

N. O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

UNION STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XVI.

ARTICLE XVII.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTICLE XX.

ARTICLE XXI.

ARTICLE XXII.

ARTICLE XXIII.

ARTICLE XXIV.

ARTICLE XXV.

ARTICLE XXVI.

ARTICLE XXVII.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

ARTICLE XXIX.

ARTICLE XXX.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XVI.

ARTICLE XVII.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTICLE XX.

ARTICLE XXI.

ARTICLE XXII.

ARTICLE XXIII.

ARTICLE XXIV.

ARTICLE XXV.

ARTICLE XXVI.

ARTICLE XXVII.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

ARTICLE XXIX.

ARTICLE XXX.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. Leonidas Pole.

On Monday, October 26th.

GENERAL HENRY SMITH'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

At Newcastle, BERRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

A MILITARY ACADEMY FOR BOYS.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE—BOARDING.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE IN 1859.

TEACHER OF ALL BRANCHES.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, MODERN LANGUAGES AND MUSIC.

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAITURE.

MR. G. H. CALDWELL, TEACHER OF ALL BRANCHES.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The New Orleans Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Mr. Francisco G. Palacios, governor of Durango, has formally accused Gen. Castro before the Congress of Mexico, for the murder of Gen. Pantoja.

On the 22nd ult., says the Opinion National, Belmont, the kidnapper of Mr. Castro, was publicly shot in the City of Mexico.

The government of Jalisco has appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Palomar, Alvarez de Castro, Torres and Sangua, to prepare a plan for the amelioration of the conditions of that State.

The commander of a military force at Tretam, Michoacan, late citizen, was publicly whipped for refusing to confess a fight with which he was charged.

Ex-Major Pedro Santa Anna was sentenced to capital punishment for the murder of Mr. Jose Maria Medina.

In the town of Munguis a society has been formed, at the instigation of the governor, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the State.

The Siglo has published a statement showing that the revenue of Mexico for the fiscal year ending in June, reached the sum of \$12,957,647.14.

The Mexican government decreed an order in favor of the State of Yucatan permitting that State to import corn free of duties, and also three barrels of flour for each 10,000 pounds of corn.

The Mexican government has purchased in the United States some scientific instruments for the Mexican engineer corps.

The Paro of Aapulco, of the 5th inst., says that on the Saturday previous, at 10 o'clock at night, there was a terrible blow on the head, and others on the face.

Several persons of Matamoros have succeeded in raising plants of the coffee tree from the seed.

The inventor has gone to the Sierra, in the northern part of the State, from whence the Eucalyptus, French and Americans purchase the material, which is brought to Mexico in the shape of balls, shoes, suspenders, cloaks and other useful articles.

The material is a certain species of resin that comes from the bark of certain trees, and the entire mystery consists in the method of its preparation.

It is a fact of significant importance that nearly all the persons arrested for attempted or consummated illegal voting on Tuesday last were acting in the interest of the Radical party.

Since the last issue of the Dragoon, several of our planters have begun grinding. Very soon their example will be followed by others throughout the parish.

Mr. J. C. Morgan arrived in our city on Monday morning, and will sell the oats he was, instead of sending to the North for them.

Several planters have commenced cutting canes to grind; others are planting for the next crop. Hence the plenty and cheapness of sugar is not surprising.

The terms implicated in the recent cotton robbery in West Bayou were arrested by our city this morning.

Armed to the teeth, it is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and can only be kept by keeping yourself always supplied with a bottle of that renowned and imperishable Delight of every lady's or gentleman's toilet, the fragrant Sociodol.

Sunday's Dispatch.

New York, Oct. 25.—There was an animated debate to-day in the Episcopal convention upon a canon proposed by the bishop, that no minister of the church shall marry persons divorced for reasons other than adultery.

Mr. Johnson of Connecticut, stated that a flight of birds, which he had observed in the city of society, was to be compared to the many species of the church shall marry persons divorced for reasons other than adultery.

Arrived in New Orleans from New Orleans; Missouri, from Havana.

Mr. Louis, Oct. 25.—Henry D. Christian, government detective, actively employed in ferreting out obscure frauds, and found in an alley with his head badly smashed, has since died.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—Statements published in several Eastern papers, and despatches from Washington, stating that Pendleton advised or desired a change of candidates on the Democratic ticket, or that he ever wrote or telegraphed on the subject, is authentically denied.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There is good reason to believe the protocol agreed to on the Alabama and eight American claims, and that every claim presented and argued by claimants, whether English or American, in person, or by counsel, and make award thereon.

New York, Oct. 25.—A special from London says: "Loyal Americans and English friends of the United States are galled at the recent proceeding of the British government."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Johnson's letter to Ewing concludes: "The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discontinued."

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

Assassinated.

Last Saturday night, at about half past eight o'clock, Henry Pope, Radical sheriff of this parish, and Valentine Chase, Radical parish judge, were assassinated at O'Neil's hotel, by parties unknown.

We were in Smith's store, corner of Old Fellows hall, when the first reports of the pistol were heard. We rushed rapidly towards the hotel, where we were met by a party of men, who were the last shots were fired, ten or fifteen in all. Twelve or fourteen persons had rushed out of the coffee room at the first alarm, and were listening to the firing.

As soon as the firing was over there was a solemn pause in the crowd and around the hotel. Inquiries ran rapidly from man to man in regard to the cause of the shooting, and who was shot, and all present appeared to be profoundly ignorant of the nature of the difficulty, and so many of them were fired that the idea suggested itself that it was a serious fight between parties at the hotel. Several parties cautiously proceeded to O'Neil's front gallery to inquire about the cause and results of the firing, but could learn nothing there, as all in the house were attracted towards the rear, where the firing occurred, and those who went to inquire returned to Healy's, not knowing but that it might be a fight instead of an assassination, and that the trouble might not yet be over. In fact, so many were fired that it justified the belief that it was a fight.

In a short time, however, the news came that Mr. Pope, the Radical sheriff, was shot and killed, and that the assassin, being thoroughly disguised, had made his escape. The firing commenced, all in the hotel fled to their rooms, and got out of the way of danger, which gave the assassins ample leisure for escape. Mrs. Johnson's room was the first to be reached by the firing commenced. Mr. O'Neil was in the room at the time attending on his wife, who was sick. Upon the first reports of pistols on the gallery, Mr. O'Neil closed his room door to protect his wife and children, and fled from harm, not knowing the cause of the firing.

Mr. Pope was on the gallery when the firing commenced, and quickly retreated to his room, where he was shot and killed. Mrs. Johnson was in the room at the time attending on his wife, who was sick. Upon the first reports of pistols on the gallery, Mr. O'Neil closed his room door to protect his wife and children, and fled from harm, not knowing the cause of the firing.

We saw nothing of the assassins, except one who passed by the crowd in front of Healy's, with a six-shooter in his hand, so thoroughly disguised that no person could possibly recognize him. He was about of medium height and age. It is reported that those engaged in the homicide mounted horses near the court house and galloped down the road towards the city.

A Loyal League club was holding its weekly meeting at the negro church at the time the shooting was heard, but the members retired quietly to their homes, when they heard the melancholy news of the assassination.

A strong police was immediately organized, and the town and vicinity were amply protected against midnight the night.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.

It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by our own toleration of usurpation we have enslaved millions of people.