New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1866.

The points now agitating the public mind of this burg may be comprised in two simple propositions, an intimately connected that they cannot be well separated. Will the President accept the apparent programme of the radicals in deference to a northern majority? What will be the effect of such a course on the question of removals and appointments? I need not state that the latter interrogatory has assumed a most decided predominance in the minds of many agitated individuals, now frequenting the paves of Washington. The last event which has exercised the office-seeking world, is the removal of Mr. Bigelow from his position at the court of France. For sometime it has been hinted that such a little storm was brewing on the French coast, and now the question is not at rest by the appointment of Gen. Jno. A. Dix, and, according to the latest accounts, his acceptance of the mission. The only reason which has been currently assigned for this change, is that Bigelow has become a perfect snob. It may be remembered by your readers that during the last session of Congress Mr. Wade, of Ohio, described our minister at Napoleon's court, in almost precisely the same terms. For once it seemsthat the Ohio Senator was right. From various authentic sources accounts have come to hand announcing that Bigelow treats travelers and visitors from the United States with supreme contempt. In one instance, a lady and gentleman called on him for the purpose of obtaining some information in reference to the preparations incident to a presentation at the Imperial court. After forcing his fellow-citizens to dance attendance for one hour and a half, Bigelow ushered in his serene ministership, and opened the interview with a "what do you want?" The gentleman replied, "I want you to be turned out of office just as soon as possible."

This is quite a contrast to the cordial, unaffected manner of his predecessor, Mr. Dayson. Bigelow was consul at Paris before attaining his present position, and owed his elevation entirely to the personal friendship of the late President. The sudden change in his fortunes has had a serious influence on his common sense and ideas of propriety. During his consulship he wrote a book on the American crisis, but few persons have heard of it, and still fewer have read it. This decapitation is said to be merely the commencement of a similar course towards other envoys. Hale, at Madrid, and Sandford, at Brussels, are mentioned as the next victims. The President would do well by ousting some of these gentlemen, and using their salaries for the payment of our minister to Portugal, Mr. Harvey, for whom Congress contumaciously failed to provide in the diplomatic appropriation of the present year. If we are to have a Bismarckian policy, by all means let the Executive play it. The attorney general's decision has removed one more obstacle to the enlistment of the President's civilian army. Thus I have been inadvertently led to discuss the minor of the two questions stated in an early paragraph of this letter. But when the air is filled with flocks of birds, one naturally inquires what wind has blown them to the quarter in which they are found. So when we find Pennsylvania Avenue crowded with political cormorants, vultures, *et id omne genus*, we want to know what public carrion has been thrown out to attract these gaping maws. Has a cry of "*sauve qui peut*" been at last raised among the present incumbents? Or are the government clerks following the advice of that martyred president of the Pittsburg pow-wow? Let us leave them in peace—the office holders and the office seekers. Oh! that they would leave Mr. Johnson in the same condition. Could not some of these ardent patriots accept the Union and the Constitution in lieu of a fat office? The President, in the kindness of his heart, might throw in the flag of his country buckles.

Thurlow Weed—there must be something talismanic in the words, for wherever he goes his coming is heralded, and the object of his visit discussed with feverish anxiety, and been something of a mystic awe, in the political world—was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue the other day, when a Washingtonian said to his little boy: "My son, that man carries the State of New York in his breeches-pocket." The juvenile not appreciating the import of political similes, answered: "Why, father, what a strong man he must be." So he seems to be, and his name may have its part in the effect. What a thundering, potent sound it has. As a child, I always thought that Thurlow Weed was like Jack the giant-killer, entirely superhuman and mysterious—the bugaboo of politicians—a fellow who could slay them by the score without exertion. When I was a youth in shorts and jackets, my idea of Seward represented him as something between a small-sized ogre and the old man of the mountain—a cross between Mars and Richard the Third—a short crooked-back, blear-eyed, hooked-nose agitator, going around the country breathing fire and brimstone at the Southern people. When I met the American Machiavelli, this story of my infantile conception of his appearance and character would out, and we had a hearty laugh over its ridiculous peculiarity and absurdity. These little personal reminiscences may not be very interesting to the readers of the CRESCENT, but as I said before, "Don't expect anything better from a Kangaroo." To return to the real Thurlow Weed and his visit to Washington, about which the newsmongers have been so much exercised. Some said it was to have Collector Smyth removed, and the collector's presence about the same time made the facts fit in very well with the theory. Others were sure that Thurlow was using his influence over Seward to induce him to accept the situation and the constitutional amendments. "You see it is all so plain," they said. Henry J. Raymond and Weed are bosom friends, and partners in journalistic gymnastics. They are both intimate, very intimate, with the chief of the state department. They are both shrewd—they see which way the wind is blowing, and through Seward they hope to influence the President to recommend the unconstitutional amendments to the Southern States. Weed worked very hard day after day. Lafayette square was often honored with his presence, and the two enemies of Greeley sat frequently in solemn conclave. Whatever effect the "Little Villain" and his man Friday may have exercised over the secretary's refining and polite mind, it is very certain that the President's reply to the deputation from Cleveland has crushed all their hopes in that quarter. Weed has gone home "to shape the course" of the Times, while Andrew Johnson stands where he will always stand, to use his own words, "on the battlements of the Constitution." KANGAROO.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.)

PARIS, Sept. 14, 1866.

The ends of Prussia being obtained, she thinks it now needless to carry the mask any longer, and proclaims openly and loudly her ideas upon the rights of conquered people. The deputies who were nominated by the Prussian chambers to examine the bill on the annexation of Hanover, electoral Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau and the republic of Frankfort, have declared, in their report on the subject, that "Conquest is a valid title deed to the possession of foreign territory," and that "to strengthen such claims to possession by universal suffrage would merely be pulling forward a fictitious support to prop up a real one." By this it will be seen that might is right in Prussia, and that since the voice of the people would only be *apparent* they can have no influence of their own. This theory is Bismarck to the backbone, and shows plainly what will be the policy of the illustrious nation: To keep the subdued countries under every restraint, to check the aspiring impulse of the people, and to reserve all power of action to the crown and ministers; such will be the land-marks by which Prussia will steer for the future. She has already commenced her campaign against the press and no less than seventeen refractory journals have ceased to exist.

No independence, she cries, and when she comes across an individual having the presumption to think of act for himself, she puts her extinguisher on him in an effectual manner. It is not rare, especially in Hanover, to hear of contests, and even bloody ones, between the newly annexed people and the Prussian troops, and as for the pamphlets and fly sheets against the annexation, they fly about the country broadcast. But resistance and demonstrations are useless, for they are always forcibly checked.

The Hanoverians, in spite of the 10,000 troops quartered in their country, neglect no opportunity of displaying their attachment to their dethroned sovereign. They wear portraits of the royal family on their persons, and instead of jewelry, make use of coins bearing King George's effigy. Whenever the queen appears in public she receives an enthusiastic ovation from the people, but the Prussian troops are always looking on, and take good care to throw cold water on the excited feelings, by the administration of a few bayonet thrusts. A few days since it was reported that the queen was about to leave Hanover, and the proprietor of a large drapery establishment announced that he would open a public subscription for the purpose of presenting her with a testimonial of affection and loyalty.

The shop was invaded by people bring their mites, and for a whole day the crowd kept pouring down on the place, literally blocking up the streets in their eagerness to have a share in the demonstration. The troops were soon on the spot and dispersed the crowd without much ceremony, and a patrol entered the shop and carried off the subscription list. This is the way that the Hanoverians and Prussians agree together. It is impossible to say how long such a state of things will last, but if the conqueror eventually succeeds in reducing the conquered into a state of total submission, it will not be without a great deal of trouble and harsh, restrictive measures.

The English press is nearly unanimous in expressing the pain that has been caused in England by the restriction of this unhappy country, and one paper, the Sun, declares that "Prussia will feel a vengeance for her odious conduct at a moment when she least expects it."

Bismarck is not on a bed of roses, for he feels the serious danger that may still accrue from his conquests, and fears, more than anything else, hostility of France.

He has sent emissaries to scour this country in all directions, to learn whether the irritation of the people still continues. The numerous reports that have been sent him cannot have had a very soothing effect upon him, more especially when he learns that France reforms her military organization on the very system of Prussia. Yes Mr. Bismarck has done wonders with his "landwehr," and we are going to have a landwehr too. Mr. Bismarck can put seven hundred thousand men in motion in a few days. Well, we shall see how many we can put into motion too. It is nothing but the tit for tat of politics that France is going to do, and there is every reason to believe that she will do it properly. According to the plan lately laid before the war minister, the ordinary conscription and organization will be maintained; but in case of a national war there will be a French landwehr.

The first division will consist of men under 26 years of age, and will go into active service out of the country. The second will comprise all able men over 26 and not more than 38 years of age, and will be kept within the frontiers for home defense. Thus will there be an army equal to any emergency and able to cope with the best and most powerful of European forces.

In Austria matters do not look promising. The ministers are resigning, one after the other, and it is rumored that these measures are preliminary to the abdication of the Emperor Francis Joseph himself. Let it be hoped that he will not take such a step as that, for although he has been the victim of circumstances that he could not control, and faults that he did not commit, yet, freed from the trammels of Venetia, he is now in a position to regenerate his country and lead her to a greatness which would have been impossible before.

Some people have fancied that they saw the downfall of the Papal cause in the advent of Monsieur de Moustier to the post of foreign minister. Such an apprehension is surely unfounded. This gentleman married a Mlle. Mérode, and is consequently the brother-in-law of the most Catholic Montalembert, and of Mons. Mérode, late minister of his holiness. From his connections one would rather be led to believe that the contrary was likely to happen, and that the Papal power was to be upheld.

It is said that the Pope is now on better terms with Victor Emmanuel and even in peaceable negotiations with him; but if he were to come to terms with him, which is impossible, he would never be able to settle matters with the two fiery revolutionists, Garibaldi and Mazzini. *A propos* of the Pope, the following is an anecdote which I have heard from an eye witness of the incident related. A short time ago he was in the church of St. Peter's admitting the French clergy, the ambassador and several other high personages to the ceremony of kissing his toe, when a storm burst suddenly, and a flash of lightning followed by a violent clap of thunder lit up the sacristy. At this, the Pope turned towards the persons present and said in a voice that was a mixture of assurance and emotion, "gentlemen the thunder roars, but is not the Pope under the protection of France?" On hearing these words the officers bent respectfully and by a spontaneous motion carried their hands to the hilts of their swords, to salute, as it were, a sentiment that was at once an appeal, and a compliment to their country. The agitation continues in the East, Candia wishes to be annexed to Greece, and Turkey seems to shrink from collision with the rebels. On the 3d of August, an envoy from Mustapha Pacha was sent by the Porte to Candia to propose the suppression of the late impost, but it is not at all possible that the insurgents will lay down their arms for such a trifling concession.

American ships have appeared before Candia, and their aid has been eagerly demanded. The alliance of the New York government with Russia being now no longer secret—makes it evident that American intervention in the Eastern question is not the most unlikely thing in the world. It is said that offers have been made to the porte by the Washington cabinet for the purchase of one of the islands "of the Archipelago," where a military depot would be established, and it is further affirmed that France will second this transaction, on condition that America will countenance the politics of the Emperor Maximilian. Some of the Paris journals have again taken up arms in favor of the extension of territory towards the North; and being quite satisfied that, for the moment, it is useless thinking of treading on German ground, they have thrown their eyes once more upon Belgium. There exists among a certain clique of politicians, spite against Belgium. Not only has this country a free press, a parliament, and other political advantages—It is also the harbor of those refugees who cry down Imperialism and the institutions of this country. The recent publications in Belgium, called the "Wife of Cæsar" and the "Spanish Marriage," libelling the Imperial family, has rankled in the minds of this clique, and there is no other way of stopping this, than by absorbing Belgium entirely. Without agreeing with these scurrilous attacks, we hope that Belgium may remain independent.

The weather is so bad, that the hunting match at Rambouillet, projected by the emperor, has not taken place, as he wished to have a day with the hounds, before starting for Biarritz. The empress and the prince imperial are enjoying themselves at the sea side; the prince imperial bathes every day, under the eyes of his mother and the English governess. The Paris press is full of accounts of these details.

The disagreeable weather, the absence of visitors, and paucity of news, throw the town into a state of despondency. Since Sadowa and Custozza, the public has had nothing startling. It wants something sanguinary to keep it up to the mark. Nothing transpires in the ordinary course of events.

An experiment in steam carriages for the public thoroughfares has been made between Nantes and Paris, by M. Loty, and has been perfectly successful to a certain extent; it can never be so in the crowded streets of a large town. The chief service will be in uniting small villages, not important enough for the regular railway and carrying heavy goods.

There have been so many losses among the stockbrokers, that the public has begun to inquire if a few privileged men only can monopolize this profession. The reputation of the stockbrokers is gone; they are considered, for the major part, as pickpockets. This can scarcely be deemed harsh when we remember how many have swindled the public lately. Before long, we hope for the total suppression of the authorized stockbrokers.

Our neighbors, Montgomery & Bro., will sell this Thursday, Oct. 4th, at 11 o'clock, at P. Liner's stable, on Gravier street, elegant match and single horses, fine saddle horses, work mules, buggies, harness, wagons, etc., etc.; also, fine milch cows and three very fast, young and promising horses. At same time and place, for account of succession of B. McEnnany and his wife Mary McEnany, one carriage.

At 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, a fine, large assortment of household furniture, one fine Piccolo piano; also a large invoice of chairs ex steamer Concordia, and also one box containing six sewing machines, sold for account of whom it may concern, under the inspection of the master and warden of the port of New Orleans.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.—We direct the attention of country and city dealers to the advertisement of Messrs. E. S. Benedict & Son, wholesale dealers in the above named goods, No. 25 Magazine street. This house has extraordinary facilities for getting up their stock—possessing an ample capital and an experience in the business unsurpassed by any of their competitors. They therefore can offer superior inducements to buyers, both as to quantity, quality and variety of goods. Everything in the hat line will be found in their stock, and if anybody can undersell them we would like to hear of it.

Our old friend Major Thomas S. Turner, so long and favorably known in the hat trade in this city, is with this house, and by a card published in the CRESCENT to-day, invites his customers and patrons to stand by him as of yore. Major Turner is an able and active business man, and has never yet failed to do the fair thing by his customers. We therefore hope that in this new connection which he has made, he will not be forgotten, but be patronized to the full extent of his merits and desires.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Against losses by fire, against the perils of sea and land, against death and disability from accidents of every description, the Great Southern and Western Fire Marine and Accident Insurance Company provides. The names of Gen. Longstreet, its president, P. J. Herron, its vice president, and C. Williams, its secretary, are guarantees of its respectability; and its capital of $300,000 will amply cover any liabilities the company may be called upon to meet. The reasons why we should insure our lives, when the cost is so little for doing so, are too obvious for comment. Any one who is the head of a family, or has any ties of kindred, should get his life insured, even when moving in the walks of everyday life; and the reasons increase in tenfold value for those who are about leaving home to travel. The office of the company is at No. 21 Carondelet street.

MONTGOMERY TATTERSALL'S.—It will be seen by notice elsewhere published that the partnership of Montgomery & Dopf, in the Montgomery Tattersall's, 213 and 215 Gravier street, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Samuel J. Montgomery, in his own name, and for his own account. Mr. Montgomery will receive on sale, and on livery, horses and mules—will keep, hire and sell buggies, carriages and other vehicles, and give general attention to everything connected with his line of business. He will also make liberal advances on consignments. Mr. Montgomery's stables, as everybody knows who have visited them, are among the cleanest and healthiest in the city; and his experience in the business, together with the close attention he gives to it, constitute claims upon public patronage which will not be overlooked.

STEAMER FOR BOSTON.—The fine steamship Kensington, Captain M. V. Hedge, is advertised in our columns this morning to leave for Boston on the 5th inst. Shippers and passengers will find the opportunity an excellent one, if safety and comfort are what they desire. Her agents are Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co., corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—Cancer! Cancer!! Cancer!!! Cured in a few hours without pain; Asthma, by an antidote that never fails; Rheumatism, by the Electric Magnetic process; Consumption, by a new system, without medicine; all other Chronic Diseases by special treatment, at the Magnetic Infirmary, 422 West Fifth street. The most distinguished Magnetic Doctress and Clairvoyant of the age in attendance. Unexceptionable references given. Send for Circular to

PROF. HARVEY,
Lock-box 935, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warnings and Instruction for Young Men. Also, diseases and abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

—Gallighan's Pills for Chills and Fever— The testimonials attached to the advertisement of these Pills are from gentlemen known throughout the whole country. Their veracity cannot be questioned, and places the merits of the medicine at once beyond doubt and recommends it to popular favor. See the advertisement.

—A New and Great Epoch in Medicine.— Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantitative, whose vast internal doses, suitable the stomach and positive bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctors are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the ineffecacy of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no relaxing in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the Medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here acknowledged that Maggiel's Bilious, Dispeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. White for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, 11 Pine street, New York, an all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
Agents, New Orleans.

—Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills are pre- pared only for a legitimate purpose, and are the only safe and effective medicine for females extant.

Do not trifle with your health, and use cheap and dangerous medicine which druggists have bought, and will recommend, using ignorant others' properties.

They are a certain cure for all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excess, and remove all obstructions; they invigorate the debilitated and delicate, and, by regulating and strengthening the system, the hue of health is restored to the cheeks, weakness of the spine and limbs relieved, and all the sensations of nervous debility removed. Ladies, wife or mother should be without them.

Try them—use according to direction, and be convinced that they are the Lady's Friend.

Ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS. Take none other. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

For sale by all druggists.

J. GONEGAL,
Wholesale Agent for the South,
20 St. Charles street, N. O.

—The Queen! The Queen!—The Queen OF HAIR RESTORERS!—Mrs. Winslow's Queen Hair Restorer is queen not only in name, but in virtues.

It is the best Hair Restorer ever offered to the public.

An infallible restorer and preserver of the hair if faithfully applied.

It is no hair dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, changing gray hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and shedding of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff, and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, use MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

J. GONEGAL, General Agent,
20 St. Charles street, N. O.

—Surely, Steadily, Successfully, Smoke- lee's Extract of Bucku is curing every case of Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Urinary Disorders, Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Troubles arising from Excesses of any kind.

Come ye afflicted! Try Smoklee's—Take no other Bucku! Sold by all apothecaries. Price, $1. D. Barnes & Co., New York and Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans, Southern agents. Burleigh & Rogers, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., general agents.

—Colgate's Honey Soap—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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(A. F. ZORN, F. W. BREMER.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLEYEL PIANOS,
AND AGENTS FOR THOMAS & SONS'
CELEBRATED CYCLOID PIANOS,
98 Camp Street, Near Poydras, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand a select stock of Pianos of Northern and European manufacture, Piano Stools, Covers, Strings, etc. Pianos tuned and repaired. Second hand Pianos bought or taken in exchange for new. Pianos for rent.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte, Newton & Boudouris,)
Manufacturers of First Class Piano-Fortes.

Highest Premium at the American World's Fair and Exhibition of the Industry of all nations.

This old known establishment is now continued by F. C. LIGHTE and LOUIS ERNST, at the old stand, 421 Broome street, between Conrey and Elm, New York City.

A. E. BLACKMAR—
MUSIC PUBLISHER, PIANO MANUFACTURER, AND
IMPORTER OF
Musical Merchandise,
167 CANAL STREET, (NEAR DAUPHINE,)
New Orleans.

Wholesale Depot of the Blackmar Upright Pianos; E. Nunn's (Late Nunn & Clark's); Guild & Co.'s; Wm. Knabe & Co.'s, and other first class Pianos; Prince & Co. Organs and Melodeons, all of which are sold to Dealers on Schedule at factory wholesale rates.

NEW YORK.

DEFIANCE
CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

D. HIRSCH & CO.,

174 Water street, New York.

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DR. JOSEPH ELLIOTT, PROPRIETOR,
50 and 52.....BARONNE STREET.....50 and 52.

Having purchased from Col. James Nolligan his Stables, Not. 50 and 52 Baronne street, between Common and Gravier streets, I take pleasure in notify my friends and the public generally, that I am prepared to receive on Livery Horses and Mules, and Buggies and Carriages of all descriptions, having the FINEST AND COOLEST STABLES IN THE SOUTH, containing 120 Stalls and the best Carriage Room in the city. Also, having just received a stable of First Horses and New Buggies, I respectfully invite my friends and the public to call and see for themselves. Also, a fine ring to exercise horses in the Stable. All sick horses attended to free of charge.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

TATTERSALLS STABLES,
No. 193 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HORSES AND BUGGIES TO HIRE,
HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

PHILIP LINES.

MULES.....MULES.....MULES.

Just arrived from Kentucky, 125 of the finest mules ever brought to this market. Planters and merchants now in one of No. 1 stock will do well to call at once at 71 Baronne streets

DR. J. ELLIOTT,
71 Baronne street, corner Union.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from Cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver, or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons unanimitably will be more liable to contract cholera than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

Not a Liquor Preparation,

In any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum, or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON OF 1849,

This Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

And we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used, where the persons suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

Prostration of the System,

Induced by
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost extraordinary effects.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs,

And is the only Sure, Certain and Safe Remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the spring and fall with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the Liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of Mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence,

Health, Energy and Strength,

Take the place of Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure Every Case of
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
—and—
DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, RESULTING from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit.

We have heaps of testimonials from all parts of the country but space will allow of the publication of but a few of them; hence we select those of well known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we

Will Pay $1000

to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

[From A. McMakin, Esq., New York, No. 683 Broadway, March 29, 1866.]

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which, in a few weeks, resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to. Yours truly,

A. MCMAKIN.

[From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal street.]

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—dyspeptic diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint seemed to be completely eradicated. I often heartily thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its efficacy.

Yours truly, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1862.

[From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pennington, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.]

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and I wish no one denied.

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

Be Sure you Get the Genuine.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, with his signature on the wrapper and his name blown in the bottle. There are counterfeits in the market.

Price—Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Penn.

CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
(Formerly S. M. JACKSON & CO.)

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

BARNES, WARD & CO.
New Orleans, Agents.

SCHOOLS—YOUNG LADIES.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES of the Hebrew faith at 173 and 175 West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York.

To the Israelites of Louisiana:

MRS. HENRY SIMONS having been requested by many of her Southern and Western friends (whose children have been educated at the Institute) to make known her School, announces to them, that she receives pupils from the ages of seven to sixteen. The pupils can acquire the English, French, German and Hebrew Languages thoroughly. Music and Singing taught by able professors. Sewing and Embroidery made an especial instruction. Dancing and Gymnastic exercises taught during the winter season. The pupils attending the Institute will find it a home in every respect, and every care will be taken with their moral and religious training.

Pupils can enter the Institute at any time.

For Circulars, apply as above.

MOUNT AUBURN

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth Year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

Is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet

Are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academic and Classical studies.

For Particulars and catalogues, address

I. H. WHITE
25 West French street, Cincinnati, O.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE—
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
104 Bourbon Street,
Opposite the Opera House.

Mme. Mace begs to announce that her Institute will open for the session of 1866-7, on MONDAY, September 3d, 1866, when she hopes to see that prompt return of her pupils so indispensable to their reaping the full advantages of the lectures and instructions designed for them.

The advantages offered by the Institute for the acquisition of a proficient acquaintance with both the French and English Languages are well known, and Mme. Mace has neglected nothing that can secure, as heretofore, a most accomplished Procession in the various branches of Knowledge.

Prospectuses may be procured at the Institute, 104 Bourbon street, opposite the Opera House.

THE BURKLEE FEMALE SEMINARY
BATON ROUGE,

Occupies a Large and Commodious Mansion, with Ample and Secluded Grounds.

Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, LATIN and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, EMBROIDERY, DRAWING, Etc., together with cheerful domestic management, moral and polite culture, are offered and assured.

TERM—$40 per month; $20 in advance; Music and Orna-mental extra.

Pupils furnish toilette articles and bed clothing.

Address REV. J. E. C. DOREMUS, D. D., Principal.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. J. L. BRAND, having leased for a number of years an elegantly situated and spacious residence, begs leave to announce her intention of reopening her classes next autumn.

Circulars will be issued later; meanwhile parents desirous of placing their daughters under her charge will please address her through the office of the