The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 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	P. M. GOODRICH.	
ALTERNATES:		
First Congressional District	W. L. THOMPSON.	
Second	J. H. KENNARD.	
Third	H. H. WALSH.	
Fourth	E NORTH CULLOM.	
Fifth	J. H. BRIGHAM.	

For Congress:

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

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Gov. Warmoth confesses that the so-called civil authorities of the State are unable to preserve order, and to protect the lives and property of the citizens of New Orleans. But Gov. Warmoth makes the mistake of confounding cause with effect, and of attributing his powerlessness, in this emergency, to a deficiency of legal power. He calls on the United States authorities to aid him, in default, as he says, of a militia force. But, if he had at his command a militia force organized under the carpet-bag Legislature, he would only aggravate the evil by attempting to employ it; just as the intervention of the metropolitan police, as recently constituted, stimulated disorder, instead of allaying it. Gov. Warmoth, and his coadjutors, ought to have discovered, by this time, that the disturbed condition of affairs is a necessary sequel of the existence of his government, and of the tyrannical acts of his Legislature. Whatever may be the proximate cause, this is the real origin of the whole difficulty. Louisiana has been for some time governed by two or three hundred intruders, supported by the newly enfranchised negroes. Is it strange that the people of the State are restive under such a government? Is it strange that Governor Warmoth finds himself destitute of power and unable to preserve the peace? Is it strange that, in his despair, he calls on the United States to support him with the bayonets of the army? He might well have known, and his followers and allies might have known, and his party might have known, that to this complexion it was sure to come at last. The people of the State prefer military law, odious as it may be, to the more odious rule of carpet-baggers and scalawags. And, nevertheless, the people of the State are perfectly competent to take care of themselves, and to preserve order, if they are permitted to manage their own affairs.

PERSONAL.—After a sojourn in "bonnie" Scotland of several months, we had on yesterday the pleasure of welcoming back to us our friend Mr. Alexander Hay, of the firm of Hay & Mehle. He comes home a Falstaff in size, and as perfect a picture of health as we have ever seen. Fully prepared to undergo the fatigues of the business season, those having hides or wool to sell will always catch him "wool gathering." His many friends will find his jolly, good-natured face at his place of business, Nos. 44 and 52 Commerce street.

In Spain the populace, long ground down by weak and cruel tyrants, the other day rose against their queen, drove her from the country, and have now a government of the people. This, according to Radical gospel is perfectly right and proper—for it is tweedle dum. In New Orleans the other day the people, long ruled by a set of incompetent men, calling themselves the metropolitan police, seeing how little protection to life and property was thus afforded, took the matter into their own hands, organized a citizen's patrol, and reduced the city at once to good order. This is rebellion and rank treason, for it is tweedle dee. Don't you see the point?

The Republican says that "in the face of the certain election of Gen. Grant, it is useless to talk of the 'so-called government of Louisiana.'" Then the Republican means that the election of Gen. Grant is equivalent to the reduction of Louisiana to a state of provincial vassalage—to the re-establishment of military supremacy as the only means of supporting the existing State authorities. What can be a more complete justification of the assertion that the actual government is not the government of the people of Louisiana, but a thing entirely separate and apart, except so far as it may be endowed with the power to domineer over them? Such a government is a usurpation. Such a government is a "so-called" government, and nothing else. We call things by their right names, whether Gen. Grant likes it or not.

A PERFECT SUCCESS.—The Radicals say that reconstruction is a success. Here is one instance. The present police board are Radicals. In carrying out the reconstruction scheme they have appointed two negroes to one white man on the force. But the time comes when the city is in an uproar, and the services of policemen are needed. Then these Radicals—these representatives of the party whose doctrine is that a loyal negro is in every way the superior of an honorable white man who had the bravery to fight for his principles—these disciples of the creed that the loyal blacks ought to be above the Southern whites, and are able to take that position—these men at once discharge every colored man from the force, and put in their places the very men whom they have declared to be unfit to govern themselves! When everything at once quiets down. And reconstruction is a success.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Judging from principles which are among the familiar axioms of statesmanship, every rational observer must have perceived, at the outset, the impossibility of imparting self-sustaining vitality to a so-called State government, the notorious product of fraud and force, and as such in open and irreconcilable antagonism to public opinion within the limits of its pretended jurisdiction. But what was plain to all right thinking people from the beginning, the carpet-baggers and scalawags, and their infatuated negro confederates, all swelling with arrogance and conceit, were perversely bent on refusing to learn anywhere but in the school of a terrible and bitter experience. One of the first exhibitions on the part of the bogus assembly which performed an atrocious farce of legislation in Mechanics' Institute for upwards of one hundred and twenty days, was to hurl insult and defiance at the commander of the fifth military district, just as though it could have boasted even the forms of legislative existence without the bayonets of the federal military power. Subsequently, project after project was started among the Radical majority of that body for organizing a constabulary, a militia, or a *gens d'armerie*, which should serve as a substitute for the duress of a federal army enforcing the reconstruction acts. But all their schemes were inevitably doomed to failure. Even had the most comprehensive, rigorous and formidable one of them been adopted, the attempt to put it in operation would only have precipitated over the whole State such a crisis as the Metropolitan police abortion has brought upon this city. And the explanation of the result would have been the same. In short, the rickety inability which apes the functions of a State government, and of which a fanciful young gentleman named Warmoth is the gubernatorial figure head, quails and sickens whenever it comes face to face with surrounding public opinion. Its brazen gaze, though extraordinary, has proved utterly unequal to the task of staring down surrounding public opinion. On the contrary, it is itself momentarily crumbling before the dissolving glance of surrounding public opinion. And it is now clear that the executive enginery of this incompetent usurpation must inevitably be smashed wherever it may be thrust against the sharp edge of surrounding public opinion. It is virtually confessed, indeed, by Gov. Warmoth, that the government which he represents is utterly incapable of asserting its own existence, of preserving peace and order among the population of the State at large, or even of controlling the wild passions of the deluded negroes whom he and the other members of the same government acknowledge as their peculiar constituency, and whom, for partisan purposes, they have wrought up to a pitch of madness which is exploding in a war of races. The confession is needless, for it has been clear to everybody that they had no resources of their own adequate to such an exigency as the present, and that in the absence of the exterior military force to which they owed their anomalous elevation, the civil authority which they have arrogated would have no more of the elements of stability than the baseless fabric of a vision. Then why, it may be reasonably asked, do they not abandon their miserable travesty of a State government, and do the frank thing, and the honest thing, for once, by abdicating and remitting the question of civil organization, and of peace and order, to whom it properly and supremely concerns? Why, indeed, since, though reduced to mere forms and shadows for all useful and needful purposes, this same farce of civil administration which they have been enacting is four-fold more costly to the people than the most legitimate, most efficient and most salutary government would be? It is needless to defer the matter until the election in November. There is still less occasion for putting it off until the inauguration of another President next March. Neither of these events will change the relation of the present civil authorities to the public opinion of the State. In the teeth of this public opinion, they cannot have more than a nominal existence. Sooner or later, whether Grant or Seymour is elected, the square issue must be met of martial law pure and simple, maintained by the federal military, or a civil government based on the public opinion of the State—a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The longer this issue is deferred, the more the troubles of the existing situation are aggravated. The men nominally in civil authority are regarded, and justly so, as immediately responsible for the present deplorable state of things, and they confess their total incompetency as civil functionaries to apply a remedy. Nevertheless, they can do something towards a satisfactory result—that is, to get out of the way. Let them stand not on the order of going, but go at once.

The Republican asserts that our comments on Gov. Warmoth's proclamation are "contrary to the usual tone and policy" of the CRESCENT. When has the CRESCENT ever admitted that the government which pretends to rule in this State is anything else than a government conceived in fraud and born of force—a government which is a standing outrage on the public opinion of the State—a government destined to failure and ruin, because it is not the government of the people of Louisiana, and because the people of Louisiana *will* never recognize it as a valid authority? The CRESCENT has always maintained this position, and will never swerve from it, although Gen. Grant may be a thousand times elected President of the United States; although the armies of the federal government may be sent hither to uphold a fraudulent government, or to supplant it with the sword and the bayonet; although the Republican party may rush into the embraces of a military dictator, and convert the government into a military despotism.

LOST.—The colored metropolitan police. A suitable reward will be paid for any information as to their whereabouts.

We had the great pleasure, yesterday, of greeting the gallant Major Rickarby, one of the best and most popular gentlemen in New Orleans, just back from Great Britain. The sea voyage has given the major a new lease from Father Time.

NEW SUGAR FROM RED RIVER.—The steamer Glide, Capt. Muse, from Red River, brought down one hogshead new sugar (the first from that point,) consigned to Robt. Hare. The sugar was from the plantation of G. H. Sallis, Esq., parish of Rapides.

GEN. ROUSSEAU, THE GOVERNOR AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Day before yesterday Gov. Warmoth addressed an official communication to General Rousseau, asking the latter to assume the duty of preserving order in this city and the surrounding parishes. Gen. Rousseau forwarded the communication to Gen. Schofield. Below will be found Gen. Rousseau's telegram:

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., October 26, 1868.

Brevet Major Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have just received the following official communication, (which I believe to be true) from the governor of Louisiana, and ask for instructions in the premises.

Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau, Commanding Department of Louisiana:

General—The evidence is conclusive that the civil authorities in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard are unable to preserve order, and protect the lives and property of the people. The act of Congress prohibiting the organization of militia in this State, strips me of all power to sustain them in the discharge of their duties, and I am compelled to appeal to you to take charge of the peace of these parishes, and use your forces to that end.

If you respond favorably to my request I will at once order the sheriffs and police forces to report to you for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
(Signed) L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Brev. Maj. Gen. Com. Dep't of Louisiana.

Gen. Schofield's telegram appears in the Associated Press dispatches. He assumes that Gen. Rousseau will use his forces to preserve order. The situation is certainly difficult for a commander desirous of doing his duty, and of acting in accordance with law. The suggestion that Gen. Rousseau, or any one else, has the legal right to declare martial law, is absurd. Not even the President has any such right. The State authorities may call on the military to aid them in suppressing revolt and in enforcing the laws; but that is an action strictly in accordance with law, whereas, what is called martial law is the suppression of law. This distinction is not always clearly kept in view. The people of the South have been so accustomed to military domination; so used to the lawless usurpations of Sheridan and Mower, and other commanders, that they imagine themselves to be continually menaced with military intervention, in spite of the fact that Congress has recognized the restoration and the consequent supremacy of the civil authority. Military officers, too, have so long wielded power, that many of them fancy themselves to be the depositaries of legal power, and to possess the right of interference, at will, in the affairs of the communities in which they may happen to be stationed. There is a great mistake in this, and it is a mistake which has prevented the people of Louisiana from acting with that degree of promptitude and energy which the situation demands, and from taking effective measures for the suppression of disorder. It must be remembered that the military have no right to interfere in civil affairs except when formally called upon to give assistance to the State authorities; and this assistance must be strictly limited to the enforcement and maintenance of the law. It cannot be interpreted to mean a subordination of the civil authority to the military power. There is no danger that Gen. Rousseau will misapprehend the position, or resort to measures which the law does not authorize; but it is desirable that all parties—the people and the military—especially military subordinates—should perfectly understand their relations to each other. If there had been a clearer apprehension of these relations from the beginning, much of the trouble which has come upon us might have been averted.

Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, delivered an address before the Border Agricultural Society at Danville, Va., on the 20th inst., from which we make the following extract:

The small farmers in our midst never used much negro labor when they could control it as slave. They will utterly repudiate it whenever they can command a better. A demand for white labor is the beginning of immigration, and the beginning of immigration is the beginning of the end of the negro, though that end is not yet. Competition will not spur him into energetic action. It has never yet done so, and never will. He never, under any circumstances, labored with sufficient energy to produce anything beyond the merest subsistence, except as a slave. Little did his liberators know, and less care, that in freeing him they removed the only barrier that protected him from the inflowing tide of white civilization, beneath whose waves he must perish; that his liberty was his doom. The political privileges accorded him will only hasten his ruin by increasing his idleness and filling him with dissatisfaction toward the humble paths of labor for which he is fitted. He is told that he should not only control the destinies of a great nation at the ballot box, but that he is eminently qualified—without knowing the alphabet from a steam engine—to frame the organic laws of a people whose statesmanship is enriched with the experience of 4,000 years! Of course he cannot be expected to have more sense or honesty than those who tell him these things, and he believes them, and so is spoiled as a laborer. Notwithstanding, too, the vain attempts to overcome it by legal—or rather illegal—enactments, the social repugnance to the black man will increase, and the disposition to employ him will be less than ever. This will be the natural result of the development of his vices and half-suppressed barbarism—the restraining hand of his master being removed—greatly increased, as the feeling will be, by the exposed position of antagonism to the whites into which he has been forced and for which he is really not to blame. We have no hatred to the blacks—quite the contrary is the real feeling of all who once owned them as slaves. We therefore have no desire to supplant them as laborers, if their labor could be rendered as profitable as any other. But so far, it has proved a decided failure, at least in the main departments of industry. It is our interest to try that of the white man. If the negro will spur up and compete successfully with the white race, then he will be retained; otherwise he will go down before it—that is all. It is a simple proposition, and will be decided by the law of supply and demand, like all other matters of human industry.

FURNITURE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of an important sale of furniture to take place to-day. The place is at 178 St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia, and the time 10½ o'clock this morning. The articles to be sold embrace handsome parlor furniture, bedroom sets, dining-room furniture, carpets, a charter oak stove and appurtenances, china and glass ware, table and bed linen—in short, every article necessary to house-keeping. Handsome chandeliers and some fine pictures are also on the list. This will be an opportunity, seldom offered, for persons to obtain good furniture, etc., at reasonable rates. Catalogues can be got at the house. Read the advertisement published elsewhere.

New York prices for Grover & Baker's family sewing machines at the office, 182 Canal street. Machines warranted for five years. Hemmer, quilter, tucker and braider with each machine.

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

Seven negroes from Marshall county, Miss., were received the other day at the penitentiary of that State. One of them is styled "Rev.," and is president of a loyal league. His misfortune was occasioned by his breaking into a store.

New Mexico—Survey of the Northern Boundary—An Unknown Region Explored—Rich Iron Mines—A Grazing Country.

The commissioner of the general land office has received advices from United States Astronomer Darling, designated by the secretary of the interior to determine the survey and mark the northern boundary of New Mexico, stating that the party had reached the Rio Grande, one hundred and forty-eight miles west of the initial point, on the 6th ultimo.

The eastern part of the line passes over a region of country which has never before been traversed by white men. It was generally supposed that it was a beautiful rolling prairie. Col. Darling represents the first twenty miles of the line west of the initial point as a rolling plain, covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grass, but destitute of wood or water. The next fifty miles of the line is over an exceedingly rugged region; the general character of the country is comparatively level, but it is intersected by numerous canons with almost perpendicular walls, in some instances twelve hundred feet high. Deposits of iron occur in great abundance all over this distance, and was sufficient to cause a change of twenty-six degrees in the magnetic needle in going the distance of a quarter of a mile.

The Cimarron river, which the party had occasion to traverse for over one hundred and fifty miles, is almost dry during the summer season, the water standing only in stagnant pools. The valley of that stream is from one-half to five miles wide, and will become a most valuable agricultural region, while the uplands are clothed with a fine growth of good grass, and will become valuable as grazing lands. Approaching the headwaters of the Cimarron river, water becomes more plentiful. For six weeks the party were compelled to supply themselves with water from pools formed in the ledges of rocks, collected by rains; but in coming near the Ratoon mountains an abundant supply of pure cold water was found in the small mountain streams, which resemble those in Pennsylvania.

The line crosses the summit of the snowy range of the Ratoon mountains, one hundred and twenty-five miles west of the initial point. The party crossed the summit August 30, and it was then covered with snow. The line passes through the town of La Costella, leaving the largest portion in New Mexico; it is a Mexican town, constructed of adobes, or dried, unburnt clay blocks, about three times the size of common brick, and contains some sixteen hundred inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern border of the San Louis valley, watered by the Rio Grande and its tributaries, and is one of the finest agricultural and grazing districts in the United States.

This valley contains a large number of settlers, who engage in agriculture to a limited extent, but are chiefly interested in raising sheep and cattle, a branch of industry which proves highly remunerative, from the fact that stock graze in the valleys throughout the year, and require no feeding. Notwithstanding the reputed hostility of the Indians in that quarter, the party was not molested beyond being compelled to divide supplies with a war party of Kiowas.

The astronomer has pursued his labors with energy, and expects to complete his work by the middle of November. The whole length of the line is three hundred and twenty miles.

Isthmus of Darien Canal Project—Meeting of Capitalists and Company Organized.

At a meeting of the Isthmus Canal Company, held on the evening of the 20th, at the residence of Peter Cooper, the company was organized by the election of Mr. Cooper as president, and F. A. Conkling, as secretary. Hon. W. H. Seward and Attorney General Evarts were present, and took an active part in the proceedings.

The feasibility of the proposed canal was thoroughly discussed. The highest estimated cost was $100,000,000. The following committee was appointed to obtain subscription to the stock of the company: W. T. Coleman, Marshall O. Roberts, Cornelius K. Garrison, W. C. Duncan and Richard Schell. Charts prepared by F. N. Perry were exhibited during discussion.

Hon. W. H. Seward made a few rewarks in substance as follows: Mr. Seward alluded to the canal of Pharaoh across the Isthmus of Suez and the desire for the restoration of that channel as the most feasible channel of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The exploration of the American continent at the beginning of the 16th century discloses the necessity for a better channel across the continent, and that a better channel could be constructed across the Isthmus of Darien and nowhere else.

Every advance of modern civilization in Europe and the establishment of a new nation in America, has increased the zeal and energy of the friends of progress in favor of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The chief of all advantages to statesmen of the present day, in all countries, is that they can take part in the construction of this canal. As Americans, we are charged with the responsibility of constructing on the American continent a higher order of civilization.

He proceeded to argue that this navigation must be made as cheap and expeditious as possible. The navigation of sailing vessels is coming to an end, and commerce is confiding the trust of navigation exclusively to steam vessels. Commerce can no longer afford to use circuitous and perilous navigation around capes; it must and will have the shortest channels of communication, and of them there can be two, one across the Isthmus of Suez and the other across the Isthmus Darien.

The canal across the Isthmus of Suez approaches completion. If that channel is enlarged and completely adapted to the interests of modern commerce, the commerce even of the Atlantic coast will be turned eastward across the Atlantic, and through the Mediterranean and Red seas to India and China.

It would be a reproach to American enterprise and statesmanship that we are thus become tributaries to ancient and effete Egypt, when by piercing the Isthmus of Darien we can bring the trade even of the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts through a channel of our own. It is so palpably indicated by nature that all the world has accepted it as feasible and necessary. The Darien ship canal is the only great work in civilization which remains to be undertaken.

Suppose we have been hitherto either inactive or idle in this important matter, we have built a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and within twelve months more we shall have stretched a railroad across the continent from New York to San Francisco. These are profitable and useful only as types and shadows of the Darien ship canal which we all know and feel must be transcendentally profitable and useful.

In conclusion, he demonstrated that the executive government had adopted the enterprise by detailing ships which had been and were being taken for that purpose, and assured them that the president will go forward with renewed zeal and vigor on receiving the assurances which they had given him that the city of New York has named men who will undertake that achievement and stand ready to furnish $100,000,000, which it may be expected to cost.

He closed with an acknowledgment for courtesies received, and said if he should be able to identify his name with theirs in the prosecution of this great enterprise, he should think more hereafter than ever heretofore that he had not altogether lived in vain.

Shepard & Hutchinson.

55.....Camp Street.....55

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS and HOUSEKEEPING WARES complete. What cannot be found here is hardly worth looking after.
We invite an examination of our new stock, arriving by every steamer, and selected with care by our Mr. Shepard.
Polite clerks in waiting, and prices extremely moderate.
Goods sent free to any part of the city, wholesale and retail

New Fall Clothing.

TULANE BUILDING, New Orleans, October 28, 1868.
New WINTER CLOTHING for MEN
" " " " BOYS.
" " " " YOUTHS.
Also TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING SHAWLS, Etc., for sale Cheap.
GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
81 and 83 Camp street.

"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.

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.

The Union Washing Machine.

The Only Real Washing Machine
IN THE WORLD.
IS ADAPTED FOR
FAMILIES, HOTELS
—AND—
SEMINARIES.

There Machines not only save three-fourths of the labor and soap, but garments will last twice as long when washed in them, and look cleaner and whiter than when done by hand. All fabrics, from a collar to a blanket, can be washed perfectly, without soaking, rubbing or boiling, and a boy or girl can operate them. For flannels they are invaluable. The clothes are washed, wrung and rinsed, without inhaling steam, spilling soap or even putting the hands in water. The wringer, although an essential part of the Machine, is complete in itself; it has a galvanized iron frame, solid white rubber rolls, cog-wheels and drain board, and can be attached to any kind of wash tub, bench, barrel or box, easier and quicker than any other wringer, and without the least injury to the tub. IT NEVER RUSTS, and never gets out of order, and is universally conceded to be the BEST and MOST RELIABLE WRINGER IN USE. See the Card of Mr. Ulrich.

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, St. LANDRY PARISH, November 20, 1868.

The undersigned takes pleasure in recommending the JOHNSON PATENT WASHING MACHINE, purchased from Messrs. Rice Bros. & Co., 89 and 91 Camp street, New Orleans, as the most useful aids, accomplishing all that is claimed for it. I have worked this Machine myself on trial, and have taught my servants how to use it, who now wash more clothes in one hour than ten women can accomplish in four hours.
GEORGE ULRICH, St. Landry Parish.

THE JOHNSON
Patent Wash Machine and Clothes Wringer,
The Only Real
WASHING MACHINE IN THE WORLD,
Is now in use throughout the United States, France, England and Germany, and has been thoroughly tested in hospitals, convents, asylums, and families generally, receiving everywhere the most flattering praise and commendation from those who use it.
RICE BROS. & CO., Sole Agents,
89 and 91 Camp street, near Poydras,
and 565 Magazine street,
near Magazine Market.
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Nails, Castings, Guns, Carpenters' and Coopers' Edge Tools, etc.

Proclamation
—BY—
GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, October 25, 1868.

WHEREAS, The recent collisions in the city of New Orleans and adjacent parishes have produced an excited state of public feeling, which, if not suppressed, can only lead to bloodshed and general ruin to the material interests of the whole State,

THEREFORE I, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana, do issue this my Proclamation, requesting all good citizens to refrain from assembling in public places, and I especially request that no public meeting or procession of either political party be had prior to the coming election.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Arrow Ties and India Blanket BAGGING,
TO PLANTERS, FACTORS AND DEALERS.
New landing ex steamship Chrysolite and ship Golconda, a large stock of the celebrated ARROW TIE, superior quality English Wrought Iron, 10, 11 and 12 feet lengths; also in store, a fine lot of INDIA BLANKET BAGGING, rolls and bales, for sale in lots to suit, at lowest prices by
H. T. BARTLETT,
No. 43 Carondelet street.

Wanted,
EVERY CONFEDERATE SOLDIER
To Send his Name and Address to
A. H. BROWN,
POSTOFFICE BOX 2165,
New Orleans, La.

Proclamation
BY H. C. WARMOTH,
GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.
$10,000 Reward.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1868.

Whereas, An act has been passed by the General Assembly, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor of this State to offer a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of H. H. POPE and VALENTINE CHASE, of St. Mary's Parish, La.," approved 21st inst.,

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said H. H. Pope and Valentine Chase, to be paid upon the joint certificate of the Sheriff and Parish Judge of the Parish of St. Mary that the person or persons claiming the above reward are the parties who shall have made the arrest, and furnished the evidence which shall have secured the conviction.

And I do hereby call upon all good citizens in the interest of the peace and good order of the State, and especially upon the citizens of the Parish of St. Mary, to lay aside all partisan feelings, and exert their utmost endeavors to bring the criminals to justice.

The eyes of the nation are upon the State of Louisiana, and the united voice of the law abiding citizens of the whole country demand the condign punishment of the perpetrators of these most foul murders.

Given under my hand and the seal of State this 24th day of October, 1868, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
SAMUEL F. SHERON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Housekeepers
Will find at our old stand, 19 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.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
—AND—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT
G. B. GENIN'S,
No. 14 Camp Street,
Under City Hotel.
—Also—
Full line of TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, Shawls, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, etc. etc.

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 as not lower than parties can purchase themselves.
A sufficient sum must be remitted to cover freight and commissions, the balance PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.
Commissions on sums not exceeding $100, 5 per cent.; exceeding $100, 2½ per cent.
Collections on all points promptly attended to.
References—COL. J. O. NIXON, Proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent.

Notice of Election.

Pursuant to a Proclamation of His Excellency H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date the Nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1868, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on TUESDAY, the Third day of November, A. D. 1868, for—

One Elector for President and Vice President of the United States, and one Representative to Congress, from the First Electoral and First Congressional District, composed of all that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and so much of said Parish on the left bank of said river as is below and east of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of the Parish of Orleans and the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena and Livingston.

One Elector from the Second Electoral District, and one Representative for the unexpired term (made vacant by the death of Hon. James Mann), and one for the regular term, from the Second Congressional District, composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river above and west of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the First, Second, Third and Tenth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

One Elector from the Third Electoral District, composed of the parishes of St. Mary, St Martin, Assumption, Ascension, Vermilion, Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry, Iberville, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge.

One Elector from the Fourth Electoral District, composed of the parishes of West Feliciana, Point Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier and Winn.

One Elector from the Fifth Electoral District, composed the parishes of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Ouachita, Madison, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia; and two Electors for the State at large.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct in the said Parish of Orleans from the hour of seven o'clock A. M. till six o'clock P. M., on the day and date before mentioned, to-wit: TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1868, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the supervision of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law. The election to be conducted and returns made to the undersigned returning officer according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, October 16, 1868.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
Sheriff Parish of Orleans.

To the Friends
—OF—
THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE.

In consideration of the immense importance of the Election to be held in this city on Tuesday, the 3d of November next, and the great interest which all classes of our citizens have in its result, we earnestly appeal to all Friends of the Democratic Cause, whether merchants, manufacturers, professional men, or master workmen, to Close their Places of Business, and suspend their usual avocations, on that day, in order that both employers and their employes may be able to give their undivided time and attention to the work of redeeming Louisiana from Radical misrule.

This course was adopted at the recent elections in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, where the struggle was, to some extent, but a contest for office, and we cannot believe that our people will hesitate to make the same small sacrifice, when their peace, their prosperity, their very liberties, depend upon the issue which is to be that day decided.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

THOS. L. MACON,
President.

THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

A Perfectly Safe Light,
—ALSO A—
PORTABLE GAS LAMP,
PUROLINE FLUID
Can be used in any Common Lamp with a trifling expense of changing the burner, and of which Dr. I. L. Crawcour, the able Chemist of this city, says:
"In my experiments with the PUROLINE FLUID I tried my best to produce an explosion, and Completely FAILED."
He also says:
"I have for some time past used GOUCH'S PORTABLE GAS LAMP, and find the light white and superior to the ordinary coal gas. I can safely recommend it for Cheapness, Beauty and Perfect Safety."
For Sugar-house use this Lamp has No Equal.
For further particulars and innumerable recommendations, see Circulars.
100.....CAMP STREET.....100
For a few days citizens will have the privilege of taking Stock in the Puroline and Portable Gaslight Company.
OFFICE: 100 CAMP STREET.

Duconge's
PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP.
The only reliable Medicine against all affections of the Lungs and Breast, such as
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, SPITTING OF BLOOD, WHOOPING COUGH, and even CONSUMPTION.
For sale at the Laboratory of the proprietor, No. 39 Chartres street. And also by E. Montenss; Wheelock, Finley & Co.; E. J. Hart & Co.; Louis Castel; Maunsell & Begel.

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 Granada. Nos. 10, 15 and 20.
SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machines
THE ONLY MACHINE
ADAPTED FOR EVERY CLASS OF FAMILY SEWING
Office and Salesroom for Southern States,
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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.

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.

Carpet Warehouse,
15.....CHARTRES STREET.....
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices: CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; for 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, Rope, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Cretonne—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

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