

The New Orleans Crescent.

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G. S. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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BATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Hoskins' grand opera, in four acts "William Tell." ST. CHARLES—Engagement of Miss Fanny B. Price—"Fool Play."

THE SUNDAY CRESCENT.—The Sunday Crescent, in all respects, is a paper which we offer as creditable to the literature and journalistic enterprise of New Orleans.

The Weekly Crescent, issued every Saturday morning, contains the news of the week by telegraph and mail, editorials, local matters of interest, financial and commercial summary, state of the markets and a collection of interesting miscellaneous articles.

We learn from the Radical papers that Mrs. Pope is going to bring suit against the town of Franklin for damages growing out of the murder of her husband. No humane person can fail to sympathize with this bereaved lady in the terrible affliction which has overtaken her.

Complimentary tickets of invitation, enclosed in a friendly note from Wm. H. Wall, Esq., secretary of the Seymour Knights, remind us that on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings the display of Democratic banners takes place at Masonic Hall.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Wm. Vigers, clerk of the House of Representatives, for a copy of the extremely interesting and able report of Mr. Edward Gotthel, commissioner of the State to the Paris Exposition.

FLAGS AND BANNERS—Major Tully, president of the Seymour Knights, makes an earnest appeal to the Democratic clubs throughout the city to lend their flags, banners, wreaths and guidons for the grand exhibition at Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 30th inst.

The Republican says that nearly all the intelligent Germans of this city sympathize with the Republican party. If that is the case, if we may judge by the 276 votes cast for Grant at the recent election, the Radical party of New Orleans must be exclusively composed of Germans. In point of fact, however, we do not believe that a dozen Germans in this city voted the Radical ticket.

The official vote of New York is as follows: Seymour 429,675, Grant 420,259; Seymour's majority 9,416. For Hoffman 438,198, for Griswold 410,952; Hoffman's majority 27,246. The official vote of Illinois is, for Seymour 199,143, for Grant 250,293; Grant's majority 51,150. For O'Brien (congressman at large) 199,789, for Logan 249,952; Logan's majority 49,633.

Grant's majority in Indiana is 10,146. The official vote of Ohio is, for Seymour 239,632, for Grant 280,222; Grant's majority 41,190.

THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON CIRCULAR AND MERCHANTS' AND BROKERS' PRICES CURRENT.—We have done nearly all in our power to satisfy transient applicants for our Letter Sheet Prices Current, but without success. Thousands of extra copies have been thrown off without private care after the regular issue of every recent number for some time past, but we have been impeded to revise and correct addresses, and again set our presses in motion, after several hours had elapsed from the time of our first regular edition. Though disposed to accommodate our friends to the utmost limit of courtesy, however, we have nevertheless some essential rights reserved for ourselves, and in view of the latter we now announce that no orders received after the time of publication will receive any attention.

A FURTHER SCORE.—At the request of a few friends interested in the Texas trade, we have recently incorporated the weekly cattle market report of this city in our weekly Prices Current. This innovation has been followed by appeals to publish weekly reports of wool and lumber, and unless we can very materially expand our semi-weekly and weekly letter sheet, it will become a subject of importance what to leave out in order to retain the most essential matter. In our issue of to-day, however, will be found a fair specimen of what may be expected hereafter, and if any one can be found to complain of its contents, we shall be pleased to hear his objections.

The following is a list of passengers to arrive per steamer Crescent City, from New York: Mrs. Nell, water, child and nurse; Miss Alice Moreno, E. H. Baskell, Phillip Roche, wife and child; Mrs. Roche, two children and nurse; Mrs. Fendleton and two children; Henry Devine, Miss Carver, James Devine, Ed. Dillon, Nicholas Kock, Leon Obis, and four in the steerage.

"HO FOR AFRICA."

The Reverend Newman's paper, the Advocate, heretofore devoted, on its title page, to Christianity, and in its editorial columns, to promoting a political apotheosis for the Southern negro, and "whirlwind mingled with fire" for the Southern white man, now raises the cry of "Ho for Africa," and tells the "wards of the nation" that the best thing which they can do hereafter for themselves, for their posterity, and for their race, is to leave the fold of the "best government on the face of the earth," and find a home upon the heathenish shores of their fatherland.

Now, what can this mean? It is not difficult to understand why politico-religious evangelists of the remarkable brotherhood of which Parson Newman is a shining exemplar, should assent to Gen. Sherman's scheme for banishing the Western Indians from all the pathways of civilization, and segregating them, in savage solitude, upon territory set apart expressly for this purpose. These children of the forest, after having been swindled out of their lands by swarms of a former brood of carpet-baggers, have displayed none of those qualities which they should have possessed to entitle them to the zealous attention of the new brood of carpet-baggers whose deadly benevolence has been monopolized by the sons of Africa. The noble band to which Parson Newman belongs have manifested a whole-souled alacrity to consign to perdition, in this world and the next, any class of unfortunate wretches, white, red or black, which they could not transmute, in the political alchemic, into regular harvests of votes and perpetual emoluments of office. But, up to the present time, they seemed as proudly confident of their ability to make this use of the newly enfranchised blacks as a California gold-digger would be of his ability to extract the shining dust from a newly discovered and extraordinarily rich placer. Some change, gloomy and portentous, has evidently come over the spirit of this glorious dream; a change not wholly unconnected, we suspect, with incidents and results of the late election in the South, and with grave anticipations of the future which they logically suggest. In short, Parson Newman and his brethren begin to despair of moulding the Southern negroes, as a political element in this country, into an infallible instrument for the work of truly loyal vandy and sanctimonious rapacity, and the happy thought has occurred to them of "hedging" against their apprehended discomfiture in this regard, by organizing a negro exodus to Africa, on a plan which would secure them the mortgage of the milk and honey of the promised land in perennial plenty. Hence it is that they have suddenly discovered the excellent design of the colonization society, and that they make haste to proclaim, for the information and incitement of the colored man on this continent, the beneficent results which the society has accomplished. Look, for example, at the testimony and the exhortation in the subjoined passages from the last number of Parson Newman's paper:

The Colonization Society own a vessel which will carry comfortably six hundred and fifty persons. They have agents and messengers in Liberia, and for six months emigrants are provided with houses and provisions without charge, if necessary. By the time they will of course be able to support themselves easily. Each family is provided with twenty-five acres of land; an unimproved acre receives ten acres. It will be seen, therefore, that those going to Liberia, do not go into a wilderness, and among those who have sympathy with new comers. On the contrary, they go into a well cultivated country, where friendly hearts greet them on their arrival with words of welcome and provide for their wants.

O what a glorious period in which to live is this for the colored man. A period when he sees the shackles stricken from millions of his race, and the rights of citizenship bestowed upon them. A period when a strong State government has been organized in his fatherland, and kindly hands are stretched forth to greet and protect him as he turns his steps thereto.

Now will their thoughts naturally turn to the land from which their fathers came, and we believe surely believe that teachers and preachers are to rise up in America by the ten thousand to go to Africa to elevate, enlighten and Christianize the millions of their own benighted race. And to-day

"Where Africa's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sands They call us to deliver Their land from error's chain."

Such strains were heard in an olden time, uttered by "friends of humanity" very different from those who have, of late years, made friendship for the negro the cover of political ambition, sectional hostility, and all manner of vile and sordid lusts and iniquitous projects. But they sound strangely, coming from an organ of a class of politico-religious missionaries who have insisted on the same rights and the same destiny on American soil for men of African descent as for men of English, Irish, French or German descent. From this standpoint it is nothing less than insulting impertinence to say to the colored people, and to them only, that it is their duty to migrate as soon as possible to fatherland; for, from this standpoint, it is not more their duty to abandon their American home for the purpose of taking care of Africa, than it is the duty of the white people in this country to cross the ocean and devote themselves to the future welfare and glory of their respective fatherlands.

But we do not condemn the idea of the proposed negro exodus, under the auspices of Parson Newman and his co-laborers, as a bad thing in itself. If they will only pack their wallets and go along with their charges, the country will bid them good speed with a heartiness that has seldom attended a parting guest. And we are sure that the enterprise would pay them handsomely, in the shape of results more substantial and comfortable than they are likely to realize in the long run from continued labor in the Southern vineyard. In Liberia they would have nummular room for expatriation and increment. Besides filling all the local offices, they could count on the several scores of foreign missions and numberless consulates which they would, of course, manage to create for the Liberian republic. And then, just think of the magnificent opening in the contiguous heathen regions of Africa. Why, they could buy from one of the heathen nabobs a league of tillable land for an asthmatic tin trumpet, and from one of the heathen kings a whole province for a dozen kegs of counterfeit rum, with wives and slaves to boot, at the discretion of the purchaser. Surely, they cannot fail to see the eminent propriety and the decided expediency of launching the bark of their fortunes on the reflux tide of negro colonization, singing in grand chorus: "A fountra for the South, its treacherous toys; we go for Africa and golden joys!"

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens took his nom de plume—Mark Twain—from an old river boatman on the Mississippi.

GEN. ROUSSEAU AND THE ELECTION.

During the last few days the telegraphic accounts from the North have been burdened with reports purporting to emanate from Capt. Keeler, of Gen. Rousseau's staff, which reports represent Gen. Rousseau to have concurred with the New Orleans Radicals in their assertion that the negroes could not have voted at the recent election without danger. We do not know how far these statements may be justified by anything that Capt. Keeler may have said; but we do know that they were, as usual, with reports from Radical sources, entirely at variance with the truth. Gen. Rousseau's conduct has been so eminently impartial that it was simply impossible for him to have given countenance, even by implication, to the trick by which the Radical leaders expected to suppress the voice of the people of this State. He knew, as every observer knew, that the chances for a perfectly quiet election were better on the third of November in New Orleans, than in any other city in the United States, and he knew, as every one else knew, that the policy and interests of the Democratic party required peace and order on that day. What he did say was that, if the troubles which existed several days previous to the election should continue to the day of voting, there would probably be a general collision between the two parties at the polls. This, of course, was a very reasonable deduction from the facts. It was nothing more than to say that if the fighting continued it would go on, and if it occurred on the day of election it would take place. But Gen. Rousseau did not intimate his opinion, in the conversations which he had with the Radical leaders, that the Democrats were responsible for those unfortunate disturbances; nor does it appear that he encouraged the Republican managers in their design of advising the negroes not to vote. Within a few hours after these interviews were held, and, indeed, before the Radical leaders had time to issue their order, the agitation subsided, tranquility was restored, and the prospect of trouble at the election entirely vanished. If, under these circumstances, the Republican chieftains had again consulted with Gen. Rousseau, he would probably have told them that if tranquility should be maintained there would be no disturbance, and that if everything should be peaceable on the election day there would be no fighting. He would, likewise, have declared the reasonable inference from the facts to be that tranquility would be maintained and that the election would be free and fair. But the Republicans did not want to hear, or to know the truth. They had resolved to make themselves the victims of a danger which had passed away, in order to claim damages for political injuries which had never been inflicted on them. This determination was to reap the benefit of a majority vote by assuming a majority which they knew not to exist; but which they might claim to have been kept away from the polls by a danger which they pretended to anticipate, but which they knew to be fictitious. So far as their attempt to involve General Rousseau in their responsibility for this unmanly subterfuge is concerned, the effort will totally fail. The general's known opinions, and his impartial conduct throughout his administration, would be a sufficient refutation of this latest Radical calumny; but the terms of that very report, from which they pretend to derive the evidence of their statements are conclusive against them. The following extract shows that Gen. Rousseau, so far from believing that it would be dangerous for the negroes to vote, really thought just the contrary:

During the heat of the excitement, about the 27th of October, Gov. Warmoth, Gen. A. L. Lee and myself were speaking of the probability of a collision at the polls on the 3d November. Their opinion, in which I concurred, was that if the excitement continued up to the day of election there would be fierce fighting at the polls, and a general row all over the city. It was remarked by both these gentlemen that the better course would be to advise the colored people not to vote. This was done, and hence the small Republican vote cast in this city and in many of the parishes of the State. It can hardly be necessary for me to more than remark that this was a matter over which I could exercise no possible control. The leaders of the Republican party having advised the negroes to stay away from the polls, they stayed away; and the better course would be to advise the colored people not to vote. This was done, and hence the small Republican vote cast in this city and in many of the parishes of the State. It can hardly be necessary for me to more than remark that this was a matter over which I could exercise no possible control.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD COMPANY IMPROVED.

There is now pending before the United States District Court in this city a case, which both in the amount of money at stake and the importance of the interests involved, is such a case as seldom occurs. The Opelousas Railroad Company has now a line in operation from Algiers to Brashear City. Their charter gives them a right to extend it to the Sabine river; but, although they have for years been endeavoring to raise funds sufficient to make the extension, they have hitherto failed, and the only route to Texas has been to take a boat either directly from this port or from Brashear City. Now, the importance to New Orleans of a through road to Texas is very great. The cattle which are now sold for a song on the prairies, could, were there rail transportation brought to this city, be sent to the West. Then, too, the dry goods, the hardware, all the supplies of the great and growing Lone Star State, would be sent to them from Europe and the North via New Orleans. There are others, too, whom the completion of the road would benefit. The West wants the beef of Texas; were there a road open, it would be sent to New Orleans, thence up the river to Cairo, and thence via the Illinois Central Railroad and its connections, all over the West. The directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, being thinking men, have perceived this, and being besides, men of enterprise, have devised ways and means to get the road from here to Texas finished. Appeals to the directors and stockholders of the road were vain, for the means were lacking. Several negotiations to sell or lease the road, to Northern capitalists had failed. There was but one thing to be done. The road must be forced upon the market, sold for what it could bring, and then there would be a fair prospect that with such a start the new board

of control would finish the construction, and make the road a live one in every particular. To this end, Mr. James T. Tucker, agent here of the Illinois Central Railroad, purchases \$280 worth of the over due coupons of the road, and requests payment of them. This is respectfully declined, (there has not been a coupon paid since 1862,) when Mr. Tucker appears before the United States District Court and petitions that the Opelousas Railroad Company, having failed to pay a legal and just debt, be declared an involuntary bankrupt, and the assets of the company be sold to pay its liabilities. Upon this the company offer to pay to Mr. Tucker the \$280 worth of obligations which he holds. But this will not do. Mr. Tucker wants a sale and not \$280, and, therefore, not only declines to receive the money, and presses his suit harder than ever, but causes another suit to be brought against the company for attempting a fraud by offering to pay his debt in preference to debts owed to others, to the great detriment of the holders of other obligations. And here occurs another singular complication of the case. Mr. Charles Morgan, owner of the line of steamships plying between New Orleans and the Texas ports, who is the largest bondholder of the company—he owns \$370,000 worth in his own name—declares that he does not care about pressing the company; he does not want to put it into bankruptcy, incontinently wound up and turned over to other hands. But with all his \$370,000 worth of bonds Mr. Morgan seems to be powerless against the \$280 held by Mr. Tucker—a sum which in comparison with the issues involved, seems only comparable to the slender wand of the magician which controls giants and genii. Not content, however, with one effort, Mr. Morgan makes another. He sues for a writ of seizure and sale that the past due interest coupons which he holds, may at once be paid, or the road sold. But again Mr. Tucker appears with his \$280, and lo! the proceedings must wait until the bankruptcy case is decided, with a very fair chance of having it decided against the company.

That is the position in which the case now stands. Mr. Tucker asking that the company be declared insolvent because it owes him \$280, Mr. Morgan expressing his willingness to trust the company with \$370,000, and yet suing it for certain past due coupons which he has held contentedly for over six years, and the company itself extremely anxious to be released and to carry things on in the good old fashion. How it will all end it is impossible now to state. The case is being argued before Judge Durel, and, the testimony concluded, the arguments will be made to-day. That the sympathies of the people of New Orleans are with the men who are furthering the construction of the road through to Texas, there is no doubt. The only discussion is as to the best means of doing it. The throwing of the road into bankruptcy may involve long and tedious delays and the loss of much valuable time. But on the other hand, to allow the company to go on as they have done in the past, with no prospect of improvement, with six years of unpaid interest saddling them, with their first mortgage bonds rating at 46 in our market, is to throw away a chance of increasing the trade of New Orleans which we cannot now afford to lose. The company, it is true, claim that were they released they could at once either sell or lease the road to men of capital who will finish it. Could this be guaranteed it would certainly be the best course to be pursued. The delays of bankruptcy would be avoided, and all the objects of the gentlemen who have brought suit would be accomplished. But we are not sure that the affair will result thus. There may be new complications before it is concluded. There is nothing for us to do but to watch the judicial combat and hope for that termination which will redound most to the benefit of the commerce of New Orleans, to the prosperity of the road and to the welfare of its bondholders.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Unless the weather should prove exceedingly unfavorable, the first day's races of the Fall Meeting will come off to-day over the Metairie Course.

The first race is a dash of one mile and a half, for all ages, entrance \$50, play or pay, the club to add \$250. Each animal entered to carry 100 pounds. Six entries have been made: J. Nelligan enters b. h. Bismarck, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 6 years old; dress, gray and gray. C. A. Hamilton enters ch. h. Tom Green, by Mennon, dam by Tempest. Lape & Co. enter ch. h. Chickawana, by Jack Malone, dam Albion, by Albion, 5 years old; dress, blue and blue; also, b. h. Malcolm, by Bonny Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, 6 years old. E. Warwick enters ch. h. Transit, by Bleakwind, dam Prairie Flower, by Sovereign; dress, red and blue. Richards & Kilgour enter ch. f. by Colossus, dam sister to Eager, by Star Davis; dress, silver and gray. McConnell and Thompson enter br. m. Lobelia, by Bonny Scotland, dam Capitola, 5 years old.

The pools at Hawkins', last evening, stood as follows: Bismarck..... 50 40 30 55 25 Transit..... 27 26 17 30 16 Tom Green..... 5 5 3 15 4 From what we could learn only three of the horses entered will start in the race—those mentioned in the pool auctions.

After the dash, the contest for the great State Post Stakes is to come off, in which Louisiana and Missouri are to take part. Louisiana enters the b. h. Gilroy, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imported Glencoe. His colors are blue cap, red jacket and white trousers; carries 124 lbs. Missouri enters the ch. c. Sundown, 3 years old, by Uncle Vie, dam Sunny South, by the celebrated imported Irish horse Bird Catcher. Colors green and red; carries 93 lbs. Alabama enters b. c. Bayonet, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam by imported Yorkshire. Colors blue and blue; carries 93 lbs. The pools in this race stood as follows last evening: Bayonet..... 100 150 100 100 100 Sundown..... 22 49 21 22 21 Gilroy..... 8 12 8 10 8

The track will undoubtedly be in too heavy a condition for fast time, but our readers may rely upon it that both the dash of a mile and a half and the Post Stakes will be hotly and most earnestly contested. Every preparation has been made by the club committees for the comfort of ladies, and we hope to see a numerous fair army gracing and honoring the grand stand.

Phalons' "PAPHIAN LOTION"

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. PHALONS' "Paphian Lotion" removes all BRUITS, TIGERS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, POOR BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery, etc. For Gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for dandruff and itching of the scalp. PHALONS' "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chap the Skin. Price, 25 cents per Ounce. Sold by all Druggists.

Democratic Clubs, Attention!

The different Democratic Clubs of this city are earnestly and respectfully invited to send their Banners, Flags, Wreaths, etc., to the Metairie Hall, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the Grand Exhibition. Punctuality in this good work is very desirable, as the committees in charge will thereby be enabled to give to each Club its proper position. J. E. MAGUIRE, ROBT. J. DUFFY, CHAS. S. FREY, Committee.

\$100 Reward

Will be paid by the advertiser for information which will lead to the conviction of parties imitating or counterfeiting EDOLFO WOLFE'S trade mark "AROMATICO SHIR-DAM SCHNAPPS." Persons selling or exposing for sale the imitation of counterfeit will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. HUDSON G. WOLFE, Agent, at Toby & Co's, 121 Gravier street.

Peeler's Genuine Cotton Seed.

(From the Fustalia Plantation, Louisiana county, Miss.) The undersigned offers for sale this seed, whose success in producing large, strong and fine-staple Cotton is now established by an 8 o'clock for the Grand Exhibition. Punctuality in this good work is very desirable, as the committees in charge will thereby be enabled to give to each Club its proper position. E. NEWMAN & CO., Cotton Factors, 43 Canal street.

S. Bier.

108..... CANAL STREET..... 108 Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned, thankful for past favors to his old customers, wishing to show his appreciation of the same, and taking into consideration the stringency of the times, offers his RICH DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, ETC., From this Date, at unparalleled Low Prices, so that every one can now buy their Christmas and New Year's Presents at prices defying all competition. S. BIER, 108 Canal street.

Underwood's Racing Pools.

Pools will be held on the Metairie Races. At the First Races, 17 St. Charles street, every evening during the Races, commencing this evening, Friday, at 8 o'clock by R. UNDERWOOD.

Clothing! Clothing!

IF YOU WANT CLOTHING, AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, GO TO DOWNING'S, No. 1 Magazine Street, Corner Canal.

P. & P. G. L. Co.

SOLE DEALERS IN PURLOINE FLUID. For ordinary lamps as well as for Gas Lamps, it is SAFER, CHEAPER, and CLEANER than any other material used for illuminating purposes, and gives as brilliant a light as Coal Gas.

Couch's Patent Portable Gas Lights.

Dear Sir:—The Portable Gaslight Lamps purchased of you for sugar house purposes, have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I have been for years in quest of a cheap and efficient light for the sugar house, and I feel satisfied that your lamps are what we desire. I feel no hesitation in predicting that as soon as these lamps are brought to the notice of the public, that they will be universally used. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DUNCAN S. CAIRN.

Grand Exhibition.

HEADQUARTERS SEYMOUR KNIGHTS. The Grand Exhibition of DEMOCRATIC BANNERS, WRATHS, FLAGS, etc., to be given under the auspices of the SEYMOUR KNIGHTS, will commence on THURSDAY, THE 3d DAY OF DECEMBER, AT THE MASONIC HALL.

The different Democratic Clubs of this city will please appoint a committee of three to meet the committee of Seymour Knights at 11 o'clock, on Royal street, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in order to select a Club, and to designate a representative the President will please appoint some member to represent the Club. The meeting of Committee has reference to the above Exhibition. J. E. MAGUIRE, Chairman, R. J. DUFFY, CHAS. S. FREY, Committee.

Important to Gentlemen!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS! GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!! CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT PANIC PRICES. TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, at such low prices as to cause all to acknowledge that we are contented in all we carry. All are invited to examine our splendid Assortment. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. Come One! Come All!! PAYAN & ZEBAL, Under St. Charles Hotel, second Store from Common street.

154 Canal Street.

MME. OLYMPE is opening, per steamers China and St. Laurent, a rich choice of the LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS. Selected by herself the last month. All the NEWEST STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS and COSTUMES. Orders for the Country promptly attended and forwarded by Express.

Blackmar's Music Store.

NO. 164.....CANAL STREET.....NO. 164 New Orleans, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH, BEYOND THE GREEN.

Wm. Knabe & Co's Builders' Pianos; Groverton, Fuller & Co's Pianos; Pape's Pianos; Broad Pianos; Fine A.C.'s Automatic Organs; Edwards & Co's Baltimore Organs; And Sole Agency for the United States for the Musical Publications of the "Correspondence Music Co." La Haye, Holland. Pianos for Rent, Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Fresh Arrivals

GLOVES AND NOVELTIES GUEBLE & NIPPERT'S, 137.....CANAL STREET.....137 (Two Store Buildings).

We are pleased to be able to say to the ladies that we have just received another invoice of 500 dozens of those excellent DOLLAR KIDS, together with an extensive assortment of FRINGES, TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS. RIBBONS, from No. 1 up to No. 200, all colors, both in plain and silk, and plain. New FRENCH JEWELRY, in Jet, Pearl, Ivory, etc. Gold NECKLACES and Silver RATTLES for babies. Cashmere CLOAKS and TROUSERS SUITS. Lace CAPS and Cashmere HOODS. SUITS of every style, for Boys and Girls. FRENCH COBNETS and LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. WORSTED GOODS under suit. To gentlemen we would say that we have received a consignment of 100 dozen FRENCH SHIRTS, lines becoming, which we are determined to close out at fabulously low prices. A shirt really worth \$40 per dozen we are offering at \$20; together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS at equally low prices. GUEBLE & NIPPERT, 137 Canal street.

E. A. Tyler.

115.....CANAL STREET.....115 Has on hand and is constantly receiving from the best manufacturers in Europe and America. WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTIONS.

Has also on hand a large and varied assortment of TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL SILVERWARE, PLATED WARE.

Gold Silver, Steel and Rubber SPECTACLES and BIRD GLASSES, BRONZE and PARIAN STATUARY and FANCY GOODS. Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and resetting of Diamonds. SILVERWARE MADE TO ORDER.

Attention, Democrats!

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Clubs of the City to meet a Committee of the Seymour Knights are respectfully requested to meet on next Saturday, 28th Inst., at 7 O'Clock.

At No. 17 Royal street, (over the Gem Saloon), for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the display of Democratic Banners, Flags, etc. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order, WM. H. WALL, Secretary Seymour Knights.

John W. Norris & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AGENTS FOR THE GREAT AMERICAN FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, MANUFACTURED BY EDEB & CO., BAHMANN & CO.

The above SAFES obtained the First Premium of a GOLD MEDAL each at the Mechanical and Agricultural Fairs of Louisiana, November, 1886, and January, 1891. JOHN W. NORRIS & CO., Agents, 53 CANAL STREET, N. O.

"Southern Lands" Agency.

We offer our services for the disposal of LANDED PROPERT, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given. LIVINGSTON, EGBERTSON & CO., No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

New Goods.

The FINEST TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of M. J. Tolson, T. F. Cooper and Spear, in America; J. B. Rogers, in England; and Howard, in London, arriving daily at this office. A. R. GRISWOLD & CO'S, Corner Canal and Royal streets, Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry, Diamonds and Watches, Clocks, Brasses and Yases.

Diseases of the Eye.

Dr. JULIUS ROSENBERGER, Oculist Assistant to Dr. Schuch, PARIS; OULIER, 140 Canal street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock. Clinics for Diseases of the Eye, Saturdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock. Physicians and Medical Students are invited to attend the Clinics. Demonstrations with the Ophthalmoscope, etc. Four patients will be treated and operated on free of charge.

George Ales,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND IMPORTER OF GENUINE LEAF TOBACCO, 185 BAMPART STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders for CIGARS of every quality filled promptly and with strict attention. Sells CIGARS manufactured in Havana at exceptionally 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 RETURN.

Removal.

MAISON DOREE, JOHN'S RESTAURANT. The undersigned begs leave to inform his patrons and the public in general that he has removed his Restaurant, MAISON DOREE, from 146 Canal street to Nos. 16 and 18 Bourbon street, opposite La Ville de Paris. JOHN STRENNA.

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