediency of taking on themselves the task of casting the electoral vote of Louisiana. We have heard of a camel which had long endured a great load, but whose back was at last broken by a feather. This gross and crowning outrage would be something more weighty than a feather, and the camel might not be able to bear it even if it should try. We do not think, however, that even the Dryades street legislators are so crazy as to try this ridiculous experiment.

The editor of the CRESCENT returns his cordial thanks to the Seymour Knights for the compliment tendered in electing him an honorary member.

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.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB.—At a meeting of the Seymour and Blair Club, on Saturday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this club be tendered Durant DaPonte, Esq., Mr. M. B. Brady and E. H. McCaleb, Esq., for their able and eloqent addresses; to fire company No. 18 for the loan of their large and beautiful flag, and to Mr. E. Royal for his services in arranging and decorating the hall for the mass meeting on Saturday evening, September 26.

We have great pleasure in being enabled to present to our readers the following extracts from a letter to a prominent gentleman in this city, written by a well known citizen of New Orleans, now in Washington, dated Sept. 30, 1868:

"As anything relating to the cause is of interest, let me say that since my last Democratic stock has been constantly rising. There is no doubt of the change—it is apparent on every corner of the street and in every man's face, be he Democrat or Radical. But aside from this, I have just been favored by a friend with the perusal of a private letter from Pennsylvania, in which it was stated that a careful canvass had been made of every county in the State, and that the figures, leaving out the doubtful cases, give the State to the Democracy in October by 15,000 majority.

"I will send you the news, good or bad, as I get it. You may rely upon one thing—every Democrat is now full of hope. It was not so when I wrote a week ago. Then it was just the reverse. I regard this index of the public pulse as favorable. Tell our friends to be of good cheer. I am comfortable and happy."

TO THE PUBLIC.

In a card, published in the Republican of yesterday afternoon, and signed by four persons, entirely unknown to the undersigned, complaining of their having been dismissed from employment in the Custom House, the following paragraph appears:

We were discharged mainly through the influence of Colonel J. O. Nixon, Col. J. B. Walton, T. L. Macon and others late of the Confederate army, and General J. B. Steedman and Colonel W. M. Smallwood, ex-officers of the United States army.

* * * * * * * *

GEO. W. DEARING, JR.
JAMES CRISWELL.
E. B. MENTZ.
ABSALOM FINCH.

In justice to the Hon. Perry Fuller, collector of the port, and to ourselves, we deem it proper to say that not one of us was consulted in reference to any removals made, and that the statement that these persons, or any others, were discharged through our influence, is unfounded in fact, unjust to Major Fuller, and a libel on the manly and independent course he has pursued in the administration of his office.

J. O. NIXON,
J. B. WALTON,
T. L. MACON,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

NOTE.—Col. W. M. Smallwood is absent in Ohio.

THE STORM ON THE LAKE.

The Mobile Trade Company's steamer Lucretia, Capt. Davis, left Mobile on Friday, the 2d inst., and was compelled by the gale to put into Bon Secour the same morning at 5 o'clock, where she remained until Saturday night at 10 o'clock. She arrived in the New Basin on Sunday evening without having sustained any damage.

The U. S. mail boat Frances, Capt. Blakeslee, came through from Mobile to the Pickets, but on account of the weather and the overflow of the railroad was compelled to return to the north shore, near the Rigolettes, where she remained until the storm abated.

Capt. Joe Walker, of the lake shore steamer Laura, reports having experienced the first of the gale on Thursday. The wind came to the northward and eastward, and continued to increase until Friday, when it blew a perfect hurricane. Capt. Walker came up near the wharf at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, but was compelled to run for the north shore, making a very comfortable harbor at Bon Fouca. She came up to her landing on Monday morning.

The Creole, Capt. James McC. Baker, on account of the heavy sea running at the landing, was obliged to seek a safe harbor in the Tchefuncta river until the storm abated.

The mail boat Louise, Capt. Hopkins, for Mobile, finding the gale increasing on Friday, made a safe harbor on the north shore of the Rigolette at 7½ o'clock. On Saturday morning, the wind having subsided, she left at 2 o'clock A. M. for Mobile.

The Mandeville and Madisonville packet Camellia, Capt. Cousins, during the gale was snugly moored at Madisonville wharf, where she remained in safety during the storm, which was the most severe one that has been experienced on our lakes for a number of years.

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.

STARTLING REVELATION.—*Six Thousand Stand of Arms en route to Arkansas.*—The Memphis Avalanche of the 3d says:

We learn upon unquestionable authority that a few days ago six thousand stands of arms, with ammunition, equipments, etc., to match, arrived in St. Louis en route to Little Rock. It was impossible to ascertain to whom they are consigned, those having them in charge taking every possible precaution to elude the glances of prying eyes. They will arrive here on the City of Cairo or Belle Memphis, for reshipment on a White river packet to Duvall's Bluff, and thence by railroad to Little Rock.

The United States Government has no occasion to send arms to Arkansas, and this lot is doubtless intended to arm either negro militia or members of the loyal leagues, with a view of overawing the people.

THE TREASURY EXPOSITION.—The New York Herald of the 3d says the treasury department has put forth a semi-official document exposing erroneous statements in Delmar's recent statement. It states that Delmar failed to include a cash balance of $103,000,000 on hand in June. The public debt statement for September, it is said, will show an increased indebtedness of $4,000,000.

Attention is called to an advertisement elsewhere, from which it will be seen that the tableaux to be given for the benefit of Home Missions, will take place at the National Theater, instead of at Minerva Hall as at first intended. See the notice.

OVER THE LAKE.—The Pontchartrain Railroad is ready to receive freight of all sorts, notwithstanding the overflow. The cars will leave daily as per advertisement.

The passengers for the steamship Laura are requested to take the 10 A. M. instead of the 9 o'clock train.

OPEN.—The Merchants' Bank, one of the oldest and soundest institutions in the country, has opened subscription books, daily, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for the disposal of $330,000 in stock. This amount is the increase in the capital stock of the bank, and is divided into shares of $100 each. No banking institution in New Orleans stands higher than the Merchants' Bank.

CHOICE OLD WHISKIES.—Our readers are directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Carriere & Co., commission merchants and dealers in choice old brandies, wines, whiskies, etc., No. 15 Bienville street. They offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of fine old whiskies, consisting of the best brands in the market. Having ample means these gentlemen are prepared to give every facility to buyers, while their prices are the lowest market rates.

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.

For Rent.

One of the most eligibly located SECOND FLOORS in the city.

Apply on the premises, to

F. ADAM,
76 Canal street.

To Tax Payers.

ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

No. 16 Exchange Alley.

The CITY TAX BILLS for 1867, payable in 1868, have been turned over to the undersigned for collection. Delinquents who wish to avoid further costs are requested to settle previous to the 15th instant.

P. MICHINARD,
Assistant City Attorney.

S. N. Moody's Purchases

FOR THE SEASON OF 1868-9,

NOW UNPACKING AT THE

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets,

IS ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS OF

SHIRTS, HOSIERY

—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY,

Comprising a Complete Assortment of

SEASONABLE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
And all the Latest Novelties in

TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, ETC.

Together with a new lot of those

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SHIRTS,

6 FOR $9,

EQUAL TO THOSE SOLD THREE MONTHS AGO AT

12 FOR $6.

Remember at

S. N. MOODY'S,

Champion Shirt Emporium,

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

Prospectus

—OF THE—

PHONOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

PHONOGRAPHY is the system of writing by means of which speeches, lectures, sermons, debates, legal evidence, examinations, etc., are reported word for word. It is of great advantage in any kind of business, but it is particularly useful to professional men. Many students have entirely sustained themselves at college by occasional reporting, and often find it more profitable than their regular chosen profession. It affords an easy means of subsistence, and there is a great and increasing demand by the Press, by Courts of Law and Legislative Bodies for the services of those who practice it. The compensation is usually from $15 to $25 per day.

On October 15th, 1868, will be published the first number of a Periodical to be devoted to the interests of American Phonographers, and of those who desire to learn the Art of Phonography (Phonetic Shorthand.) Each number will contain a series of lessons in the common print, explanatory of the system and of the changes which have been introduced in the past few years, and which the experience of the best reporters has proved are worthy of adoption, and which tend to make it more simple and easy of acquirement. These will contain all the instructions necessary to acquire the art.

The explanatory part will be accompanied by shorthand illustrations, Lithographed in the best style. Each number will also contain a number of pages of Lithographed Phonography, consisting of miscellaneous reading matter, with a key in the common print.

Speeches, sermons, etc., phonographically reported, will occasionally be lithographed from reporter's manuscript, showing the exact style used in verbatim reporting. The first five numbers will be issued semi-monthly, viz: October 15th, November 1st and 15th, December 1st and 15th. From January 1st, 1869, the Magazine will be issued weekly.

TERMS:

For the First Five Numbers.....$1 00
Single Copies..... 25

Communications and subscriptions should be addressed to the "Phonographic Magazine," 94 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

H. C. MANLY,
J. O. NIXON, JR.,
Proprietors.

Agency

FOR IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

We have received a full supply of PIPE and FITTINGS, both Plain and Galvanized, and shall continue to sell at manufacturers' prices.

We have also a good supply of SHELF HARDWARE, SHEET, BOILER, BAR and ROD IRON, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE and all kinds of RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT and MECHANICS' SUPPLIES, which we will sell as low as any house in the South.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,
Corner of Common and Fulton streets.

J. W. Platt & Co.,

(J. W. PLATT, C. W. ROTH, formerly of Greenville, Miss.)

102 Camp Street, Corner Poydras,

Offer at the LOWEST PRICES a complete assortment of

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, Etc.

Our assortment of Green and Black TEAS is unequaled in this city, and we offer to buyers, either in large or small quantities, twenty different qualities, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most economical.

All purchases delivered free to any part of New Orleans or Jefferson City.

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.

Carpet Warehouse,

18.....CHARTRES STREET.....18

A. BEAUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor, furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—5-8 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Rope, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

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.

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.

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.

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. LAFFYRE,	W. S. MOUNT,
JOHN DAVIDSON,	L. B. POTHIER,
H. ZUBERBIER,	WM. McCULLOCH,
I. N. MARKS,	C. CAVAROC,
E. F. SOMMDT,	WM. CREEVY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK IRWIN,
I. CAULFIELD,	JNO. C. SIMMOTT,
GERARD STITH,	W. C. NICHOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held the 6th 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.

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. F. HOUGHTON, WM. McCUBBIN, J. H. MELL JUR.

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 E. 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. 130 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 Closet. 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.

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.

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SUPERIOR STYLE,

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MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

—All Classes of—

COMMERCIAL AND STEAMBOAT PRINTING,

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In Connection with the

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE

—IS A—

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Unsurpassed by any in America, which is equal to any work which may be given it by the patrons and friends of the CRESCENT.

George Alces,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS

—AND—

IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO,

186 RAMPART STREET,

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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.

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.

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No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

Housekeepers

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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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.

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

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Corner Canal and Royal streets.

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