# The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 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. P. 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:

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|---|---|---|
| First Congressional District | | |
| Second | .. .. | J. H. KENNARD. |
| Third | .. .. | H. H. WALSH. |
| Fourth | .. .. | E. NORTH CULLOM. |
| Fifth | .. .. | J. H. BRIGHAM. |

**For Congress:**

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

The publication of the laws in the CRESCENT having now been brought up to date, those remaining will hereafter appear in the CRESCENT on the morning following their appearance in the evening Republican.

"REBEL OUTRAGES."—A correspondent of the Chicago Republican—a promising disciple of Conway—writes to that paper from New Orleans, that "the Confederate papers openly urge the extermination of all Northern men who have come here since the war." By "Confederate papers" this mendacious scribbler means Democratic papers; but this intentional mistake is only one of the pleasant jokes of Radicalism. The statement concerning these papers is, however, as everybody in New Orleans knows, and as the editor of the Republican himself knows, simply a bold, palpable lie. We do not like to use so harsh a term, but really the circumstances admit of no other. The Democratic papers have not openly or impliedly urged the extermination of anybody—not even of the vagrant and mendicant carpet-baggers. As to Northern men who have come here since the war, the carpet-baggers are but a small portion of them. The large majority are useful, industrious citizens who despise the carpet-baggers and support Seymour and Blair. Among them are a large number of ex-officers and soldiers of the federal army, who have formed a Democratic club, of which Gen. Steedman is the president. These Northern men know that the stories now circulated by such unprincipled scribblers as the author of this letter to the Republican are vile and infamous slanders.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The following paragraph we find in a recent number of the New York Times:

Perry Fuller, whom the President lately appointed collector at New Orleans, delivered a speech there the other day—or rather had it delivered for him by another man, who read it from the manuscript—in which he said: "Not alone to aid your commercial relations will I endeavor, but also to discharge the duties of my office so as to promote the welfare of the Democratic party." Fuller is a very frank office-holder certainly—to confess that he will collect the revenue in such a way as to promote the interests of the Democratic party! We suppose this either means that he won't collect it at all—which would be in the Democratic interest—or that after collecting it, he will turn it into the Democratic treasury instead of the national treasury.

Of course this is an entire perversion of Col. Fuller's meaning; but even supposing the interpretation placed on the remark by the Times to be correct, such a course as the one suggested would be far more honest than that of the Radical office-holders, who simply put their collections into their own pockets.

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.

HON. HENRY STANBERY ON THE SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.—Ex-Attorney General Stanbery addressed a Democratic meeting in Lancaster, Ohio, on Saturday week. His speech was mainly devoted to an argument against the congressional plan of reconstruction, and said that he has made up his mind to oppose these revolutionary measures. In conclusion, he spoke as follows:

And now as to the question, "How can the Democratic conservative party apply a remedy?" There are some who say the evil is incurable; that, right or wrong, the black races of the South have been invested with the right of suffrage, and it cannot be taken away; that, right or wrong, the Southern States have been reconstructed and recognized by Congress, and in virtue of that recognition their status is irreversibly fixed. Listen, my doubting friend. If a Republican Congress could disfranchise the white man, cannot a Democratic Congress disfranchise the negroes? If a Republican Congress can take the ballot from the white man, and give it to the negro, cannot a Democratic Congress restore it to its former and rightful owner? If a Republican Congress could declare a State Constitution void, when made by the white men of the State in the exercise of their free will, cannot a Democratic Congress declare a State Constitution void, made by the black men of the South, with the help of the bayonet? Finally, if a congressional recognition is the test of State legality, cannot a Democratic Congress apply it just as well as a Republican Congress? All we have to do is to reverse what has been done, and to undo, by constitutional means, what has been done by revolutionary means. First of all, elect a president who will fight it out on the line of the Constitution, instead of the line of the Republican army. Next, elect a Democratic House of Representatives, and half the work is done; for not a representative from any of these reconstructed States will be recognized or allowed to take his seat in that body, and not another dollar will be appropriated to sustain the freedmen's bureau or the military occupation of the South. Finally, put a Democratic majority in the Senate, and then the good work will be finished. It will take time, perhaps, more than it has taken to do the mischief. The process may be a slow one; but, my Democratic friends, if you are of the same class of men as the Democracy of old—if you possess the same steadfast, unconquerable will, sooner or later success is sure.

Ellis, the popular book and news agent, opposite the Postoffice, has Harper's Weekly, Yankee Notions and the Police News, all of the latest date.

## THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The New York Times serves the Radical party as the "Artful Dodger" used to serve the enterprising firm of Fagan & Co. It is great as a Radical organ only in the small and despicable trick of veiling its unscrupulous partisanism under an affected moderation of comment from a pretended stand point of calm and impartial observation. While every right-thinking man in the country is shocked and disgusted at the mischiefs and perils attending that miserable and infamous abortion, the Radical scheme of reconstructing the Southern States, and while public indignation naturally looks around to see where the burden of responsibility for these results should fall, the Times comes upon the scene with a demure and disinterested air, just as though it were not morally reeking with complicity with the reconstructionists, and exhausts its paltry ingenuity in trying to divert obloquy from the authors to the victims of this iniquity. We cannot say that, with all its zeal, it has refined the devices of its prototype, the "Artful Dodger." But we must say that it has much simplified the methods of that elusive, sly and simular personage. That this concession is merited no one can doubt who will read and reflect upon what we shall here quote from the editorial columns of the Times. The purpose of that journal is to make it appear that the Southern Radicals are invariably in the right, and their opponents invariably in the wrong; that reconstruction, founded on principles eminently just and wise, encounters nothing to retard or mar it except "rebel" malevolence and machination; that the reconstructed States have self-government and everything which a reasonable people could desire as needful to their political, social and material well-being. And the expedients which it employs to this end are perfectly charming for their combined simplicity and facility; being, in fact, just as simple and easy as straightforward, unequivocal lying.

For example, says the Times: "The grave character of the troubles which exist in several of the Southern States is at length admitted by journals which have hitherto rejected the idea of peril." It is not true that the Southern journals referred to have only at length admitted the existence of grave troubles in their respective States. It is not true that they have hitherto rejected the idea that these States are in a perilous situation. On the contrary, the burden of Southern journalism for the past three years has been to descant on the difficulties and dangers inseparable from the persistent enforcement of Radical policy in the South at all hazards and under the immediate administration of the vilest ingredients to be found in either the Southern or the Northern population.

We quote again:

Now, however, those of the enemies of reconstruction who are not prepared to go the length of the Kuklux Klan begin to confess their misgivings. Things are getting too bad, even for them. "The threatening storm" engages the attention of the New Orleans Picayune, which asserts that the political atmosphere thereabout "is full of disturbing influences portentous of dangerous results." "The whole horizon of the Southern States," it adds, exhibits "all the indications of a coming political tempest, which may bring with it unnumbered woes." Another New Orleans newspaper, the CRESCENT, with the Democratic ticket at the head of its columns, is equally pronounced. "The peace is broken," it declares, "and thickening dangers impend in Georgia, in South Carolina, in Alabama, in Louisiana, in Arkansas."

Recognizing the ominous facts, both journals perform their duty to the Democracy by tracing the cause to the Republican policy.

* * * * * *

This version of the trouble is simply preposterous.

And why preposterous? Because, among other assumptions equally violent to facts, "the course of the Southern Republicans has, from the beginning of the campaign, displayed the utmost respect for the law;" because "they have not sought by legislation or violence to interrupt the exercise of the rights of their opponents," and so on. "Where, then," continues the Times—"where, then, shall we look for the cause of the 'disturbing influences' which in the opinion of the Picayune are 'portentous of dangerous results?' To whom shall we attribute the 'atrocious condition of things' which has aroused the anxiety of the CRESCENT? The answer does not admit of doubt. For the clouds which now darken the Southern horizon, the extreme Democrats who are resolved by any means, fair or foul, to thwart reconstruction, are directly and wholly responsible."

Now the Times must know, indeed it has often called attention to the fact, that those whom it calls extreme Democrats have been interested above all others in preventing sanguinary collisions during the campaign, and in making reconstruction, fraught with wrong and mischief as it was, work while it lasted as easily and as little disastrously as possible. It must have seen from the Democratic journals in the South that Southern Democrats were resolutely set on bearing patiently all that human nature could bear in order to preserve the peace.

The assertion of the Times that they are guilty of fomenting all the trouble and all the peril in the South, is as transparently false as it is vilely unscrupulous. The minions of Radicalism in the South have all along had the question of peace in their own hands. Heretofore, between them and our people, the onus of keeping the peace has been with them, as between wolves and sheep it is with the wolves. Events but too clearly indicate that their relations to our people are, and can only be, those of war and rapine. Must we, then, forever, in the name of peace, consent to a condition which is essentially opposed to peace, and fatal to every interest which makes peace desirable?

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.

Our readers this morning are directed to the card, in another column, of Messrs. B. L. Mann & Co., commission merchants and wholesale dealers in hides, wool, peltries, furs, etc., 83 and 85 Magazine street. This firm, we believe, are the largest dealers in this trade in the South, one of long standing and immense means, and the recent admission of Mr. William T. Purviance only adds another strong hold upon those interested in this business. Their trade influence extends from the confines of Texas to the frozen regions of Canada, and we take pleasure in stating to our readers that any business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention and ability. See card.

## REGISTRATION.

It appears, from partial returns of registration, up to this time, that about 13,000 voters have been registered. This, we believe, includes eleven days of registration, taking no account of Sundays. That is to say the average registration per day has been about 1180, or 100 to a ward. Compared with the exhibit of last year, this seems to be favorable enough, for during the five months registration under Gen. Sheridan only 31,000 persons were registered. But this time we have only a month for registering and if only the same average thus far obtained, be kept up, we shall register not more than 33,000 votes. Now there are, in the city of New Orleans at least 28,000 white voters, and about 18,000 negro voters, making a total of 46,000, and if we do not display more activity than we have thus far shown, our registration will be short by 13,000 voters, of which, in all probability, at least one thousand will be white men. This statement shows the absolute necessity for directing all our energies to this registration question. We ought to have at least 8000 majority in this city, and we can obtain it easily enough by exhibiting as much enthusiasm in this practical method of carrying the election as in getting up banner presentations and torch-light processions. These demonstrations are desirable concomitants of the canvass; they keep up a spirit of activity and energy, which is the life and soul of the campaign; but they will not, of itself, secure success, as success can be achieved only by good solid voting; and good solid voting is supplementary to good solid registering. We, therefore, earnestly, and seriously, and urgently, call on our Democratic voters to apply themselves diligently to this necessary work. Register, and register at once. Let nothing but insuperable obstacles interfere with this resolution. Do not put it off till to-morrow, for your services are needed now in bringing up laggards to the registration office. And how can you have the assurance to censure other people for tardiness, or even to talk to them about the fulfillment of this duty, when you have not discharged it yourself? We repeat it—register at once! Make sure that you have your own certificate first, and then turn you attention to others. During the last days the offices will be crowded, and you may thus lose your chance after all, and with it an opportunity such as will never recur during your life, that of participating in the vote by which the odious, corrupt and tyrannical Radical party is to be hurled from power by the voice and the ballots of an indignant people.

## CONNECTICUT.

The returns of the Connecticut town elections show that the reaction against Radicalism, so far from abating in strength, is gathering volume and force. The telegraph informs us that the accounts thus far received indicate a Democratic majority in the State of 5000. Governor English was elected last April by 1800 majority, on the largest vote ever cast in Connecticut. It seems, therefore, that the current of public opinion, where it is undisturbed by violent efforts to dam it up, such as were made in Maine, is decidedly, even overwhelmingly, in favor of the Democratic party. And even in Maine those efforts were futile to disguise the direction of the current, although they unquestionably broke its force to some extent. The Connecticut town elections in presidential years stand in the same relation to the November election as the Stateel ections in Maine and elsewhere. They are conclusive as to the vote of the State for the presidency. But there is more of suggestiveness in these Connecticut elections than even the six votes of the State itself. These, of course, may be regarded as sure for Seymour; but the fact that they are sure for Seymour has a peculiar and important significance. Connecticut is the most sensitive of all the States to fluctuations of public opinion. It is the political barometer of the country. It is an unfailing index of the weight of the political atmosphere. Changes in public opinion are certain to exhibit themselves in Connecticut, and to exhibit themselves there in advance of their manifestation in any other part of the country. The great reaction against the policy of the Republican party, which ran through 1867, gathering increasing volume at every successive election, first made its appearance in Connecticut, at the beginning of that year, when Gov. English was elected by 900 majority. So certain an index of opinion is this State considered that the election of this year, in April last was regarded as a conclusive test of the direction of the popular current; and when Gov. English was re-elected by 1800 majority it was plain that the anti-Radical reaction was in full progress. If the Democrats had only held their own in Connecticut we should have felt confident of the result; but an indicated majority of 5000 leaves no room for doubt or cavil. Another fact in this connection is worth considering—the Democratic party has *never* been beaten when Connecticut voted for the Democratic candidate, although it has sometimes been successful without the vote of that State. We repeat that we regard these Connecticut elections as not only a hopeful, but an unfailing sign of Democratic victory in November.

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.

THE RADICAL MAJORITY IN MAINE CUT DOWN BELOW 18,000.—It is very difficult to get at the true returns of the election. The Augusta Standard of last week gives the returns compiled from the secretary of State's office, from all the towns and plantations that voted last year, except twenty-seven, as follows:

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| Chamberlain | 75,726 |
| Pillsbury | 56,677 |

There are other plantations which throw a heavy Democratic majority, whose vote, we understand, will not be counted. It will be observed that there are but few returns from Aroostook, and that those received give a Radical majority. We have a dispatch from Houlton which informs us that the whole Democratic county ticket is elected by over 100 majority, a gain of about 800.

We have given Aroostook 887 Radical majority; but she goes Democratic by 100 majority, which makes a difference of 937, and shows a Democratic gain in the entire State of 9620 since the last full vote, and reduces Governor Chamberlain's majority to 18,512.

But the Radicals have concluded not to count important Democratic majorities.

[The Democrat then proceeds to correct the returns as telegraphed all over the country, showing Radical mistakes of 50 to 500 in a county, all the way through]—[Biddeford Democrat, 29th ult.

Under the provisions of the seventh section of an act of Congress, approved July 17th, 1862, Bvt. Col. Samuel Ross, major 28th infantry, is detailed as a field officer's court, at Little Rock, Arkansas, for the trial of such enlisted men of his regiment as may be properly brought before him.

## HAMLET.

The Opera House was not crowded Monday night. The dress circle, however, was resplendent with Southern beauty and fashion, whilst the second tier, the parquette and pit presented but a slender array. The play was "Hamlet," by the Shakespeare Club, for the benefit of the orphan girls of the Camp street Asylum. The character of *Hamlet* was admirably enacted. The Hamlet of Monday night was the one that "Shakespeare drew"—a scholar, a gentleman, a courtier and a man of intellect. There were some flaws in it, so trivial, however, that we may be hypercritical in noticing them at all. The same histrion played Hamlet at the Opera House, last winter, much better and more completely. Then, he not only knew his own role to perfection, but gave the cue to such of his supporters as faltered in their recollection. Since then he has trusted too much to his memory; he should have refreshed it with the text; and we must say he left out lines of great beauty and power, and lost, in more instances than one the cadence of the sounding verse. We beg leave to remind our actor that Æneas has the two first syllables long, and that Pyrrhus, notwithstanding there was no y in Greek should not be called Parrhus, any more than in Latin Jugurtha should be pronounced Iugurtha. Consummation should not be pronounced as if it had only one m, and "contumely" in the famous soliloquy should, for rythm sake, be accentuated on the first syllable. We say all this, not from any desire to judge harshly, but simply as a friendly reminder to one who has very rare gifts, both native and acquired, for the stage.

*Polonius* was satisfactory. The *Queen Mother*, Miss Kate Wood, was beautiful in appearance and [illegible] Miss Blanche was charming as *Ophelia*. The *King* did not seem to bear his newly acquired honors with ease: there was an awkwardness at times in his motions that was painful to the spectator. The last scene, in which *Hamlet* kills his "uncle-father," was marred by a ludicrous and unexpected mishap. *Hamlet's* onslaught was so vigorous that it pushed the fragile throne from the dais, and the royalty of Denmark received a most unpropitious fall. The *Queen Mother* and *Laertes*, who had both already given up the ghost, were seized with convulsions. Hilarity was general in the audience. The *Ghost* was a good one, in all but his walk, which was entirely too rapid for the occasion. We were much exercised by one line in his ghostship's appeal to the melancholy Dane: "Doomed for a certain terrum to walk the night." Polonius would have been better if he had been more dignified. Our idea of that character is that he was a man once high in place and of commanding intellect, now but "a noble wreck in ruinous perfection."

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.

AN ELECTION IN TEXAS FORBIDDEN.—The Galveston Civilian says:

E. M. Pease, military governor of Texas, and special correspondent of Fiske's Bulletin, telegraphs to that paper that Gen. Reynolds has issued an order forbidding any election for electors for president and vice president of the United States to be held in the State of Texas, and saying, "An assemblage, proceedings or acts for such purposes are hereby prohibited, and all citizens are admonished to remain at home or attend to their ordinary business on that day." This is only carrying out the threats made by A. J. Hamilton in his last speech at Galveston, and shows the good understanding between the "conquered territory" party and Gen. Reynolds.

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.

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., AT AUCTION.—The excellent auction house of Louis Stern & Bros., have just received direct from the manufacturers an immense quantity of boots, shoes, brogans, etc., which they will sell to-day at their rooms, 33 Magazine and 96 Gravier streets. Sale without reserve.

A little girl has been lost, the description of whom will be found in another column.

The Central Committee of Independent Clubs meet this evening at 6½ o'clock, at 139 Canal street.

MARRIED:

On Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868, at the Cathedral St. Louis, by Father Chalon, JOHN C. BLOHM, of Bremen, to Mrs. MELANIE EIMER, of New Orleans. No cards.


### For Rent.

One of the most eligibly located SECOND FLOORS in the city.
Apply on the premises, to
F. ADAM,
76 Canal street.

### Carpet Warehouse,

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor, furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, 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 SUNBEATS, White Marseilles HATS and GOLD SANDS. New Goods of the latest make will be received regularly all summer.
W. DAUPHIN,
Retail Store, No. 150 Canal street.
Wholesale Rooms Fr's. 60 Custom-house 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. LAPEYRE, | W. S. MOUNT, |
| JOHN DAVIDSON, | L. B. POTHIER, |
| H. ZUBERBIER, | WM. McCULLOCH, |
| I. N. MARKS, | C. CAVAROC, |
| E. F. SCHMIDT, | WM. CREEVY, |
| W. COOPER, | THOS. K. FINLAY, |
| W. S. PIKE, | ANTHONY SAMBOLA, |
| DAVID McCOARD, | PATRICK IRWIN, |
| I. CAULFIELD, | JNO. C. SUMNOTT, |
| GERARD SMITH, | W. C. NICHOLS. |

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

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

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

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

### 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.


### To Tax Payers.

ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
No. 18 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 18th instant.
P. MICHINARD,
Assistant City Attorney.


### 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 in professional men. Manufacturers 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.

### New Orleans Postoffice.

**Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails**

Route 8001—New Orleans to Brashier, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrive daily (Sunday excepted) by 6 P. M.
Route 8002—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily Closes at 3:30 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily at 5:30 P. M.
Route 8003—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday mornings.
Route 8004—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.
Route 8005—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.
Route 8006—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 1 P. M., Sunday at 12 M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.
Route 8007—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M.
Route ——New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 9 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.
Route 8008—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouachita Parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Arrives on Monday and Friday mornings.
Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M. Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11½.
Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, close at 7 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

**Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies etc.**

Guadaloupe, Martinique, French and Dutch Guiana, St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada—13 cents half oz., optional.
Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica Venezuela, United States of Colombia, English Guiana—15 cents half oz., obligatory.
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

**Circular Postage**

Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 8 cents each.
France 4, England 6, and Italy 12 cents each.
Russia 10, via Hamburg 8 cents each.
Sweden 13, via Hamburg 11 cents each.
Circulars are rated as book packets, 4 oz. or under.

**Office Hours.**

Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.
Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M.; closes at 12 M.
R. W. TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.


### H. M. Thompson,

PURCHASING AND COLLECTING AGENCY.
NO. 25 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK.
(SPECIAL AGENTS OF NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.)

All classes of MERCHANDISE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc., etc., purchased on commission.
Good merchandise only of first class houses, and as low if not lower than parties can purchase themselves.
A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and commission, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.
Commissions on sums not exceeding $100, 5 per cent; on sums exceeding $100, 2½ per cent.
Collections on all points promptly attended to.
References—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent.


### 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. MELL EUR.

**Second Ward.**

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

**Third Ward (Fres't.)**

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 (Sec'd.)**

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

**Fourth Ward.**

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

**Fifth Ward.**

No. 129 Burgundy street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. Supervisors—A. ROUGELOT, I. A. SNAKE, 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. DOGERTY.

**Right Bank, Algiers.**

Brooklyn House. Supervisors—T. S. JOHNSON, C. L. SWEET, WM. PEARE.

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.

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.

### 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 Granas 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 medicated 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 description of House Furnishing Goods, Fine Cutlery, Plated Ware, 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 Cloth

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 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 Smith England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Bartlett and Hoyt in America, Jurgensen, Montandon, Nardin, Patek, etc., in Europe, are arriving daily at
A. B. GRISWOLD &