New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1866.

Late from Havana.

We have full files of Havana papers to the 24th inst.

The Diario de la Marina of this last date, states on the authority of the Epoca of Madrid, that the Spanish government has transmitted a dispatch to Admiral Nunez, commanding the naval forces on the west South American station, advising him of the efforts about to be made in Lima and Santiago by the representatives of the French and English governments to re-establish peace between the belligerents. It is added that the dispatch directs Gen. Nunez to await the result of the intermediation of the two great powers named, before resuming active hostilities, and advises him that if Peru and Chili should reject the settlement desired by the commerce of all nations, he will be furnished with maritime reinforcements which will enable him to act in a decisive manner.

The Diario, from the same paper, makes the following announcement:

> The mail from the Pacific has brought us important intelligence. The republics situated on the shores of that ocean, and which, as our readers know, are Peru, Chili, Bolivia and Equador, vexed because those on the Atlantic and Brazil have not joined them in alliance against Spain, have addressed an arrogant note expressing disapprobation of the war against Paraguay, and saying that they would do better to unite their forces against Spain. According to our correspondence, Brazil was preparing an energetic reply to this note, and in well informed circles a rupture of relations between these countries was expected, as Chili and Peru had carried their arrogance so far as to complain of the presence of our vessels in the port of Rio Janeiro.

Finally, the Diario quotes the following from the Correspondencia de Espana:

> Intelligence received at Madrid, and which we believe worthy of credit, assure us that the Brazilian government has replied to the arrogant note from those of Peru and Chili, of which we have laid an account before our readers, declaring that in permitting the presence of the Spanish squadron in the waters of Rio Janeiro, it did but fulfil the strictest duties of neutrality, and that if Peru and Chili considered this a cause of war, Brazil, on her part, was determined not to recede.

The British mail steamship Eider had brought to Havana, via St. Thomas, details of news from Montevideo to the 28th of August, and the Eagle had brought intelligence to the same date from Buenos Ayres, and to the 7th of September from Rio Janeiro. It was reported that the allies were preparing to advance, and that a junction had been effected with the forces commanded by the Baron Porto Allegro, and that horses and other supplies which they stood in need had been furnished to them; but their attempts against Fort Curupayti were not progressing favorably.

From Rio Janeiro it is reported that on the 18th of August, there had been a conference between the officers of the allied army, at which it was resolved to attack that fort and Humaita simultaneously, employing in the movement all the naval and land forces at command.

From La Tribuna of Montevideo, the Havana Diario gives the following items:

> The press here has been occupied in discussing even the details of the plan for a joint attack resolved on by the allies; but it is not credible that so promptly and before their execution, it should have been possible to penetrate these details. It appears, nevertheless, for so indicates the same general opinion, that the naval forces will make a landing and attack Curupayti, in the rear of the trenches of Lopez, in the Bellaco marsh, and in conjunction with the allied army in his front.
>
> What is certain is, that there is a plan, and for further assurance I transcribe the following paragraphs from the correspondence of the secretary of his Excellency General Flores, which may be found entire in yesterday's edition of the Tribuna, for which it was written.

The secretary says:

> The generals in chief and the Viscount Tamandare have sat in council of war to-day; but I believe that they have not arrived at anything definite, because Sr. Octaviano, who, it seems, is the *Te autem* of these matters, was not present. The arrival of this gentleman is announced for to-morrow, and, *horresco referens*, another definitive council general will be held.

In his journal, of the 19th, the secretary adds:

> Sr. Octaviano, who arrived at this port to-day returns to Corrientes without having disembarked.
>
> The plan and the day of the attack have been definitively settled.
>
> The avowed declarations of all deserters are only a repetition of what we have been told by all who come to us: that the misery is frightful, that the demoralization and dejection grow constantly worse, and that desertions are so numerous in the Paraguayan army, that there are two or three executions every day.
>
> One of those who have come over, belonging to the dismounted cavalry serving in the mountains, adds that the heavy artillery has been removed from Curupayti and Humaita; which explains the silence of its guns lately, and above all to-day, when the favorite target for them, the general's parade, has been attended by some 500 persons who had gathered to listen to the music of the Brazilian and Argentine bands, which had gone thither to congratulate the conqueror of Yatay. If this is so, Lopez is already taking measures to follow the prudent action at Villa Diego.

Notwithstanding all this, Lopez continues fortifying. His line extends for about two leagues in the direction of Curupayti.

With respect to the arrival of General Flores, everybody is floating in a sea of suppositions. As we all wish it, we all regard the state of affairs from the point of view most favorable for the allies:

> Gen. Flores said, only yesterday, to a gentleman who went to see him, that he had resolved on retiring from the army on the 30th of this month; but that if to-day or to-morrow he should learn that by the first days of September, something would be done, he would wait till the 8th or 10th of that month.
>
> Councillor Octaviano yesterday sent to him a letter from the emperor, replying to that of the general, in which he had announced his intention to retire.
>
> I do not know what D. Pedro will say to him; but in my next I will let you know.

Chili was preparing to prosecute the war against Spain.

In consequence of the protest of the Bolivian government, the Argentine government had ordered the publication of the various official documents annexed to the protocol of the treaty of alliance, which, we doubt not, will satisfy the Bolivian government, alarmed at the energetic attitude of the allied powers on Paraguayan soil bordering on the republic of Bolivia.

Chili is said not to join in these protests, on the ground that they would give no moral support to the Paraguayan government, and so vitiate the strict neutrality she had imposed upon herself.

The crop accounts from various parts of the island were very satisfactory.

The higher qualities of sugar are quoted at merely nominal rates. Foots or cistern bottoms (ceguchos) are quoted at 5½ to 6 for inferior to ordinary; at 7¼ to 7½ for good to superior; crushed sugar at 7¾ to 8¼ for inferior to ordinary.

Old Porto Rico Coffee is quoted at $17 per quintal; new finds no purchasers at $16½; creole is quoted at $17½ to $18.

Exchange on New York is quoted at 26 to 28 per cent. premium.

The English schooner Julia, Capt. Dowall, cleared at Havana for New Orleans, on the 22d.

The steamer Tradewind, Capt. Champion, was advertised to sail for this port on the 24th.

Sailed for this port on the 20th, the English schooner Margaret Ann, Capt. Reed; on the 19th, the English brig Milo, Capt. Kollin, and the American brig J. H. Kennedy, Capt. Appel.

The American bark Eureka was up for this port.

* * *

"My dear boy," said a young lady to a precious youth of eighteen, "does your father design that you should tread the thorny and intricate path of a profession, the straight and narrow way of the ministry, or revel in the flowery field of literature?" "No, marm; dad says he's gwine to set me to work in the tater patch."

* * *

A Western editor wishes to know whether the law recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets.

Parlor Amusements.

As the cold weather is approaching, parlor juggling, in the absence of slight of hand performances, will be a pleasant way of passing an evening. The following tricks can be performed by any one of common sense, and never fail:

THE SPITTOON TRICK.

Take two half gallon spittoons—white ones are the best—then select a strong red cord—a worsted one if it can be procured—pass the cord through the two holes of the spittoons and give the ends to a gentleman and lady, selected from the company, to hold. Now let a lady seize the spittoons, and sliding each to the opposite end of the cord, bring them together smartly, when they will break in pieces and fall to the floor. This trick is easily performed, and will excite considerable applause.

THE MAGIC STICK.

To do this properly you will need a pearl handled knife and a hard wood stick, some two inches in length. Sharpen the two ends of the stick, and then try to crush it endways, either between your hands or by sitting on it. This, to your astonishment, you will find impossible to do.

THE FLYING HEN.

Select a large, well-fed hen—the color is immaterial, though black is best—and place her in a sitting position on some smooth surface. Then over her place a pasteboard box, eighteen by thirty inches. Pound smartly on the top of the box with a bone-handled table-knife for three minutes, and then suddenly raise it, when the hen will suddenly fly away. This trick can be performed by any person of average intelligence who gives his whole mind to it.

THE NAIL TRICK.

Take two large wrought-iron nails, and wire them together in the form of a cross. It will then be found impossible to swallow them. There is no deception about this.

THE CABLE.

Take a piece of tarred cable about fifteen inches in length, cut it carefully in two with a sharp knife, and then try to chew the ends together. You can try as long as you like.

THE MAGIC EGGS.

Put twelve fresh eggs carefully into a green worsted bag. Swing the bag rapidly about your head, hitting it each time against the door post. Then ask the company if they will have them boiled, scrambled or fried. It will make no difference which they choose.

THE FOUR JACKS.

Select a pack of cards with plain white backs. Take out the four jacks and burn them before the company, letting them see the ashes. Now shuffle the cards quickly, and holding them in the left hand, give them a sharp rap with the knuckles of the right. Then place them on the table with the face down, and defy the company to find the jacks. They can't do it.

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Lost and Found.

THIRTY YEARS CAPTIVITY AMONG THE INDIANS.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.]

Thirty years ago, when Jackson was a little hamlet of 200 or 300 persons, a young woman might have been seen, one sultry day in August, accompanied by a little boy five years old, wending her way towards a grove in the neighboring town of Blackman, for the purpose of engaging in the then common pastime of picking berries. The young woman, after toiling away for some time, became annoyed with the ceaseless importunities of the child, and sent him home. She thought nothing more of the matter till, upon her return in the evening, she was surprised to find that the boy had not returned. In reply to the queries of the anxious parents, the girl related the circumstances narrated above, and added that she knew nothing of the whereabouts of the child. Day after day passed, and still the missing member of that distracted family did not return, nor could any tidings of him be heard by his agonized parents. Finally, after every searching party who went out to find the missing one had returned and reported their mission fruitless, and after all hope of ever seeing their darling boy again had vanished from the minds of the afflicted parents, suspicion began to fasten upon the young woman, who was a servant in the family. She again asserted her innocence, and stated that she knew nothing of the missing boy from the time she had sent him homeward. Inspite of her protestations, however, she was arrested for the murder of the boy and incarcerated in the rude lockup which had been erected by the early settlers. Here she was kept for a time, till it became apparent that no evidence against her could be obtained, still asserting her innocence to the parents of the child, who longed for some tidings that would dispel the uncertainty which hung over them like a cloud. Their hopes were doomed to disappointment, however, as nothing could be heard of the missing one, and he was finally numbered with the dead, the parents giving up all hopes of ever hearing from their boy again.

Years passed, and the little hamlet became a large and flourishing city. The solitude which formerly reigned on the banks of the Grand river was broken by the mechanic and the artizan, and the air resounded with the busy hum of industry. Nearly all the old settlers had passed away, and another generation succeeded them. Among the many new comers was a son-in-law of the afflicted family, Mr. J. Z. Ballard, our fellow-townsman, who was greatly surprised a few days since, to learn that the boy who had long been numbered with the dead had arrived in the southern part of this State, and was making inquiries after his family. The boy had grown to be a stalwart man of 35. His countenance had become bronzed by continuous exposure to the elements, and his sinewy frame hardened by repeated adventures in the Western wilds. He stated that he had but a dim recollection of his former home, but vividly remembered the time when two stalworth forms with red visages crossed his path, snatched him up in their arms and carried him off amidst his piteous cries for his loving mother. Since that time he has been constantly with the Indians—joined them in their hunting expeditions, and followed their trail as they journeyed toward the setting sun. He learned to speak the language of the Pottawatomies—for that was the name of the tribe with whom the greater part of his life had been spent—and in answer to his repeated inquiries, his captors told him that they had stolen him from Jackson county, and that his name was Willey. The Indians confounded this name with Filly, which is the real name of his father. Mr. Ballard went in quest of the missing one, and upon arriving at the place where he had been making inquiries, was told that he had gone away, but would return in a few days, when he will proceed to the home of his aged parents, to make glad the hearts of an afflicted father and mother.

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Mythological—Who Was Neptune?

Neptune was the son of Saturn and Rhea, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. His father was so extravagantly fond of him that he had him for his breakfast the morning he was born. Most fathers would have felt bad at the early demise of their child. Saturn did, but it was only because of indigestion. He did not take the matter at heart at all, but rather to the place where the whale took Jonah. As we have said, Saturn was a good deal hurt at the filial ingratitude of Neptune in refusing to digest, and at last he forcibly ejected him from his premises.

Saturn made a digest of the laws passed by the legislature, besides a number of tough and ridiculous things, and he had not anticipated any trouble in stowing away a trifling little deity or two.

When Neptune was released he joined with his brothers in their rebellion against their stern parent, and was the object of particular hatred on the part of Saturn. The indignant old gentleman struck at him a large number of times, but his musical faculty was poorly developed, and he never could strike a tune of any kind—Nep, or otherwise.

Saturn was time itself, and, at the end of fourteen days, he of course became too weak to make any resistance, and he had to succumb.

When the cruel war was over, he became saturnine, and refused any comfort, or in fact, bed clothes of any kind, but he was not left out in the cold by a great deal.

Jupiter confined him to Tartarus, where he languished in hopeless imprisonment.

The universe was divided by a sort of rule of three between the brothers. Neptune took a notion to the ocean, and proceeded to seize the seas. He proclaimed himself monarch of all he surveyed. How many acres that was is not stated, but it is likely he surveyed enough for his immediate residence, as it would have been almost impossible to have measured the whole ocean. Neptune built himself a splendid palace beneath the wave. All the wood work was made of sea-der, and painted in ultra marine. It had nearly all the modern conveniences; although he had no gas, he had water all over the house. Mother-of-pearl was engaged for his housekeeper. Neptune helped to do the heaviest part of the building himself, for, although not by any means a powerful god, he had a good deal of muscle.

Neptune was rather a good-looking deity. He is represented on ancient gems as scudding over the sea in a half shell, under bare poles, with a a mere trifle as to garments upon his person. He carried a three-pronged hay fork in his hand, while dolphins and mermen gamboled around him. From the fact that Pharaoh was lost in the Red sea, it is not unlikely that they may have found him, and made him their game. This is only a surmise, however.

Neptune was married to two or three wives. He was quite fearless of the perils of matrimony.

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Being in the ocean all the time, he knew that there was no danger of getting into hot water on account of it.

His favorite spouse was Amphitrite. She had two children; Triton was the older. He was made his father's trumpeter. He was by no means a violent god, but he frequently came to blows, although it is not stated what he did when he got them. He performed with some taste on the conch shell, and was the patron deity of canal boatmen. Some one has stated that his favorite air was "Shells of the Ocean," but this is very likely a poor gag, as Triton lived under water and no air of any kind, and the song was written by Socrates long afterward.

Triton had a sister named Rhoda, who was wooed by the Sun God, and won, in the form of a water spout. Not the tin kind, however, that adorn the outside of dwelling houses.

Another of Neptune's wives was Iphemedia. She had two sons married, Olus and Ephialtes, who were giants in those days, and probably would have been in these if they had lived.

These precocious and fistic urchins, when they were nine years old, attempted to scale heaven by piling the Tessalian mountains on each other. Their father wisely ordered them to desist, so they contented themselves by scaling the finny creatures who sported in the back yard.

The Cyclops Polyghemus was the son of Neptune and Thoosa. This interesting young man was chiefly remarkable for having only one eye, which detracted somewhat from the beauty of his general appearance, but it was on the whole rather economical, as he had to pay only half price for spectacles, and he could not by the remotest possibility become crossed-eyey.

He studied blacksmithing for a profession, and, taking lessons in blowing from Triton, he eventually became quite proficient at the bellows. The same qualifications would have fitted him for a politician, but he wished to be an honest and respectable god, so he refused to entertain the idea.

Neptune did some good things in his time. It is said that he and Minerva contended for the right to name the city of Athens, and the gods declared in favor of the one who should produce the article most useful to man.

Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and forth sprang a horse, while Minerva produced an olive branch. It was decided in her favor, and very rightly, for although horses may be useful for riding and sausage-making purposes, what would have been the condition of the earth had there been no olive oil to put on lobster?

Neptune was considerably affected by this decision, and turned aside to hide his emotion, although there was really no necessity for it, as the gods would not have stolen it, each one having quite enough of his own.

The horse was very good in his way, however, and Neptune, multiplying him, took the quotient and established a corps of horse marines.

Many persons have supposed that spring, summer, autumn and winter were the children of Neptune. This is not the case, for, although they were called seasons, the name is a modern one, and has no allusion to their parentage.

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Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—J D Schepoes and wife, city; C E Buck, N Y; P E Norton, Ky; Ed Breathett and lady, J H Hiller, Memphis; J M Wooker, Brookhaven; J G Prather, St Louis; F Nichols, T Nichols, Texas; Wm Montgomery, Memphis; R A Root; S M Sawyer, Lower Coast; J S Hammond, N Y; W R Whylard, A G Brown, city; A Barnett, Apalachicola; Wm McDowell, Texas; G B Thompson, Baltimore; E Taylor, Liverpool; C M French, Pittsburg; H Beyer, Mobile; Ed Hobart, Ala; T Spence Smith, city; S L Vining, St. Louis.

CITY HOTEL—John Hartman, H R Nelson, La; Wm Clark; N Arnold, J Shroman, Miss Belle Shroman, Chas Landry, Jas Graham, Galveston; C E Tennisson, Miss; J J Brintnall, S C Tally, R B Smith, H Kordsick, W Morias, E Sharp, C H Merrett, G F Hughes, Texas; E C Bartholomew, Mich; Mr and Mrs Chas Gayarre, Geo T Converse, John E Baxen, F G Watson, J P Johnston, O Choice, W L Cunningham, city; E McMichael, Miss E L McMichael, N J; J Platt and 2 sons, Point Coupee; Wm H Prescott, G L Hobbell, W M George, Mobile; R M Roberts, Ala; Mrs Small and children, Maine; L Lachance, Montreal; W F Davidson.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—J W Saunders, Jackson Railroad; L Moore, Ala; James Jeffries and lady, Mrs Lewis, Rapides; Mrs Everett, New York; J G Parrhall, Ga; J W Foote, Texas; Dr J W McIlhanny, Va; D S Campbell, Canton; Dr Foote and lady, Texas; G A Chadwick, Ga; E D Long, Fla; G E McYaughy, J A Nece, Ky; R M Richardson, Ala; J W McMainay, N C; W D Riestree and lady, New York; T McNamara, Mobile; Geo C Randell, Jack White, city; C H Merritt, San Antonio; W H Harper, L Prudhomme, C W Cooper, city.

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QUEBEC A CITY OF CONFLAGRATIONS.—No city on the continent has suffered so often and severely from fire as Quebec. The lower or French part of the city has been especially afflicted. St. Roche exhibits numerous evidences of the conflagrations which have, from time to time, taken place within its limits, and we are informed by telegraph that it has again been swept by the devouring flames. The whole of Lower Quebec, in fact, presents, or rather did a few months since, the appearance of a burnt district. These fires have occurred as follows:

On the 28th day of May, 1845, a tannery took fire, and before the flames could be arrested the whole of St. Roche was in ruins. For an entire mile there was a mass of red living flame to be seen, remorselessly licking up shops, dwelling houses, churches, ships and shipyards. After raging all day the flames were finally arrested by blowing up two houses in the Rue Canoterie. Scattered among the ruins were the charred remains of men, women and children and many animals. One year later, to a day, another fire burst forth in St. John street, and the whole of St. John shared the same fate as St. Roche.

These two conflagrations rendered houseless sixteen thousand people, destroyed three thousand buildings and property to the value of ten or twelve millions of dollars. Forty persons perished in the flames of the second conflagration. Charity sermons were preached through the United Kingdom in behalf of the sufferers, and upward of a million of dollars were raised for them in England and the United States. The ruined districts were, to some extent, restored, though with a very inferior class of buildings.

In July of last year another large fire broke out directly beneath the citadel, along the banks of the St. Lawrence (facing Point Levi,) and swept the buildings away for a long distance. Again, in the closing days of September, 1865, yet another conflagration burst forth in St. Roche, consuming sixty more buildings. There must certainly be a great lack of means to cope with the elements, or these disastrous fires would not occur.

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CURIOSITIES OF FRENCH JOURNALISM.—Under the curious title of "L'article Revolver" the Liberte, of September 25, publishes some sharp remarks on a system frequently followed by a great number of the French provincial journals, but which stood out more prominently on the occasion of the Marquis de Lavalette lately publishing his circular to the diplomatic agents of France. That portion of the French press receive every day from Paris a lithographic sheet containing the latest news of the day, and very often observations on any important political document. In numerous cases the journals in question merely copy the articles so received, the whole being, of course, favorable to the government. Hence arises the identical character of the observations to which the Liberte alludes in the following passages:

"Picture to yourself a lot of lads at college, writing with zeal and emulation for the prize of French composition; then imagine the astonishment of the professor on discovering that the thirty essays are all alike; that they begin with the same word and end with the same phrase; and that this Siamese resemblance is followed up through the whole length of the piece produced. After his first astonishment, the master will soon arrive at the conviction that his thirty pupils have religiously copied some common model, and that they are not likely to reflect any great lustre on his institution. The director of the press department at the ministry of the interior has just had a surprise of the same nature. The journals having the privilege of receiving the government advertisements had received on the same day the circular of September 16, as a subject for remark. The same day, at the same hour, the Journal de Chartres, the Echo de la Marenne, the Union Bretonne, the Messager de la Sarthe, the Journal d'Alencon, the Journal d'Ille-et-Vilaine, and a score of others which we have not time to enumerate, published the same laudatory article on the circular of Marquis de Lavalette, signed however, on the Chassepot system, with a different name in every journal. What is this mystery? Whence comes this article, *a la pieuvre*, whose tentacles touch at the same moment the four cardinal points of France? Who is the naughty pupil who passed this copy to his fellow-students? To these questions we can give no reply. But what is certain is that you will not feel inclined to place your children in an institution whose students are formed under such loose rules of discipline."

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AN INHUMAN MONSTER.—Mr. M. A. Hawkes, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who accidently shot his bride while they were on their bridal tour at St. Paul, Minnesota, last week, sat holding the head of his bleeding and dying wife, when some scoundrel robbed him of his pocket-book containing $310.

Ben. Butler must have been about.

◆

A drunken man in Alexandria hid $4000 where he could not find it when sober.

SUNDRIES.

BUCKWHEAT..............BUCKWHEAT.

BUCKWHEAT—100 packages, barrels and boxes. Now landing ex steamship Marmion, and for sale by

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street.

GREEN MEAT..............GREEN MEAT.

10,000 pounds GREEN SHOULDERS.

In store and for sale by

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

100 packages GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE.
Just received and for sale by

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street.

COFFEE..............COFFEE.

150 bags Old Government JAVA, LAGUYRA and RIO.
In store and for sale by

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHAMPAGNE..............CHAMPAGNE.

50 baskets and cases PIPER HEIDSICK, CARTE D'OR and BOUZY, in store and for sale by

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street.

ETHELL & THOMAS,

WESTERN PRODUCE
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
106 POYDRAS STREET.

LARD..............LARD.

100 tierces Choice Leaf.
50 firkins .. ..
In store and for sale by

ETHELL & THOMAS,
106 Poydras street.

BACON..............BACON.

50 casks Clear and Rib Sides.
In store and for sale by

ETHELL & THOMAS,
106 Poydras street.

PORK..............PORK.

200 barrels Choice Mess.
300 .. Prime ..
In store and for sale by

ETHELL & THOMAS,
106 Poydras street.

BUTTER..............BUTTER.

150 firkins and tubs Western.
In store and for sale by

ETHELL & THOMAS,
105 Poydras street.

FLOUR..............FLOUR.

400 barrels Grey Jacket XXX Family,
100 .. Saxony Mills .. ..
100 .. Belleville Star .. ..
100 .. Center Star .. ..
900 .. Double Extra.
200 .. Single Extra.
200 .. Superfine.
200 .. all Branded—High Grade
In store and for sale by ETHELL & THOMAS,
105 Poydras street.

WHITE CORN MEAL.

500 barrels Choice Kiln-dried, Warranted.
In store and for sale by

ETHELL & THOMAS,
105 Poydras street.

TOBACCO..............TOBACCO.

60 caddies—embracing "Challenge Navy," "Old Dominion," "A. A. A.," "Grape Juice," "Peach Blossom," Natural Leaf, etc.
In store and for sale by

ETHELL & THOMAS,
105 Poydras street.

ROPE AND TWINE.

300 Coils Machine ROPE.
40 Packages Baling TWINE.
In store and for sale by

ETHELL & THOMAS,
105 Poydras street.

SUNDRIES..............SUNDRIES.

100 bags INDIA RICE.
20 .. Old Government Java COFFEE.
300 .. Rio COFFEE.
10 casks SAL SODA.
10 bbls. COPPERAS.
25 .. Table SALT.
50 firkins Choice Goshen BUTTER.
20 .. .. Western ..
10 cases New CITRON.
200 boxes Layer RAISINS.
200 .. Assorted and Fancy CANDY.
5 quarter casks Madeira WINE.
5 .. .. Sherry ..
10 .. .. Port ..
15 one-eighth casks Pinet, Castillon, and Otard Dupuy & Co. BRANDY.
Pure Holland GIN, Old Jamaica RUM, Irish and Scotch WHISKY, Bourbon and Rye.
400 boxes BRANDY CHERRIES.
25 bags Dried APPLES,
For sale by R. BLEAKLEY & CO.,
corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

BITTERS.......BITTERS.......BITTERS.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
For sale by

W. H. BENNING & CO.,
96 and 97 Camp street.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TOBACCO NOTICE.

All TOBACCO Inspected and Stored in the Cumberland Warehouse, remaining on hands, is now stored in the Hunter Street Warehouse.

H. M. HAYS, Inspector.
September 28, 1866.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

ROANOKE GOLD LEAF, of the brands "Maryland Club" (the finest Smoking Tobacco in America) and "Navy.
For sale to the trade by

PERKINS, SWENSON & CO.,
48 Carondelet, corner Union.

J. A. FERNANDEZ,

—IMPORTER OF—
HAVANA CIGARS,
No. 65 Common street and No. 46 Canal Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
NEW ORLEANS.

THOS. C. WALSH & CO.,

(THOS. C. WALSH, late of Lynchburg, Va.; ARTHUR CONNELL, late of Montgomery, Ala.)
TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CORNER OF GRAVIER AND NEW LEVEE STREETS,
New Orleans, La.

REFER TO
General Harry T. Hays, New Orleans, La.
Messrs. McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
Messrs. Chas. Luling & Co., New York.

C. B. BLOCK & CO.—

75 GRAVIER STREET,
Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of
Havana Cigars, Virginia and Western Tobacco.
Keep constantly on hand the best brands of the
OLD DOMINION.

J. GUMA,

Importer of
HAVANA CIGARS, LEAF TOBACCO AND PRODUCE,
64 Common street,
Between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas,
New Orleans.

SIMON J. FLATOW,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO,
91 Magazine street, New Orleans.

NOTICES TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE TO STATE TAX PAYERS—

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ASSESSORS—The State Assessment Rolls of the City of New Orleans, for the year 1866, are now completed, and will be opened for inspection on MONDAY, October 1st, and will so remain during Thirty Days, at the office of the Board, No. 20 Exchange Alley, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

M. M. FEENY,
President Board State Assessors.

FINANCIAL.

CALDWELL ASHWORTH,

BANKER,
8 Wall Street, New York.

Government Securities, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Bills on Union Bank of London, and Drafts on all parts of Canada. Collections made in any part of the British Empire. Represented in New Orleans by
JAMES WRIGHT, 42 Union Street.

JAMES WRIGHT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
42 Union Street, New Orleans.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Advances made on consignments to A. R. McMaster & Bro., Liverpool, and Caldwell Ashworth, No. 8 Wall street, New York.

BURKE & CO.,

(GLENDY BURKE, GEO. BACON BURKE, CARNEAL BURKE.)
Bankers—No. 54 Camp street.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Collections made, and remittances promptly attended to. Draw on Merchants' National Bank, New York, Bank of Liverpool, England.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON,

Tobacco, Staves, Tallow, Western Produce, etc., to my friends in New York, Boston, Liverpool, Havre, Bordeaux, and the West Indies.

OSCAR BERCIER,
No. 58 Magazine street, up stairs

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.—

BANKERS, SELMA, ALABAMA.

Collections on this and neighboring points solicited. Remittances promptly made to correspondents.

Refer to—City Bank; F. L. & R. A. Johnson; Alston & Fournier; North, Brush & Mason; Barnes, Ward & Co.; Juren & Harris, New Orleans.

RULEFF & TWICHELL,

(GEO. RULEFF, T. C. TWICHELL,)
Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Silver,
UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS,
INSURANCE SCRIP AND GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS
126 GRAVIER ST., New Orleans.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,

WILL MAKE CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS
TO THEIR BRANCH HOUSES
—IN—
New York and Liverpool.
Office, 151 (Old Number) COMMON STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

FOLGER & CO.,

(F. F. FOLGER, L. FOLGER, W. H. THOMAS.)
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Ship Chandlery,
87 and 89 Magazine Street, Opposite St. James Hotel, N. O.

Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zink, Plows, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, India Rubber, Belting, Hose and Packing, Circular, Mill and Cross Cut Saws.

HARDWARE AND SHIP CHANDLERY

(ELLIS H. BOSTICK, FRANK W. SEYMOUR.)
Bostick & Seymour,
Importers and Da
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
STOVES, TIN WARE and TINNER'S TOOLS,
BAR and SHEET IRON, TIN and TIN PLATE,
SHEET COPPER, ZINC, NAILS, AXES,
CHAINS, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES,
LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, GAS PIPE,
BRASS WORK and PIPE FITTINGS
RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and PACKING,
COTTON WASTE, Etc., CORDAGE,
COTTON and FLAX DUCK, TWINES,
OILS, PAINTS, LAMPS, LANTERNS, Etc
All Kind of Steamboat and Railroad Supplies
31 and 33 Fulton, 35 and 37 Front street,
between Gravier and Poydras.

W. WHITTY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION,
Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, and Hardware Agents,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Peters street, corner of Crossman, (opposite the Custom House,) New Orleans, La.

Consignments of Merchandise, either for sale or shipment will receive prompt and careful attention.

HARDWARE..............HARDWARE.

H. J. MULLAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
Agents for
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES,
71 Common street, New Orleans.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

DUMONTEIL & VILLERE,

(F. DUMONTEIL—EDW. VILLERE,)
Commission Merchants,
—AND—
DEALERS IN FOREIGN PRODUCE,
No. 157 Common street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

TATE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner New Levee, Common and Fulton streets, New Orleans.

ALEX. J. DYAS, of the old house of Dyas & Co., is with us, and will be pleased to serve his old friends and customers.

TATE & CO.

LOTT, WOOD & CO.—

(W. B. LOTT, Madison co.—G. W. WOOD, Canton, Miss.)
Wholesale Grocers,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
65 Common and 46 Canal streets.
Major G. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales department.

MILLIKEN & BRINGIER—

(R. MILLIKEN—M. D. BRINGIER.)
Sugar Brokers,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 21 Canal street, New Orleans.

CAMMACK & SQUIRES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
21 New Levee and 19 Fulton Street,
Between Gravier and Common streets.

Pork, Flour, Lard, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Fine Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders for plantation supplies carefully put up. City orders for family supplies solicited.

GEORGE S. GARNER & CO.,

(J. C. GOODRICH, H. L. GOODRICH, C. R. RAILEY.)
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
Nos. 63 COMMON AND 44 CANAL STREETS.

J. W. GOSLEE,

WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
NO. 7 FRONT AND 8 AND 10 FULTON STREETS,
New Orleans.

R. S. WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE GROCER,
22 New Levee, 45, 47, 49 and 51 Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.—

(H. BIDWELL, R. C. PAYNE, JNO. N. PANE
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
Nos. 33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans, La.

WOODS, PICKETT & CO.—

(S. H. WOODS—WM. R. PICKETT—MIKE L. WOODS
95 Commerce Street,
(CLARK, STEWART & EISS'S OLD STAND.)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON BROKERS.
REFERENCES:
Jurey & Harris; H. W. Farle & Co.; Battle, Noble & Co.; Col. J. O. Nixon, and Col. D. B. Penn, New Orleans.

SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES—

Crescent City Sugar Refinery.
DOUBLE-REFINED LOAF,
CUT-LOAF,
CRUSHE
—And—
POWDERED SUGAR.
WHITE and YELLOW CLARIFIED SUGAR,
GOLDEN SYRUP, FAMILY SYR
SUGARHOUSE,
—And—
REBOILED MOLASSES
Louisiana and West India
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
For sale by
A. Thomson & Co.,
46 Tchoupitoulas str

THEODORE PELLE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Liquors and Wines,
80 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
New Orleans.

A. H. D'MEZA, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND—
Importer of Cuba Produce,
—Also, Dealer in—
LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASS
Office, No. 10 St. Fel
Louisiana and Cuba Sugar and Molasses always to suit purchasers.

CHARTER.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER

—OF—

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that this day before me, Pierre Charles Cuvellier, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the Parish of Orleans, and City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid; and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned,

Personally came and appeared the persons whose names and capacities are hereunto subscribed and set forth;

Who severally declared that they, or those whom they represent, are stockholders of the Bank of New Orleans, a Corporation established under the laws of this State, and located in this City and Parish, for the number of shares, of one hundred dollars each, of the capital stock of said Bank, as is set opposite their respective signatures.

That in conformity to law and to the Eighth Article of the Charter or Act of Incorporation of the said Bank, passed before William Monaghan, then a Notary Public in this City, under date of the Fourteenth of May, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Three, the Board of Directors of the said Bank proposed a modification, alteration or amendment in the Articles of Association, by adopting unanimously, at a meeting held on the 14th of June, 1866, the resolution whereof a certified copy is hereto annexed, and which is in the words and figures following, to wit, viz:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Orleans should be reduced one-half, say, to one million of dollars, and that the President be and he is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps to secure the desired object."

That the said resolution was submitted to a general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, after the time and notice required by law, and that at the said general meeting they, the said appearers, representing and owning fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four shares (being more than two thirds of the whole number (which is twenty thousand shares) of the capital stock of the said Bank, did vote upon and approve the said resolution, agreeing to the reduction of the capital stock of said Bank of New Orleans to one million dollars, and authorizing and recommending the Board of Directors to take the necessary steps to carry said reduction into effect.

That at a meeting of the said Board of Directors, held on the 21st of September, 1866, the following resolution, whereof a certified copy is hereto annexed, was unanimously adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That whereas the stockholders of this institution representing and owning over two-thirds of the whole number of shares of the capital stock of the Bank of New Orleans, to-wit: Fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four shares, have subscribed in favor of the agreement to a reduction of the capital stock from two to one million dollars, the President is hereby authorized and instructed to cause such agreement to be executed, recorded and published, according to law, and to substitute certificates of stock of fifty dollars per share in exchange for those of one hundred dollars per share heretofore issued."

Now, therefore, the said appearers, for themselves and those whom they represent, and for such others as are, or may from time to time hereafter become associated with them, do hereby covenant and agree to and upon the reduction of the capital stock of said Bank of New Orleans to one million dollars as aforesaid, represented by, or divided into Twenty Thousand Shares of $50 each, to effect which purpose the President and Board of Directors are authorized and empowered to substitute certificates of stock of fifty dollars per share in exchange for those of One Hundred Dollars heretofore issued, and that the articles of Association of the said Bank of New Orleans be, and are hereby modified, altered and amended, in conformity with the foregoing.

And the said appearers for themselves and those whom they represent do hereby become Stockholders in the said Association, by hereunto subscribing for the same number of shares, and of fifty dollars each, set opposite their respective names.

Thus done, and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans, in the presence of Messieurs Edward Allen and Placide Bienvenu, witnesses of lawful age, residing in the city of New Orleans aforesaid, who hereunto subscribe their names, together with the said appearers and me, said Notary, this fourth day of the month of October, in the year one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-six.

(Original signed)

	Shares.
Frank Williams	50
Alex. Harris	212
Wm. A. Elmore	10
Samuel Held	150
Samuel N. Todd, per Jo. H. Kirkwood	32
For Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, John Pemberton, President	400
Smith, Newman & Co.	621
B. J. Denham	40
Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, by James H. Wheeler, President	300
P. Gelpi	251
P. Gelpi & Co.	130
Geo. Terrell, per Frank Williams	11
Dominique Lanata	460
Henry Sunbury	80
Jas. L. Sherry	35
J. D. B. DeBow, per A. Duchiron	10
N. M. Benachi	220
Roth & Co.	12
H. G. Stetson	53
F. Irwin	20
W. A. Violett	67
W. A. Violett & Co.	300
Isabella Waters, per J. Crickard	20
J. Crickard	11
Adam Giffen	156
A. Carriere, Vice President	250
Lloyd R. Coleman	60
F. Schmidt	42
George Heaton	50
Mrs. Elizabeth Samuels	35
Mrs. Isabella Brownlee	20
Herman Curtius	20
Gustave Leroy	125
Mrs. A. Leroy, per Aristide Leroy	10
Jules Durel	198
A. Barbey	30
Forstall & DeLassus	461
Sarah A. Carme, per J. V. Norman	75
Horrell, Guyle & Co.	450
Hall, Bennett & Co.	62
Negrapont & Agelasto	45
S. P. Vlasto	87
Pilcher, Goodrum & Co.	50
C. Kohn	100
L. Landry per J. V. Landry	10
Forstall & De Lassus	712
Chs. De Monsabert	201
V. E. Viellon per Chs. De Monsabert	9
J. W. Burbidge	51
Virginia W. Burbridge per J. W. Burbridge	120
M. A. DeLizardi	451
J. J. Michie & Co.	55
J. J. Michie	50
R. Mullen	10
Samuel Bell	20
Paul Vialon	20
N. L. Dickey	42
Albert Biele	30
Wm. P. Ellison	225
Fred Axel per P. Courtois	35
B. M. Horrell	20
R. Phillips per Horrell Guyle	150
Peel, Simms & Co.	142
Chas. Goodrich	37
H. H. Stanley per J. J. Atwood	60
Alfred Kearny	30
Vincent Micas	10
G. F. Porter	10
Elizabeth O. Porter per G. F. Porter	17
S. Porter per G. F. Porter	10
Ellen P. Jewett per G. F. Porter	16
Forstall & DeLassus	50
S. Schmidt	50
A. Morquez	20
G. W. Trimmell per Frank Williams	100
Mrs. M. P. Metcalfe per Frank Williams	100
J. W. Stanton & Co.	100
Folg Brothers	40
Paul Tricou and Son	21
B. Ducros	30
Forstall & de Lassus	35
J. M. Johnston	40
J. M. Johnston & Co.	20
Charles A. Eager	137
Rice & Foster	50
Voss Brothers	20
Chas. Duntze, per J. Duntze	55
Wm. Edwards & Co.	273
C. Nesbitt	20
T. T. Duval	25
A. Duval	35
A. J. Street, per Samuel A. Street	20
Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, Thos. A. Adams, President	200
Edward Dupasseur & Co., per A. Ridault	421
G. A. Pickett, per J. P. Davis	34
J. M. Pitzinger, per T. A. Pitzinger	42
H. Blaese & Co.	28
Jno. C. Borell	112
O. R. Fagot, President Benevolent Society Sons of Is.	6
George Glidden	70
Mrs. A. E. Glidden, per Geo. Glidden	10
Ida Longpre Fitzgerald	22
Mrs. C. G. Slawson, per G. Townsend	40
P. L. Duquesnay	50
Peignon & Co.	210
Thomas Robinson	40
E. F. Lavillebeuvre	30
Placide Forstall	35
Mrs. J. B. Bertel, per H. E. Bertel	13
Bower & Garner, per Chas. Fr. Krull	25
Norcum & Barton	74
Jas. S. Brander, executor	15
Caledonia Rogers, by G. Burke, attorney	34
Joseph Santini	20
Thomas Cripps	10
Henriette Chevalier	60
M. S. Cassity	60
Samuel Friedlander	28
John A. Watkins	50
E. Louise Marshall, per pro. G. F. Porter	20
Robert Marshall, Jr., per pro. G. F. Porter	24
Jas. McConnell	50
Delmonte	12
Luc Guyol	45
Mrs. Paul Jugé fils, per Lafitte, Dufilho & Co.	113
Ar. Dreux, per Lafitte, Dufilho & Co.	19
Bank of America, per Am. Fortier, Cashier	94
Edwin Campbell, per P. N. Strong	200
Chas. Baquié	50
Arthur Kohn	50
R. H. Fraser	30
Pedro Bordignez	66
Chas. B. Singleton	10
Mrs. Thomas R. Wolfe, by Chas. B. Singleton, agent	80
Mrs. Maria B. Wolfe, tutrix, by Chas. B. Singleton, Agent	10
Estate of Thomas R. Wolfe, by Administrator C. B. Singleton	10
W. C. Black	34
Jane N. Sims, by W. C. Black	60
Wm. B. Greene & Bro.	129
Wm. B. Greene, per Geo. F. Greene	40
Alden A. Rainey	30
J. U. Payne	200
Wm. H. Damron	40
William Knox	38
Louis J. Scott, by W. Knox	30
C. D. C. Wood	65
Wood & Low	50
Jas. H. Low, per John H. Ludwigsen	30
John H. Ludwigsen	77
Paul Tulane, pp. P. N. Strong	20
Clapp & Co.	19
N. Clapp, per Wm. Lorenzen	15
Jos. Lorber	29
Mrs. M. Bours	2

E. Allen,
P. Bienvenu.

P. CHAS. CUVELLIER,
Notary Public.

Recorded in the office of Mortgages in Society Book No. 6, folios 268 to 271, October 4th, 1866.

A true copy of the original act extant in the records of my office.

[L. S.]

New Orleans, Oct. 5, 1866.

P. CHAS. CUVELLIER,
Notary Public.

THERE IS NO REASON

WHY LADIES SHOULD SUFFER

—FROM—

Debility, Hysteria or Other Complaints

INCIDENTAL TO THE CLIMATE,

WHEN GREY JACKET BITTERS

Are to be had at every Drug Store at which they can

LET THEM TRY THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

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 undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease 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 miraculous 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 hosts 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. 633 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—chronic diarrhœa.

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 inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Yours truly, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1862.

[From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, 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 is "not a rum drink."

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 the 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 C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

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

BARNES, WARD & CO.
New Orleans, Agents.