

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

G. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

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The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BY CHARLES—Engagement of Miss Fanny E. Price—"Fool Play."

VARIETIES—Great Dramatic Series—"Under the Gas-lights."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"White Fawn"—Mlle. Tourneur.

CERESIAN CITY MUSEUM AND RECREATION—43 and 45 St. Charles street—Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CITY FINANCES.

As the people wish to know what becomes of the money which they pay into the city treasury for taxes and licenses, and as many of them suppose the present administration to be as extravagant and wasteful as its predecessors, we have culled a few items of expenses paid by the Health administration for wharves and levees, and compared them with the expenses of the present government.

In February, 1868, when city money was worth more than at any time since, the controller's warrant was issued for \$66,239.06 for 166,333 tons ballast, or \$3 75 per ton. On the 13th of March the same rate was paid for 1747 tons, say \$6551 25, while the present surveyor and street commissioner have not paid over \$3 per ton, and have not used, in the five months of their administration, half as much as was used in two months by their predecessors in the surveyor's department alone.

Now we should like to know why the present surveyor and street commissioner can purchase ballast at less rates than their predecessors, especially as city money is more depreciated in value now than in February and March? Or, rather, the people would like to know why \$3 75 per ton was paid when \$3 per ton ought to have been enough. The surveyor's pay rolls, or such portion as is chargeable to wharves and levees, were:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount. January 1868: 12,830.40; February: 13,914.40; March: 15,201.69; April: 12,169.05; May: 9,961.10; June: 3,334.50; Total: 67,052.05.

Or an average of \$11,175 34 per month for the first six months of this year under the Health administration.

The pay rolls of the present surveyor, for the same account since 1st July are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount. July 1868: 3,046.37; August: 1,806.50; September: 1,730.43; October: 2,041.62; Total: 8,625.92.

Or an average of \$2155 99 per month, showing a difference in favor of the present administration of \$9019 35 per month, equal to \$108,232.20 per annum.

We perceive that Mr. Edward L. Andrews has opened a law office at 158 Broadway, New York. Mr. Andrews is a native of this city, and is one of whom New Orleans may well be proud. He is a very young man, but he has already displayed a measure of talent and energy which are sure guarantees of success.

We notice that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Randall Gibson, has returned to the city. He will be welcomed back by hosts of friends.

The house of J. H. Ashbridge & Deane received a dispatch last evening announcing the arrival of the New Orleans steamer Alabama at Liverpool. The dispatch was per cable and dated Nov. 24.

FREIGHT BY THE JACKSON ROAD.—The general superintendent of this great road gives notice, officially, in this paper that freight will be received at the depot until 5 P. M. every day, except Sundays. Freight received after 3 P. M. will be shipped only on the following day. So stir your mules up, shippers.

84 bales cotton at auction, this day, at the following places, by Chas. T. Nash:

- 1st. At 10 o'clock, at the Levee Steam Press, 10 bales cotton, slightly damaged, ex Rose Franks.
2d. At 11 o'clock, on the levee, foot of Customhouse street, 42 bales cotton, from General Outman.
3d. At 1 1/2 o'clock, at the Commercial Press, 32 bales cotton, very slightly damaged, ex J. G. Blackford.

SERVANTS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN'S FAMILY. A South Carolina letter-writer gives the following account of the survivors of the late John C. Calhoun's family:

Early in life, Mr. Calhoun married his cousin, Florida Calhoun, who eventually brought him a handsome fortune. It was in her right that he owned Fort Hill. Her brother, Col. J. E. Calhoun, owned two plantations adjoining, besides many acres of wooded land.

Of this marriage seven children—five sons and two daughters—arrived at years of maturity, all of whom outlived their father, but only one now survives, the oldest daughter, wife of T. G. Clemens, formerly chargé d'affaires at the court of Belgium, a handsome, brilliant and fascinating woman, inheriting much of her father's talent, and always regarded by him with special pride and fondness.

Younger than this lady were four sons, of whom the eldest was Patrick, educated for the army; John, the next, studied medicine; James was a lawyer, and William, the youngest of the family, devoted his attention to planting. All these died in the early life.

Between John and Patrick was a daughter, Cornelia, a confirmed invalid, who on that account was always treated with most tender indulgence by her father. She also died some years ago.

THE "WHAT IS IT?"

Grant continues to keep his place as the great "What is it?" of the American museum of political wonders and enigmas. There were some politicians presumptuous enough to believe that as soon as the election was over, they could penetrate the blank crust of his silence, and the still blinder crust of his speech, and pluck out the heart of his mystery, with as much ease as Barnum had chosen, could have cut through the gutta serena covering of the original "What is it?" and exhibited the bones and bowels, the whole of the internal anatomy and physiology, of that marvelous creature, in the shape of wood, glue and sawdust. But thus far they have utterly failed, with all their devices, to mitigate to the penetrable point the integumentary toughness of the President elect. It is useless to inquire whether the failure of every attempt to get at his political bottom, is because he is bottomless in the sense of having no depth, or in the sense of being deep beyond fathoming. He baffles speculation. Radical and Conservative, Democrat and Republican, are equally lost in a wilderness of surmise when they attempt to explore his political probabilities and potentialities. For once, the inquisitive audacity and the guessing ingenuity of Yankeeism stand aghast, disarmed and disconsolate. This human problem, which they arrogantly fancied they could resolve as quickly as take to pieces a wooden clock, stolidly mocks their questionings and conjecturings, and returns their brazen stare with a look as paralyzing to curiosity as the calm, eternal gaze of the Egyptian sphinx, and as defiant of interrogation as a mummy Pharaoh.

What has more especially puzzled the political quidnams of late about Grant is the strange muddle which he has made in the way of bestowing his presence at both public and private entertainments. For example, after breakfasting with a company of rank Radicals at Delmonico's, he dined at the Astor House with a select gathering, comprising conservative Republicans, war Democrats, peace Democrats, Johnson men, but not a single representative of unadulterated, straight out Radicalism. Nay, more. The latter occasion was a testimonial to Attorney General Evarts, who owed his position in the cabinet and this banquet in his honor, to the fact that he was chief counsel for the President in the impeachment trial, which, as people supposed at the time, was precipitated by the coalition of Grant with the Radical impeachers. The great majority of the guests belonged to the legal profession, the respectable members of which, it is well known, looked with peculiar abhorrence on the conspiracy to impeach the President, from purely partisan motives, and without any constitutional ground of accusation. Yet Grant mingled convivially with an assemblage thus constituted, and could say, as he did say in a brief and characteristic reply to the regular toast to the President elect, that from no other body of men would he have received such a compliment with higher gratification.

It is not to be supposed that the perplexity of the creme de la creme of Radicalism as to Grant will become less from this time until inauguration. The Colfaxes, the Bingham, the Boutwells, the Ashleys, the Butlers of the North, and their carpet-bag and sealawag admirers and followers in the South, can no more tell the precise course, or the precise political destination, of the new President, than they can calculate the movements or the results of the next earthquake. They have got the next presidency, but they have not the least idea as to what they have got. They must await the issue with much the same feelings as a man would await the hatching of some curious egg found along the seashore, not knowing whether a crocodile or a turtle, a fowl or a snake would come out of the shell. But the matter has this favorable aspect at least: the more these Radicals are mystified and anxious about Grant, the more room is there for hope in regard to his future on the part of right-thinking, honest, and patriotic citizens. We may not know what he will come to, any more than we may know what will be the next freak of the chignon, or the next development of the Grecian bend. But if the Radical crew who used to threaten us with Grant as though perfectly sure of him as an instrument of vengeance in their hands against their political enemies, are now as ignorant as we, and even more concerned, as to the character and complexion of his administration, the fact is one on which we may hang no inconsiderable felicitation.

"TROOLY LOIL" INDUSTRY.

The Republican admits that the CRESCENT is favorable to the immigration into this State of industrious and enterprising people from all parts of the Union, and even confesses that opposition would not be aroused were these persons to bring with them the peculiarities for which "Yankees" claim especial credit. Which is very true. The CRESCENT wants population, wants improvement, wants energy, enterprise and wealth to concentrate in Louisiana. The CRESCENT desires to see our prosperity restored, our commerce revived, our industry resuscitated, and it believes that these objects will be promoted by any average white population, even such as may have been intellectually impaired by a New England common school education, and morally deteriorated by the influences which have made New England the propagandist of a system entirely at variance with the fundamental principles of public liberty and the established truths of political morality—a system which tends, in its final development, to the destruction of the rights of States and communities, and ultimately of individual rights and liberty, and which, resting as it does, on the doctrine of centralization, and the pernicious heresy of the absolute right of the majority to govern the minority, regardless of any moral or constitutional limitations, is at war with the whole tendency of modern thought, and with the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century. The Republican is right in saying that the CRESCENT would welcome even persons tainted with such heresies as these, provided they are honest and industrious; because the CRESCENT believes that, after all, the welfare of a State depends far more on the energy, and enterprise, and industry of its citizens, than on the political opinions or theories which may prevail among them. Holding these views, it is almost superfluous to deny the assertion of the Republican that the CRESCENT demands, on the part of "Yankees" or anybody else, that they shall "believe their political sentiments in deference to the prejudices of the 'people,'" or that they shall abdicate the privilege of seeking and holding office! The Republican

attempts to confuse the question by a misapplication of the CRESCENT's remarks concerning carpet-baggers.

It would, of course, be very desirable for the Republican to make the world believe that "carpet-bagger" and "immigrant" are only different names for the same persons, and that "carpet-bagging" and "industry" are convertible terms. But the effort, though highly ingenious, is no more successful than that of Capt. Wragg to prove that his skillful deprecations on society were quite as laudable as the industry of people who follow what society—greatly to the disgust of Captain Wragg and his disciples, the carpet-baggers—regard as honest pursuits, in contradistinction to just such modes of livelihood as are practiced by Wraggery and carpet-bagging. Both may be modes of industry; but the difference is just the difference between honesty and knavery.

The Republican's argument may be ingenious; but it is not more conclusive than that of the gentleman who thinks that society owes him a living, and who reasons thus: "Industry is reputable; I am a chevalier d'industrie, consequently I am a reputable citizen." So with the carpet-bagger: "Industry is needed in Louisiana. I am very industrious (in the way of zealously disfranchising white people, and energetically enfranchising negroes and ardently laboring to get an office) consequently my presence is desirable and necessary; or, 'society owes everybody a living; I can't get a living except by getting my hands into the public treasury; consequently I have an indefeasible right to be supported at the expense of the State;" or, "I have a right to get an office if I can; I can get an office by preventing those people from voting who would vote against me, consequently I have a right to prevent the people of Louisiana from obstructing my way to the place which I desire;" or, to sum it all up, "the offices belong to the 'trooly loil,' I am 'trooly loil,' consequently the offices belong to me." All of which is very good argument, but like Radical arguments in general, it is based on essentially defective premises. The Republican says that the "hue any cry after carpet-baggers is becoming tiresome and disgusting to the public in general." There is a certain class of persons to whom the "hue and cry" is naturally tiresome and disgusting, but they are not the persons who constitute the public. The Republican has simply put the cart before the horse, or rather the pursued in the rear of the pursuer.

See Montgomery Brothers & Co.'s advertisement of sale of silverware suitable for general use and presents, to take place next Monday, at 87 Camp street.

DEED.

On Saturday night, Nov. 21, 1868, W. A. VIOLET, a native of Alexandria, Va., and for the last thirty-four years a resident of this city, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, died.

Vincent's Anniversary

OF THE—

SCREENMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

ON—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1868.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION:

The Line of March will be formed in the following order: First—The Association will form in the lower side of Peters street, opposite the United States Custom House, with the right division on Canal street.

First Division.

UNION JACK AND MUSIC. Officers of the Association followed by their Banner. Ex-Officers of the Association. Finance Committee. Relief Committee of Upper and Lower Districts. Committee of Arrangements. Members of the Association.

Second Division.

MUSIC. American Flag and Members of the Association.

ROUTE:

Down Canal to Carondelet; up Carondelet to Poydras; up Poydras to Magazine; up Magazine to Washington; up Washington to Thibodaux; up Thibodaux to Mr. Thomas Barlow's, where the procession will halt for refreshments; afterwards the procession will move down Thibodaux to Poydras; down Poydras to Canal; down Canal to Chartres; down Chartres to Elysian Fields; down Elysian Fields to Dauphin, where the procession will halt for refreshments at Carroll Hall; afterwards the procession will move down Dauphin or Burgundy street, weather permitting, to Louis street; up Louis to Front Street; up Front to Esplanade; down Esplanade to Royal; up Royal to Canal; up Canal to their Hall at the corner of Peters and Crossin streets, where the roll will be called and the procession dismissed.

By order of the Grand Marshal, HENRY HOULGRAVE, Marshal.

Attention, Democrats!

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Clubs of the City to meet a Committee of the Seymour Knights are respectfully requested to meet on next

Saturday, 25th Inst., at 7 O'clock.

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

Phalon's "PAPHIAN LOTION"

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion" removes all BRUPTIONS, FRICKLES, PINNLES, MOLE BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin. Phalon's "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chap the Skin. Price, 25 cents per Cake. Sold by all Druggists.

Edward L. Andrews, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Housekeepers Beware.

DO NOT EXPERIMENT WITH UNTRIED STOVES.

It will Prove a Loss of Time and Money.

They gain a temporary reprieve and prove a failure.

Old Time has tried the Charter Oak.

AND RENDERED JUDGMENT.

IT IS THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL STOVE EVER MADE.

All its Improvements are Patented and cannot be found in others.

It is this Improvement which enabled the CHARTER OAK to survive all competition.

It has taken years to test the CHARTER OAK. Consult your neighbor who has used a CHARTER OAK. Every CHARTER OAK guarantees or your money refunded.

RICE BROS. & CO.,

25 and 27 Camp street and 885 Magazine street, Charter Oak Warehouses 97 and 99 Julia street.

To the People

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1868.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolff's Schickian Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the indorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the piracy of such as would not do it justice. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeits, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of each specimen, four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as an all-round tonic, placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of Juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an analyzed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other distillate, as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and inclosed with each bottle of Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a fac simile of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolff's Schickian Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deteriorated trash under their name, that the protection so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introductions and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schickian Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by nondescript humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after signing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schickian Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a variety of the finest quality, and favored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian Juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimony and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schickian Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schickian Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal its preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He, therefore, feels it a duty to owe to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all they are represented to be: UDOLPHO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin heretofore obtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians. DAVID L. WOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schickian Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirit. The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample examined was the most honest and beneficial mixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schickian Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin. Very respectfully, CHAS. A. NEELY, Chemist.

NEW YORK, 83 CHURCH STREET, Nov. 21, 1868. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schickian Schnapps," which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully, FRED. F. MATER, Chemist.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 1. Dear Sir—The want of pure Wines and Liqueurs for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to a difference in the purity of its spirits and wine. We have tested the several "trooly imported" and sold by you, including your Gin, which you set out under the name of "Schickian Schnapps," and we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country, and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and Liqueurs should meet with the same demand. We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the country, as agents for the sale of your Wines and Liqueurs, when the profession can obtain the same when needed for medical purposes. We enclose you in your anti-epileptic, and your various other medicinal preparations. We remain, Sir, your obedient servant, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.

J. M. CORNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc., No. 14 East Nineteenth street.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 75 Broadway.

H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 79 Broadway.

JOSEPH WORTHEM, M. D., No. 29 Ninth street.

NELSON STEELE, M. D., No. 27 Bleecker street.

JOHN O'BRIEN, M. D., No. 297 Fourth street.

R. I. BATHAM, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, New York Medical College, etc., No. 51 North street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUEURS, Imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Cloaks.....Cloaks.

WASHING MACHINE.....

J. LEVOIS.

LADIES' CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET

CLOAKS.

NEWEST SHAPES—AT ALL PRICES.

RECEIVED DAMAGED.

FROM \$1 50 EACH.

J. LEVOIS,

Corner Canal and Borbon.

S. Bier.

108.....CANAL STREET.....108

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned, thankful for past favors to his old customers, wishing to show his appreciation of the same, and taking into consideration the stringency of the times, offers and

RICH DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, Etc.

From this Date, at unparalleled Low Prices, so that every one can now buy their Christmas and New Year's Presents at prices defying all competition.

S. BIER, 108 Canal street.

The Pleyel Piano.

ELEGANCE OF FINISH, SONORITY OF SOUND AND DURABILITY COMBINED.

The PLEYEL PIANO is and always has been recognized as the best Piano in existence, for no Piano has ever been made except the Pleyel which after twelve or fifteen years' use could be repaired and made equal in sound to a new one. The Pleyel Piano has been for twenty-five years in constant use in over twenty thousand families in New Orleans; and it is therefore not surprising that parties who consult their own interest never buy any but a Pleyel Piano.

This climate is very hard on Pianos, and persons buying those of recent introduction here will, we are certain, be sadly disappointed ere long. We have just received a lot of these superior PLEYEL PIANOS, to which we invite the attention of the public.

ZORN & BREMER, 98 Camp street.

P. & P. G. L. Co.,

SOLE DEALERS IN—

PUROLINE FLUID.

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

Gouche's Patent Portable Gas Lights, Chandeliers, Common Lamps, Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Etc.

100.....CAMP STREET.....100

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 13, 1868.

WM. E. HERVEY, Esq., Sup't of P. & P. G. L. Co.: Dear Sir—The Portable Gaslight Lamps purchased of you for night house purposes, have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I have been for years trying to procure a cheap and efficient light for the night house, and have satisfied the year lamps are what I desire. I feel no hesitation in crediting that as soon as these lamps are brought to the notice of the public, that they will be generally used.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant, DUNGAN S. CAGE.

We also call attention to certificates of Drs. Croswear and Bricke.

Choice Groceries.

FRESH GROCERIES.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Families to their large and well assorted stock of Tea, Java and Rio Coffee, new Lager Raisins in boxes, 1/2 and 1/4 Ctrons, Currants, Cranberries, New Sugar, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches and Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Pig Feet, Mince and No. 1 Macaroni in Boxes, Parsnips and Alms, Smith's Cream Milk and other choice Brands of Flour, which we will sell at the lowest cash prices.

A. W. SCARDON & CO., Corner Jackson and Rogneson streets, Fourth District.

Clothing! Clothing!

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

Grand Exhibition.

HEADQUARTERS SEYMOUR KNIGHTS.

The Grand Exhibition of DEMOCRATIC BANNERS, WREATHS, FLAGS, etc., to be given under the auspices of the SEYMOUR KNIGHTS, will commence on

THURSDAY, THE 30 DAY OF DECEMBER, AT THE MASONIC HALL.

The different Democratic Clubs of this city will please appoint a committee of three to meet the committee of Seymour Knights at the Gem Saloon, on Royal street, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 7 1/2 o'clock. In case a Club cannot conveniently appoint a committee the President will please appoint some member to represent the Club.

This meeting of Committee has reference to the above Exhibition. J. E. MAQUIRE, Chairman. R. J. DUFFY, CHAS. S. FREY, Committee.

JNO. S. TULLY, President.

WM. H. WALL, Secretary.

George Alices,

MANUFACTURER OF HAVANA CIGARS