The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 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. J. POWELL.
Fifth .. ..F. M. GOODRICH.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District.....W. L. THOMPSON.
Second .. ..J. H. KENNARD.
Third .. ..
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 .. ..

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.

Among the cards of recantation, published in the Republican, we notice some for which there is no kind of necessity. The Constitution disfranchises persons who held civil or military office for a year under the Confederacy. It is very clear that this does not apply to State officers. Persons who held only State offices, and who are not excluded for any other cause, are not excluded at all. They have no need to impose on themselves the humiliation of making a recentation. All that they have to do is to take affidavit No. 1, which declares them not to be disfranchised for any of the political causes mentioned in article 99 of the Constitution.

We observe, by returns published in the Republican, that over 20,000 voters have been registered in the parish of Orleans. This is a much better showing than was made by our previous figures. Nearly one-half of the legal vote of the city has already been registered. Now let us use every endeavor to assure the registration of *every* Democratic voter. If men are to be excluded by crowds of applicants, on the last days, let us look to it that the votes thus lost, be not Democratic votes. We repeat our counsel to our Democratic friends: register at once, and then turn your attention to your friends and neighbors. We want 5000—we want 10,000 majority in New Orleans, and we must have it.

THE OVERFLOW.—The following letter from a well known gentleman of this city explains itself. The suggestion appears to be a good one, and eminently practical. Certainly something ought to be done at once to relieve the rear of the city of the vast quantity of standing water which has accumulated there. If left alone to be dispelled by the slow process of evaporation, much inconvenience and probably even disease may result:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7, 1868.

Ed. Crescent—Allow me through your columns to suggest a remedy for relieving the overflowed portion of our city, which from present prospects cannot be done by the two draining machines under ten or twelve days. I propose that the city authorities adopt the European plan, in similar cases, by employing all the steam fire-engines in the city, stationing them on the two canals. Pumping the latter into these canals by this means, I think in forty-eight hours, and probably less time, the whole of this water now dammed in between the two canals can be thrown out.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. L. JAMES, Civil Engineer.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We are requested to state that a gentleman in this city has $1000 in his possession, which he is instructed to bet on the result of next Tuesday's election in Pennsylvania; namely, that the State will go Democratic.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.—The elections of October are now close upon us.

On Tuesday, the 13th of October, elections will be held in Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In Nebraska a governor, representative in Congress, State officers and members of Legislature are to be chosen; and it is probable that the contest will be very close.

Indiana will elect a governor and State officers, representatives in Congress and members of Legislature.

Ohio will elect State officers and members of Congress.

Pennsylvania, as in July, 1863, is the battleground of the republic. State officers, members of Congress and Legislature are to be elected. Both parties claim the victory with apparently equal confidence.

West Virginia will also hold her State election on the 22d, to elect a governor, State officers and members of Congress and of the Legislature.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, INDEPENDENT CLUBS. This committee holds a special meeting tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, at the Hancock Club rooms for the transaction of important business.

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.

For something like one hundred years a fire has been burning in the disused workings of the Bank Pit Colliery, at Parkgate, near Sheffield, England, and on more than one occasion it has threatened to break through into the workings of the collieries belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam. About twenty years ago this danger was imminent, and a thick bank wall was erected to avert it. During the recent dry weather the ground in the neighborhood cracked to a very considerable extent, and it is supposed a current of air has found its way into the workings, causing the fire to spread. The danger of its breaking through into the earl's collieries has again presented itself, and, under the direction of the manager, steps are being taken to prevent it. The fire is believed to extend over many acres of workings.

THE SPANISH THRONE VACANT.

If the so-called revolution, now as it would seem an accomplished fact, was inspired by any other object than the deposition of Queen Isabella, it is certain that no such object has yet emerged into view. The situation at Madrid is indeed very curious, and to a cursory survey wholly inexplicable. In any other country, perhaps, it would be impossible. But in Spain, when we consider the history of that country for the past three quarters of a century, it must be regarded as neither strange nor anomalous, but as altogether Spanish. The seeds of the present troubles were sown during the reign of the imbecile Ferdinand. He bequeathed to Spain an effete dynasty and a throne which has been the plaything of rival factions. The schemes and conflicts of these factions, revolutionary as they have sometimes been called, have never yet, in the broader and deeper sense of the word, possessed the character of revolution. That is to say, they have never yet aimed at a fundamental change in either the political or religious institutions of the country. Thus, no sooner was the recent movement against Isabella successful than the provisional government representing it formally denounced the idea of establishing a republic in place of the ancient monarchical system. There is no reason to doubt that this denunciation corresponds with a rooted sentiment in the mass of the Spanish people. Were they ripe for a republican revolution, the present crisis would [illegible] queen in exile, the ablest generals and the bulk of the army against her, the throne vacant and at the disposition of the nation, no interior obstacles would exist to the inauguration of a republic if the hearts of a majority of Spaniards were earnestly set upon the accomplishment of such a result. As it is, the quasi-revolution which has just taken place seems to have no relation to fundamental principles, but thus far, limits its scope to abolishing the rule of an obnoxious monarch and her unpopular advisers. In this aspect it is appropriately symbolized by a vacant throne. But this, of course, can only be a temporary state of affairs. If Prim and Serrano have no thought of an eventual republic, they must think of perpetuating monarchy, with such constitutional modifications as the case may seem to require; and, as a corollary to the latter supposition, they must think of filling the throne with a more acceptable monarch than the fugitive queen. And at this point, from present appearances, all looks dark before them. Of the several candidates for the vacant throne who have been mentioned, strong likelihood for the succession can hardly be asserted of any. England is supposed to favor the Duke of Aosta, a son of Victor Emanuel; and France is supposed to favor the union of the Spanish and Portuguese thrones in the house of Briganza now reigning in Portugal. But it is impossible to know how either of those arrangements would suit the popular mind in Spain. The great trouble with Spain is, at bottom, the Spanish people. As individuals possessing many great and noble characteristics, as a political community they appear to emulate even the Turks in languor and lifelessness. Yet, withal, in regard to whatever touches the integrity of Spanish nationality and the traditional [illegible] proud, sensitive and jealous beyond example in history.

In view of the foregoing remarks, we can scarcely believe, as some of our contemporaries do, that the quasi-revolution just accomplished in Spain is the signal for a revolution in Cuba which will sever that island from its colonial connection with the mother country. To be sure, Cubans may conspire and attempt revolution now, as they have done in former periods. But the new administration of Spain will doubtless be quite as ready and as rigorous in opposing schemes to make Cuba independent or republican as any of its predecessors have been.

As to the idea that a felicitous opportunity is now offered for the annexation of Cuba to the United States in response to a spontaneous impulse of the Cubans, we emphatically doubt whether it is justified by facts. It is certain, indeed, that the wild reign of Radicalism in the United States has greatly dampened republican ardor among Cubans and almost utterly extinguished the thought among them of Cuban annexation to the United States. They have seen enough of the beauties of carpet-bag rule in Louisiana and elsewhere, and they are not anxious to try it on.

Nevertheless, it is probable that events which are taking place in Spain will effect a change in the commercial relations of Cuba to the United States very favorable to the trade of the Southwest, and consequently to the commercial interests of this city. For the party now in power is pledged to a liberal commercial policy, and the removal of the heavy tariffs on American produce shipped to Cuba is a recognized feature of this policy.

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.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the kind invitation of the Rousseau Guards to be present at their flag and wreath presentation this evening. The procession will move at 7 precisely. The presentation will take place at the residence of Madam DeGrain, on Désirée street.

In another column will be found the announcement of a co-partnership formed by Messrs. T. C. Payan and Henry L. Zebal, for the purpose of carrying on a business in fashionable clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. These gentlemen, who have located themselves advantageously upon St. Charles street under the Hotel, and one door from the corner of Common, are both well known to our citizens. Mr. Payan is an experienced and always reliable dealer, whose knowledge of goods invariably enables him to purchase and sell the best of articles at a moderate advance upon cost, while Harry Zebal, a native of New Orleans, and during the war a gallant member of the Washington Artillery, has a host of friends in the community, and brings to the business a thorough knowledge of all its details. We cordially commend the new firm to the patronage of our readers.

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.

A GRAVE JOKER.

If the New York Times were not the most solemn it would be the most humorous paper in the country. If it were not that the current of its rhetorical platitudes has never been rippled by a joke, it might be supposed to be overflowing with jocoseness. What, for instance, in a person addicted to irony, could be more exquisitely ironical than the assertion that "from the beginning of the campaign the Southern Republicans have displayed the utmost respect for law." Why of course they have displayed respect for law since they have made the laws, and made them expressly to fill their own pockets with public plunder, and to enable them to carry the elections by fraud and trickery. It is true that when their laws seem inadequate for the accomplishment of these patriotic and mercenary objects, they do not scruple to dispense with them, just as Sheridan dispensed with the reconstruction laws, in order to disfranchise the white people, and just as Congress dispensed with its own legislation in the Alabama case; but they do this through the agency of officials like Baker, who assume to be legislators, judges and juries at once. Of course they obey the law, but they obey it in a manner peculiar to "trooly loil" carpet-baggers—by making new laws every day, to suit their own purposes, and to consummate their own schemes. Again, the Times says, "they (the Southern Radicals) have not sought, by legislation, or violence to interrupt the exercise of the rights of their opponents." Of course, then, it is all a mistake that the Tennessee Radicals have disfranchised a hundred thousand white men in that State; that the Florida Radicals have taken away the right of suffrage in the presidential election, from the people, black as well as white, because they knew that the State would be sure to vote for Seymour; that the Arkansas Radicals attempted by an infamous test oath to disfranchise every Democrat in that State; that the Alabama Radicals have been for months scheming to carry that State against the will of the people by means of legislative expedients—by attempting through the Legislature to usurp the choice of presidential electors, and by declining to provide a registration law for the benefit of the voters; and that they are now conspiring to do the same thing in Louisiana. Again, says the Times, "they have not assailed Democratic meetings." Perhaps not; but it is their custom in this State to put Democratic meetings in a state of siege, by stationing armed men in the roads to prevent the colored people from attending them. Again, says the Times, "they have not threatened war against all who vote the Democratic ticket." Perhaps not; but they attack, and beat and sometimes murder colored men whom they suspect of an intention to vote the Democratic ticket; and they denounce all white Democrats as rebels and traitors, whom it is the duty of the law to disfranchise, in order that these rebellious and traitorous votes may not come in competition with those of the negroes and the carpet-baggers. The Times, if not addicted to periodical joking, must certainly have become one huge embodied joke, else it would never have attempted these remarkable statements. Their appearance in the Tribune would not shock us with a sense of incongruity, because the business of the Tribune is to establish the widest possible difference between its assertions and the truth; but in the Times, they are very much out of place, because they disturb the rounded symmetry of its solemn hypocrisy.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES.—This evening the doorways of this favorite theater will be once more thrown open to the public, inviting them to witness the initial performance of what may prove, we trust, a brilliant season. Boucicault's new comedy, "Vanity Fair," constitutes the main feature of the programme, which includes also the "Bonnie Fish Wife" and "Terpsichorean Beauties," by Mlle Theresa. It will be a cheering sight, suggestive of returning winter gaieties, to see the dress circle and orchestra chairs once more occupied by the beauty and fashion of the city, for we learn that the audience will undoubtedly be both a large and brilliant one, judging from the demand for seats during the last three days.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the indefatigable Prof. Haselmayer will not only entertain the audience within the building, but will also give an outdoor exhibition of his goblin drum, which will be attached to a rope extending across St. Charles street, and will, it is expected, tap out answers to all sorts of questions propounded it. This entertainment for the million will commence at 7 o'clock, and continue for half an hour, after which a score of tricks equally marvellous will be performed within the theater, for the edification of those who may have had the good sense to enter. The trained canaries and the stylocarfe will also offer their attractions.

LETTER FROM EAST BATON ROUGE.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Crescent.]

BATON ROUGE, October 4, 1868.

We observe with pride the compliment paid our parish in the Democratic convention, by the election of Hon. A. S. Herron to preside over the deliberations of one of the most important conventions of that party held in this State.

He is, as represented, the war horse of the Democracy of East Baton Rouge; eloquent, persuasive and powerful on the stump, he sweeps everything before him. It would be well, however, were the people to understand that it is only through the combined individual action of all of the good citizens of East Baton Rouge, that we were able to throw down the Radical idol, the offspring of African voudouism and nutmeg duplicity. We must all work, men, women and children. The war horses have their labors to perform and doubtless will do them well; but it is principally through the individual exertions of our people that we can hope for the success so much desired. Let us all, then, throw ourselves before the Juggernaut car or Radicalism and stop its mad career, or be crushed beneath its wheels.

The storm of the past two days has blown away the last vestige of summer. The wind whistling from the north tells us, in unmistakable signs, that the sear fall is upon us, and the gray, leaden sky brings to mind the somber days of winter.

There is a stir around the sugar house preparatory to the grinding season—the busy, happy time of harvesting, when bounteous nature empties her golden horn into the lap of smiling toil. What pleasant recollections come up in the mind of many of us at the approach of this period. The cane looks very well, though the hard east wind, blowing since three days, has done some damage, and in many places a person on foot can look over many acres where, a short time ago the green cane waved over his head even on horseback. Caterpillars are hard at work in the cotton, and few leaves remain. Thousands of bolls are unopened and will not mature from the ceaseless labors of those miserable little carpet-baggers, or depredators, which are synonymous terms.

Our eyes look longingly to the election on the 13th inst. It haunts us at night and flits across our day dreams. With Seymour and Blair victorious in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, we feel that the dark clouds of oppression will be rolled back, and the clear sky of prosperity smile upon us. Hope beckons us on, confidence leads the way, and sincerity strengthens our steps.

IRENE.

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.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS, ETC.

St. Louis is to have a Turkish bath.

The Varieties opens to-night.

Variety's the very spice of life.

Gold in New York 139¾.

Rollins, Harlan and others, accused of internal revenue frauds, have been discharged.

An elevator and 300,000 bushels of grain were burned in Troy yesterday.

It is expected the new Spanish government will abolish slavery.

By an accident we were last night deprived of our Northern and Western newspaper mail.

Who will write up the artistic life of T. B. Thorpe in New Orleans during the war?

Mr. Prentice has a $30,000 residence in Louisville.

Miss Blanche De Bar, grand-daughter of Junius Brutus Booth, is at the Richmond theater.

Dr. J. Bostick, of Austin, Texas, died at the Overton Hotel, Memphis, on the 3d.

Bishop Quinlan, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has interdicted ritualism in his diocese.

There is a letter from Gen. Lee in another column.

The Houma Civic Guard has our thanks for its many implied compliments.

For Appleton's cheap edition of the Waverly Novels, go to Gresham's, 92 Camp street.

Geo. W. Jamison, a well known actor, was killed by an express train at Yonkers on the 3d.

The reception of Admiral Farragut at Constantinople was anything but cordial.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and J. P. Sullivan, of New Orleans, were in New York last week.

Dickens receives $40,000 for 100 farewell readings in England.

Old Mortality Lorenzo is still recreating among the Bostonians. He is accompanied by his son Major Thomas.

The Galveston News thinks Galveston the prettiest city in the South. She may be as pretty as Venus, but New Orleans is as moist as Venice.

The Hotel Dieu is still surrounded by water. The body of a deceased patient was recently removed from there in a boat.

At the water-line on Common street are a plenty of boats and rafts for the accommodation of those wishing to traverse the inundated section.

The Highland style of bare legs has become all the rage among men and boys in the inundated section.

The route to the Fair Grounds, via rampart, Esplanade and Broad streets can be made with little or no wading.

While Claiborne street was overflowed the horse railroad and its wooden bed upon the neutral ground were a great convenience to pedestrians.

Col. Pierson, the president of the Brooklyn Horse Railroad, was arrested on the 3d on the charge of employing disabled horses on his cars.

Mr. Sweet, of Maine, had a wen of long standing so neatly excised from his head by a piece of casual timber at the launch of a ship, that he did not know wen it was done.—[N. Y. World.

Experience of a very disagreeable character, says the St. Louis Republican, has convinced many of the farmers in some parts of Illinois and in Missouri, that they will have to manure their fields, or abandon the culture of wheat.

D. O. Sullivan, editor of the Irish People, has commenced a suit against Brick Pomeroy, laying his damages at $25,000 for libel in stating, in the Democrat, that he had been bribed or bought to change the politics of his paper.

One of the greatest musical excitements ever known in New York was the opening on Monday night of the Theatre Francaise, under the direction of Mr. Grau. Fabulous prices were paid for seats. Speculators succeeded in the old game, and $10 was the regular price for good seats.

Jasper Blackburn asks, "Are we to have a Republican campaign in Louisiana pending the forthcoming election?" and remarks that "We are tired of running our head into the lion's den, without any decent help or appreciation from any source. As things now stand," says Jasper, "Louisiana is sure for the Democracy." Just so.

Some correspondence in another column will show that the project of a congressional excursion by water from Pittsburg to New Orleans, is still under earnest consideration. It is to be arranged with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the great Western rivers. The committee having the matter in charge have called on St. Louis for $10,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the excursion. New Orleans may also have an opportunity to assist.

Among the passengers by the steamship Baltimore, which sailed from Baltimore on the 24, for Bremen, was the Rev. Dr. McMullin, of Chicago, who goes to Rome for the purpose of representing the grievances of the church in Chicago, in connection with the differences with Bishop Duggan of that diocese. The Very Rev. Dr. Cochran, of Wilmington, Delaware, also a passenger, goes to Rome as a theologian from the United States to make preparations for the grand Ecumenical Council of 1869.

The Riot Near Shreveport.

ANOTHER VERSION—NEGROES ARREST WHITE MEN AND SHOOT THEM.

The following is from the Bossier Banner of October 3. It will be seen that the origin of the negro rebellion, as here stated, is entirely different from that heretofore reported:

Just a few miles above Shreveport, on Red River, and in this parish, a robbery attended with considerable maltreatment, was committed about the 28th ult., by several freedmen on a citizen of Columbia county, Ark. A considerable body of white men from that county came down a few days ago to investigate the matter, and to arrest the guilty parties. But previous to their arrival, a party of freedmen belonging to the band undoubtedly that committed the robbery, arrested Messrs. Jas. Brownlee and Beverly Ogden, who it seems had been instrumental in releasing the person who had been robbed.

Immediately after the arrest, and in cold blood, the negroes began to shoot their unresisting prisoners, and after each had been shot four or five times left them to die. Ogden died in a few hours, but Brownlee, at last accounts, still lingers without any hope. Runners were sent to Shreveport and out into the country immediately by the neighbors for assistance. From Shreveport many citizens and the military there located repaired to the scene of the outrage, and found some three hundred negroes banded together. Skirmishing took place between advanced parties, resulting in the killing of several freedmen. But when the main body of the United States military arrived in sight the large band of negroes dispersed and have not been since found.

The laborers of Griswold's plantation, the Shady Grove and Gold Point places, and of M. Baer's place, have deserted their homes, and are supposed, therefore, to be the rioting party. We learn that the United States troops will camp at Benton until the troubles cease, which perhaps have already happened.

We are also pained to learn that Mr. W. H. Thompson has probably been killed.

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.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Under the title of "Us," Miss Olive Logan discusses the woman question in Packard's Monthly for October, and among other things says:

As for voting, I wouldn't think of doing such a thing! No; unless I were fully satisfied my vote would be received, I would never, never wend my way to the polls. Because, as you say, gentlemen, how unfeminine for women to meet the rough crowd—to come into contact with horrible men—who would push us and squeeze us! It is true, we meet much the same crowds at the theaters, and in the stages and horse cars; and, so far as my observation goes, I think women get as much squeezing in a Sixth Avenue car, on a rainy afternoon, as they are likely to get at any poll that ever was raised. With my experience of New York horse cars I stand prepared to meet the rude Democrat in his native shirt-sleeves at the polls or elsewhere. After a liberal course of horse car, any woman who survives is qualified to vote.

The Dallas (Texas) jail was burned recently.

Special and Important.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENT CLUBS, October 8, 1868.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the Central Committee of the Independent Clubs are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting, to be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1868, at 7 o'clock, at the rooms of the Hancock Club, No. 159 Canal street, to transact business of importance.

Members are earnestly requested to be punctual in attendance. By order of

J. PINCKNEY SMITH,
President Central Com. Independent Democratic Clubs.
J. PARIS CHILDRESS, Secretary.

Phalon's "PAPHIAN LOTION"

—FOR—

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

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

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

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

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

Notice

TO ALL PERSONS WHO ARE REFUSED REGISTRATION.

All persons who are refused registration, and are legally entitled to the same, are notified and requested to report their cases to the DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Rooms No. 205 CANAL STREET, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

THOS. STEEL,
Secretary Democratic State Central Committee.

Carpet Warehouse,

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

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—Dragget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Regs, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped: Cornices, Rands, Pins, etc.

George Alces,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS

—AND—

IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO,
165 RAMPART STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Orders for CIGARS of every quality filled promptly and with strict attention. Sells Cigars unsurpassed in Havana at surprisingly low rates. Also LEAF TOBACCO (both the finest Havana and American) of all kinds.

Has received a large supply of RIBBONS from Granada, Nos. 10, 15 and 20.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

Diseases of the Eye.

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

"Southern Lands" Agency.

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

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

Housekeepers

Will find at our old stand, 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.

SAM'L E. MOORE & CO.

New Carpets and Oil Cloths.

ELKIN & CO.,
168 Canal Street, opposite Christ Church,

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

New Goods.

The Finest TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of M. J. Tobias, T. F. Cooper and Spear, in England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Bartlett and Howard, in America, Jurgensen, Montandon, Nardin, Patek, etc., etc., in Europe, are arriving daily at

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.'S,
Corner Canal and Royal streets.
Importers and Manufacturers of fine Jewelry, Diamonds and Watches, Clocks, Bronzes and Vases.

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 SANDS.

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

W. DAUPHIN,
Retail Store, No. 150 Canal street.
Wholesale Rooms 2d floor, 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. LAPEYRE,	W. S. MOUNT,
JOHN SANDERSON,	L. D. POTHIER,
H. ZUBERBIER,	WM. McCULLOCH,
I. N. MARKS,	C. GAVAROC,
E. F. SCHMIDT,	WM. CREEVY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK IRWIN,
I. CAULFIELD,	JNO. C. SINNOTT,
GERARD 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.

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.

Jas. B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 756 Broadway, Corner of Eighth street,

NEW YORK.

Office Board of Registration.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Room No. 7, City Hall,
New Orleans, Sept. 25, 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 (Front.)

No. 118 St. Charles street, near Poydras, for all who reside East of Rampart street. Supervisors—JULIUS A. NOBLE, THEO. LIPSHUTZ, CHAS. CHEVALIER.

Third Ward (Rear.)

No. 108 Liberty street, near Perdido, for all who reside West of the center of Rampart street. Supervisors—JAM 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. SNAER, L. D. LARRIEU.

Sixth Ward.

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

Seventh Ward.

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

Eighth Ward.

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

Ninth Ward.

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

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.

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—13 cents half oz., obligatory.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

Circular Postage

Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, 8 cents each.
France 6, England 6, and Italy 12 cents each.
Russia 19, 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 AGENCY OF NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.)

All classes of MERCHANDISE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc., etc., purchased on commission.

Good specimens of first class Houses, and as low as not low-r than parties can purchase themselves.

A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and commissions, the bal