New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Anniversary Events—April 22.

1454—Odessa was bombarded by the allied fleets, and in ten hours a large part of the city was laid in ruins.

1653—An insurrection attempted at Freiburg, in Switzerland, by the Jesuit party, but was soon suppressed, with some loss of life.

1809—The last publication of the bans of marriage in Massachusetts. It was the case of a black man who declared his intention to marry a white woman.

1829—Thomas Haynes Bayly, an English lyric poet, died. He was the author of about 30 plays, and many beautiful and popular songs.

1829—Lepanto surrendered by capitulation to the Greeks.

1826—Missolonghi taken by the Turks. It had been besieged several months, and was reduced to a heap of ruins by continued bombardments. The heroic garrison forced a passage through the besiegers, leaving the sick, aged and wounded in a mill containing a quantity of powder. An old wounded soldier took his seat on the mine, and fired it as soon as the Turks entered.

1809—Battle of Eckmuhl, in which Bonaparte, having routed one division of the Austrian army two days in succession, executed a variety of movements, considered as among the most admirable displays of his science, by which he brought the whole of his force upon the army of the archduke Charles, which he had concentrated at Eckmuhl. The battle is said to have been one of the most splendid which the art of war could display. The Austrian army, of upwards of 100,000 men, were dispossessed of all their positions by the combined attack of the French, whose divisions appeared on the field, each in its due place and order, as regularly as the movements of the various pieces in the game of chess. The battle commenced at two in the afternoon and continued till nightfall. It resulted in the complete overthrow of the Austrians; all their wounded, a great part of their artillery, fifteen stands of colors, and 20,000 prisoners remained in the power of the French, to which their loss in the field may be added. Their retreat was also attended with corresponding loss.

1801—Murad Bey, the celebrated Mameluke chief, died of the plague while descending the Nile to join the English. He was succeeded by Tambourji, so named from having been a drummer.

1794—Christian William de Lamoignon Malesherbes, an able French advocate and author, beheaded. After serving his country twenty-five years he retired, but was recalled by Louis XVI to be Minister of the Interior. When the unfortunate King was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, Malesherbes boldly appeared to defend him. He was himself condemned by the same tribunal, and ascended the scaffold with his daughter and a grandchild.

1751—One Osborne and his wife, accused by a publican at Tring, in Hertfordshire, England, of witchcraft, were brutally murdered by the populace.

1715—Total eclipse of the sun in England. It occurred at 9 in the morning, when the stars appeared and the birds sank within their nests.

1699—Jean Racine, a French tragic poet, died. His pieces were received with great applause, and he came to be generally preferred to his cotemporary Corneille, who had been previously looked upon as infallible.

1497—Birth-day of Belinda Crauford, who died in the beginning of June, 1812, aged 115, at Richmond, Galway county, Ireland. It was said that at the time of her death she could read and sew without spectacles, and what was more remarkable, looked as youthful as a girl of eighteen years, had a blooming complexion, her eyes animated and lively, and walked occasionally a distance of two miles to church.

1609—Hudson sailed from England on his second voyage of discovery, but returned, after spending about four months in the search of a north-west passage.

1512—Battle of Villalar; Count de Haro defeated Padillo, chief of the holy junta. Padillo was taken and executed next day, with John Bravo and Francis Maldonado, two of his chiefs.

1519—Cortez arrived at San Juan Ullos, in Mexico, where he received ambassadors from Montezuma, with rich presents, offering his services to the Spaniards, but declining to receive their visits at his court; and finally, after mutual messages and presents, refused to consent that foreign troops should appear nearer his capital, or remain longer in his dominions. "Truly, this is a great monarch, and rich," said Cortez to his action dante; "with the permission of God we must see him."

1509—Henry VII of England died. The victory of Bosworth field and the death of Richard III left him in peaceable possession of the throne. He was an able and wise King, but insatiably covetous.

1383—Cornerstone of the Bastile (a name used to denote a fortress or prison) laid at Paris by Hugnes d'Aubriot, provost des marchands, and the founder of the Huguenots. It was not completed till 1383. It was demolished 1789.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, April 18, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—During the last week the market for Clayed Sugars was moderately active, especially for the better qualities suited to the Spanish and French markets. The intelligence from abroad had, however, quite a depressing effect, and, as I anticipated, holders submitted to a yet further decline. D. S. No. 12 was sold at 8½ to 8¾ rials per arrobe, and upon that basis some 2,000 boxes were sold at the close of the week. The stocks here and at Matanzas are estimated at 270,000 boxes—60,000 boxes more than was in stock at this period last year. Musco. vado sugars have also been moderately active at 8¼ to 8½ rials per arrobe for fair refining to good grocery. I heard of a sale of 200 hhds. of good grocery on Saturday at 9 rials per arrobe.

MOLASSES—Is extremely dull and declining. Good Clayed is quoted at 3½, and Muscovado at 4¼ to 4½ rials per keg of 5½ gallons.

LARD—Rates are well maintained. Notwithstanding the stock is large, $19 to $19 25 per quintal for kegs and $17 to $17 25 per quintal for tierces and bbls. were the current rates all last week. The stock is about 2,000 bbls. and tierces and 1,300 kegs.

BUTTER—We have had several considerable arrivals from the North. Last sale, 100 kegs of Philadelphia at $18 per quintal.

CHEESE—No sales of American reported. Dutch enjoys a good demand at rather high rates.

HAMS—Sales of 27 casks and 42 bbls. from store at $13 50 and $14 per quintal; 15 tierces from Philadelphia at $14 50 per quintal.

RICE—25 half bbls. from Philadelphia sold at $7 25 each.

MESS PORK—Is in good demand; 10 boxes from Philadelphia sold at $14 per quintal, and 27 boxes from store sold on the 16th inst. at $15 50 per quintal.

MESS PORK—65 bbls. from New York sold at a rate not disclosed.

POTATOES—Declining; 200 bbls. from New York sold, reported at $3 per bbl.

No sale of Yellow Pine reported last week.

EMPTY HOGSHEADS—Sales at $2 50 each; Molasses and Sugar hhd. shooks (city made) at $2 25 each.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather active at 40s. to 45s. per ton for the British Channel for orders. Coastwise, $1 per box, $5 to $5 50 per hhd. sugar, $2 50 to $3 per hhd. molasses.

EXCHANGES—Firm and tending upwards. I quote Sterling 12 per cent. premium; New Orleans, (short) 1 to 2 per cent. premium; New York, (60 day bills) par to ¼ per cent. premium.

SHOT HIMSELF.—A late number of the Fort Smith Herald says:

We received the following account of a sad accident, from a letter written by Mr. Thos. Lanigan, of Fort Gibson, to Mr. C. Perkins, now in this place. He says:

"Mr. Ira Eddy, encamped at Fort Gibson, C. N., en route to Pike's Peak with Mr. Samuel Seaton, accidentaly shot himself on the 1st of April, in taking his gun out of their tent. He was kneeling down, dragging his shot gun out when it fired, the shot taking effect in the left eye, passing through his head. The poor fellow died instantly. Mr. Seaton, his cousin, was within a few feet of him at the time of this unfortunate occurrence, but Mr. Eddy was dead before he could reach him."

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—On Monday, the 11th inst., the eldest son of Mr. L. Bonifay, of Pensacola, aged 16 years, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Arrival of the Steamship Coatzacoalcos at Minatitlan—Favorable Impression—Local News—Great Excitement—Threats against the American Consul—Union of Americans for Defense—Coming of a United States War Vessel—Smuggling Case—Condition of the Road—General Confidence—Board Survey and Work—Gold Mines—Native Silk—Land Speculations—Visit of the American Minister—Survey up the Coast, &c., &c.

MINATITLAN, April 17, 1859.

Crescent—The news on this "neck of land" is somewhat interesting. The Coatzacoalcos arrived here on the night of the 15th, and, as a matter of course, created an intense sensation. Her trip, her clipper build, her magnificent saloon and general elegant appearance, were all in her favor, and when it was known that she distanced the Quaker City eight miles in running from New Orleans to the Bar, all hands voted her "the boat." Such a sight as her cabin presents was never seen in these waters before, and the natives will never satisfy themselves with examining her transparencies, her gilding and cornices. Verily, say they, Aladdin made the Coatzacoalcos. Capt. Wilson has made friends for himself and his boat, and the purser and his assistant are high in favor for the accommodating spirit they have manifested to all parties.

This town has labored under considerable excitement for the last week, owing to two causes; first, from the grant made to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, which renders the rapid progress and completion of the road almost certain, and secondly from a reputed grant, by President Juarez, of a monopoly of the mahogany trade of this river to Mr. Allen, United States Consul. The truth of the report is doubted, but that doubt did not suffice to keep down public clamor, and on last Wednesday, owing to the circulation of some malicious stories up the country, the "mahogany cutters", about Acayuca, thirty miles from Minatitlan, assembled and threatened to come to this place for the purpose of tearing down the Consul's house. As a matter of course every American in town would have resisted such an outrage, and the talk for a time was all about guns, pistols and fighting. Fortunately for all parties the "cutters" did not come down, for a row of that kind would have created great complications on this Isthmus. There are about five hundred Americans scattered about the line of the road, and they would all combine against any aggression by the natives, and if a fight should once commence there is no man who could tell what the result might be. For this reason the American Consul has asked that a United States vessel be sent to this port, and I believe Mr. McLane has promised to give the solicitation a favorable consideration.

The next case of excitement grew out of the threatened seizure of the American schooner Lanfeer, Capt. Raymond, for smuggling, and the company's steamer Suchil as an accessory. Officers were actually placed on shore to watch both of these vessels, owing to the discovery, as they said, that certain packages of ale were being secretly sent from the Lanfeer on to the Suchil. What truth there was in the charge I am not able to determine; but the steamer Suchil was almost instantly released as totally free from suspicion, but an active *surveillance* was kept up on the schooner. The contraband trade was ultimately traced, I believe, to her sailors, and thus the matter ended, much to the relief of all the parties implicated.

The condition of the road at the present time could not be made much better, but unfortunately it will not continue long, for the rainy season will set in next month and then the travel will be much impeded. Contractors are here, however, to build the necessary boats with which to cross the rivers, and lumber has already been sent up to Suchil to construct all the necessary bridges. Mr. Burke, of New Orleans, has this contract, and is in daily expectation of the necessary iron work with which to complete the work on the boats. In conversation with Dr. Jones, of the engineer corps, who arrived here yesterday, I learn that the survey on the line of the road has marked out a superior route from that selected by Major Barnard, and that their estimates bring the expense within the cost calculated by that gentleman. Everything, so far, is most favorable for the company, and confidence here is established, provided the Juarez Government can sustain itself.

As to work and living on the Isthmus I cannot report very favorably at present. If men are willing to work on their own account at farming, or will demand less wages, they may obtain labor; but people here cannot enter into extensive improvements while carpenters ask higher prices than they do in New Orleans. And more particularly is this the case while the transit of passengers is so limited as at present. But when the company has arranged all its steamers, coaches, animals and railroads in good running order, then the work hereabouts will increase in a ten-fold ratio. Living is high, board averaging from $1 to $2 per day. Men who are willing to work on their own account can find better opportunities to acquire homes than they can in Texas, and the wonderful wealth of this country, in an agricultural way, is beyond the limits of a new-paper article to estimate.

The gold mines on this Isthmus are a fixed fact, but explorers are needed to develop them more fully. At present there are a few men working near Chivela, but the water is very scarce, and the greater part of the miners have suspended work until the rainy season. The seasons of Tehuantepec partake of the usual Mexican character—half the year rain, and half the year none. Both of their seasons are pleasant, but most of the residents here prefer the fall, or rainy season. It is cooler then, and the business of the place is all done then, for when the rains are falling the rivers are full, the mahogany cutters are rafting down their logs, vessels are crowding at the wharves, and the town does its greatest trade. Fifty-six vessels loaded at this port last year, and it is estimated that the number will swell up to seventy for the coming season. Mahogany sells here at the rate of from $12 to $16 per ton, and the business is at present confined to three or four houses.

The Acayuca people have had a revolution on a very small scale, but it resulted in four deaths, notwithstanding. A few days since the Alcalde attempted to depose the common jailor, but the latter would not submit, and declared his intention to hold on to the office. The Alcalde summoned a posse, while the jailor armed the prisoners, and thus prepared the parties met. A fight took place, and the Alcalde, the jailor, one prisoner and one citizen were killed, squaring accounts, after which, the prisoners fled into the woods. I have not heard how the matter terminated.

I send you with this a specimen of native silk which is found in great abundance in the woods hereabouts. It is not very clean, but you will observe that the fibre is superior, and that the article, with a little cultivation, could be made into the finest kind of silk. I have not learned sufficiently about it to describe it, but there are parties here who are sending quantities abroad to be tested. There is another article of value that grows here in great abundance which I will speak of in my next. An American has invented a machine for working it up, but he is applying for a patent for his invention at present, and requested me not to mention it.

The Mexican war steamer Hidalgo, which you will remember as the old United States, running between Havana and New York, is at this wharf all dismantled and cast away, with nothing on board but her machinery and guns. Report says she was sold by the Mexican Government last week to a gentleman belonging to the Tehuantepec Company for $2,200. She cost originally $86,000, and to-day she is worth $20,000. That was a good trade for both parties, for the Government could do nothing with her, while the purchaser will make someting handsome.

I understand that the Tehuantepec Company intend to have a survey made of the Pacific coast from Acapulco and Boca Barrio, the lower extremity of the Mexican Territory.

Speculations have already commenced in real estate, as you will appreciate when I inform you that two very large land claims near this city have passed out of the hands of Mexican owners to the possession of Americans. Major Turnbull, from Mississippi, has purchased two leagues of land near this city, on which he intends to lay out a new town, to supplant the present village of Minatitlan. And a gentleman by the name of Butterfield has purchased seven thousand acres near the Indian village of Chinamaca, 12 miles from Minatitlan. The latter is intended for a sugar farm, I believe.

But I have already extended this letter beyond the patience of the ordinary reader, and will end it.

There are three American vessels in port, the Potomac, loading with mahogany for New York, the Lanfeer, taking in hides for New Orleans, and the Chipola a favorite little trader between this city and New Orleans. She will start back to your city next week.

Still Later.

MINATITLAN, April 18, 1859.

I learn that Mr. McLane, the American Minister, designs visiting the Isthmus soon, provided President Juarez does not move up towards the City of Mexico. The vomito will soon make its appearance in Vera Cruz, and I presume Mr. McLane does not wish to encounter it. His visit would not be amiss, for American interests in this quarter are growing to such an importance that a personal observation of the country would not do the Minister any harm.

Dr. McKenny, the American whose property was robbed in Cometan, starts to-morrow for Vera Cruz on the Juana, to lay his claim before Mr. McLane and President Juarez. The American Consul here has assured him that the case is a plain one, and that Mexico is bound for the sum which he claims.

By the mail which arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz I have received the *Progreso* up to the 14th. The rumor I give you of Miramon's retreat was received through the American Consul, who left Vera Cruz on the 14th, and therefore after the *Progreso* of that date was published. I give it to you as it came to me.

The present force of Miramon at Orizaba and Cordoba amounts to 3,600 men, of whom 400 are cavalry. On the 1st of April his force was 5,750, consequently by desertion and sickness he has lost 2,150 men. An eighth part of those who remained are crippled with humors on their feet and legs. The hospital contains near 300 men. In addition to the loss of men, 400 men have either been captured or died from starvation. The Liberals have guerilla parties in the field constantly watching the camp of Miramon, and when horses or men venture outside of the camp they are instantly attacked, and the animals driven off. All forage is now cut off from Miramon's camp, and the last movement of Gen. Tacone was to get possession of the aqueduct and cut off the water that supplies Orizaba.

Gen. Ampudia's out-post had been advanced into the plains from the hights of Acuilcingo, thus drawing closer the circle of Miramon's camp.

In Onzara the Conservatives are entrenched in the strongest houses; the streets are barricaded, and the artillery is posted in strong earth-works.

Miramon has been forced to abandon the out-post of Chiquihuiti, where his siege train is said to have been encamped.

The 7th of April was the day set for a march upon Mexico, and a party of 150 cavalry had been sent out to reconnoiter the road by Acuilcingo.

Gen. Miramon gives out that he was deceived into the undertaking against Vera Cruz, and his friends implicate certain diplomatists in the cheat. The understanding was, that the Anglo-French fleet should blockade the city and attack the port while he attacked the town from the land side. We shall hear the truth of the matter some time.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, April 18, 1859.

The decree of the Captain-General, reducing the duties payable upon cattle, fowls and eggs, imported into this Island for the ensuing six months, of which you were informed in my last letters, served as a theme for the *Diario de la Marina* to comment upon soon after. The *Diario's* article commenced with the expression of a doubt, whether from the words *ad valorem* used in the decree it was intended the values of the importations should be those expressed in the manifests or those affixed by the Island tariff, and then asks for an explanation, "which will lead to a perfect certainty as to the position upon which the importers may make their calculations."

To this the *Gaceta*, in its first following impression, curtly replies, upon competent authority, that the words *ad valorem* in the decree were intended to signify the prices "stated in the manifests." But, nevertheless, the article in the *Diario de la Marina* gives evidence of the advance of Liberal sentiments and of Liberality itself, for during the many years I have lived in this city, the article of the *Diario de la Marina* was the very first I had perused which *dared* to offer aught like comment upon any *decree* of our "superior authority." And again, the *Diario de la Marina* is entitled to the public thanks for letting the public know the large amount of duty paid upon every pound of beef consumed—for although we all knew that all animals slaughtered in this city were compelled to be slaughtered at the public *abattoir*, yet but few of us were aware of the large amount of duty there compelled to be paid upon each animal so slaughtered previous to its carcase being taken to the market. Thus is accounted for, to some extent, the high price compelled to be paid for beef in this city—a quarter dollar per pound; and even at that high rate, the purchaser does not always get full weight—steelyards, not scales, being used here to weigh with in our markets; and it is not so easy to find out if the former are correct, as it would be were the latter used.

I beg to enclose you, in the original Spanish, an article from the *Gaceta* of 12th inst., and which was copied by our two other morning papers, which is too lengthy for me to attempt a translation of, respecting the report which emanated from the *Courier des Etats Unis* of New York about another filibuster expedition being fitted or fitting out in the United States to operate against this Island, and which report, I perceive by a copy of the Crescent received per Quaker City, has been re-affirmed by the *Courier des Etats Unis*. The article enclosed was evidently written to produce an excitement in Spain, and to lead to the belief there that our present Captain-General was the only man who could secure to the Spanish throne the continued sovereignty of this "ever faithful Island." It would not surprise me were the Marquis de la Habana created a "Grandee of Spain," or honored with a Field Marshal's baton! Nor, indeed, could I be otherwise than pleased at such honors being bestowed on him, for all his later acts have proved him to be a man of Liberal sentiments; and who can blame him for his display of loyalty to his sovereign? As to Cuba continuing a Spanish possession three years longer, I will only say, *nous verrons*. I do not believe it will!

A million of dollars from the public treasury has been placed in deposit in the Spanish bank of Havana, with a hint, I believe, that it will not be called for in a hurry? This has eased the money market a little.

Gins and other machinery required by the Algodoners, (Cotton Ginning Joint Stock Company,) in preparing cotton for market, are to be admitted free of duty into this Island. Cotton ginning is being proceeded with to a considerable extent in various parts of the Island. One planter within four leagues of this city is now preparing seven hundred acres of land to be planted with cotton. The Algodonera proposes to pay a fair price for all cotton produced, as it is gathered, they ginning it, etc., for market. Thus all the machinery required in preparing the staple for market will be admitted duty free! I have seen a sample of dark nankeen, colored cotton, grown by the Algodonera.

Four hundred and fifty-three more "Asiatices Free Colonists!" arrived 11th inst. in a French ship from Macao via the Cape of Good Hope.

All Joint Stock Companies, established in this Island prior to the Royal Cedula of 29th November, 1853, are to submit, for the approbation of this Government, any alterations made or to be made in their rules and statutes.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at St. Jago de Cuba about noon on the 5th inst.

A collection of fossil animals and plants has been presented to the Royal University of this city by Presbyter Don Jose Ramon Delupay, Parochial Priest of Guadaumatas, in this Island.

On Sunday, 9th inst., a lady, a native of New Orleans, visited the Cathedral of this city, and on descending the flight of steps at the entrance, was seized with vertigo, and tumbled head over heels—such a display of crinoline and hoops had never before been witnessed in this city—a dozen gentlemen rushed and picked her up; fortunately she did not receive any severe injuries, but proceeded on the St. Louis the day but one after for Aspinwall.

The U. S. Surveying schooner Florida arrived here 15th inst., from Key West.

Col. Helm, U. S. Consul General in Cuba, returns with his family to the U. States by the present steamer. He takes with him, I believe, the embalmed remains of his child, which you will remember died of scarlet fever some months ago. After a visit to his home in Kentucky, Col. Helm will return to his duties at the U. S. Consulate in this city.

Thomas Savage, Esq., will be acting U. S. Consul General during the absence of Col. Helm.

On the 15th inst. a party of the students of the University of this city went on an excursion to Chorera, distant about a league hence. One of them, named Miguel Arago, a young gentleman, aged about sixteen or seventeen years, stripped and entered the river Almendares, which empties into the sea at Chirera. Unfortunately he got into a whirlpool, and in the presence of all of his companions, who appear to have been paralyzed, was drowned! His body was recovered immediately afterwards, but the vital spark was extinct.

The Spanish line-of-battle ship Reina Isabel Segunda, sailed on the 17th inst. for Spain, it is reported, but I believe she will visit Toulon first, to be turned into a propeller.

The Spanish Government is in treaty for the purchase of the Collins' line of steamers. A Spanish naval officer of rank has visited New York to examine and report upon those magnificent ships. His report is now before the Spanish Government, and its decision upon the matter will soon be known.

A person named Weekes, said to be an Englishman, attempted to leave the Island without paying his debts, per steamship Quaker City. By legal process he was brought from on board the steamship.

The 17th inst. was Palm Sunday, and his Excellency the Captain General went to the Cathedral in great state to witness the ceremony of blessing the Palms.

The weather is seasonable. Public health continues good.

KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY WEST, April 14, 1859

Messrs. Editors—The U. S. schooner Florida, Lieut. B. N. Westcott commanding, leaves this evening for Havana. We have little to communicate in the way of marine news, there being no arrivals since the departure of the steamers Suwanee and Isabel.

The wreckers are still at work on the cargo of the lost ship Mulhouse. They have landed 1400 bales, and have 150 on board their lighters. They will probably get up 500 or 600 more. The U. S. Marshal sold on the 13th and 14th 1321 bales, more or less damaged, at prices varying from $20 50 to $12 25 per bale. The materials of the ship were also sold. The sales realized near $30,000.

The brig A. Avery, Angell, is loading with damaged cotton for New York; also, brig Bingham, Southick.

The burnt ship Orleontlie, or as much of her as the flames spared, is to be sent to New York or Mystic, Ct., to be rebuilt. Capt. Spates, of the bark Lyra, takes her on.

The brig Lillia Mills, Weeks, sailed for Havana on the 12th.

The schooner R. C. Stannard, Moore, sailed the 12th for the Bird Islands, Carribbean sea.

The Island remains perfectly healthy. No rain of consequence has fallen since the 1st of December.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Has, for its medical and tonic virtues, and as a preventive and cure for all stomach diseases so prevalent, especially in seasons of epidemic in our South-western country, become a standard family and plantation medicine, and, therefore, has acquired a celebrity and sale throughout the land heretofore unknown to any medical preparation, and in consequence of which unprincipled parties here and in other cities have counterfeited, and are selling their vile mixture to our bottles and name, through unprincipled street brokers or at auction, upon the representation of the genuine HOSTETTER STOMACH BITTERS. We also hear of travelers in the country offering to sell Bitters cheap, who are also no doubt engaged in the same villanous business. Druggists and grocers should look out for these fellows, and scrutinize all persons offering HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for sale at a reduced price, as no reduction has been made by the proprietors. Purchase of no one but responsible parties or their authorized agents, who would be above any such mean consideration. Hostetter's genuine Stomach Bitters are never sold at auction or by street drug brokers, or any irresponsible parties whatever, but can be had of any of the leading druggists and grocers of New Orleans, the names of which are hereunto annexed, and can be depended upon as not only selling a genuine article of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, but every other article they may keep for sale. We congratulate our friends and the honest public in being able to inform them that we have succeeded in ferreting out the guilty parties who have been for some time manufacturing and selling a counterfeit article of our Hostetter Stomach Bitters. His Honor Judge Howell, of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, has granted an injunction to stop the manufacture and sale of the said counterfeit article. The parties thus far discovered as being engaged in the manufacture of the counterfeit article are Dwell M. Elmore and Benjamin A. Johnston, and D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, in the sale of it.

Caution should be exercised by persons purchasing our Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to see that the fac simile of our written signature is on the label of every bottle, which, no doubt, the fear of imprisonment has prevented being put on any of the counterfeits thus far brought to our notice. Also notice the name, Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is blown on the side of the bottles, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.

All orders for the genuine article of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters must be addressed to the proprietors.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by E. J. HART & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by O. O. WOODMAN,
Cor. Common and Magazine sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by EATON & HENDERSON,
Corner New Levee, Common and Fulton sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by X. LAMBERT,
62 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by ALEX. NORTON & CO.,
2 and 4 Doyras street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. H. & J. N. MARKS,
43, 45 and 47 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by ARTHUR & CO.,
Cor. Canal and New Levee sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by DYAS & CO.,
Cor. Gravier, Felicity and New Levee streets.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by HOLMES & SPENCER,
7 Gravier street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by G. N. MORRISON & CO.,
12 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BISCOE & SIMMS,
15, 17 and 19 New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by JOHN T. MOORE & CO.,
7 and 9 Poydras street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
13 and 15 Royal street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. L. JOHNSON & CO.,
82 Magazine street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by JOSEPH MAILLOT,
12 Crossman street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SCOVIL & MEAD,
111 Chartres street

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
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