

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. S. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1885.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Halévy's grand opera, in five acts.

MATHIAS—Grand German Opera Company—Carl von Weber's opera, "Der Freischütz."

ST. CHARLES—Shakespeare's comedy "Midsummer Night's Dream."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fairy Extravaganza "Little Red Riding Hood."

VARIETIES—Grand dramatic sensation, "Lancashire Lass."

CRESCENT CITY THEATRE AND MENAGERIE—10 and 12 St. Charles street—Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ON INSIDE PAGES—Second Page:

City Topics, Editorial Paragraphs, Amusement Notices, Washington Gossip, Beverly Johnson and a Banquet, Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation, Judge Dwell and the Gaines Case, Third Page: Details of Gen. Custer's Battle with the Indians, The New British Cabinet, Mrs. Augustus Dickens, American Passports for Germany, Sixth Page: Official Proceedings Board of Assistant Aldermen, Market Adjudication, Resolutions, Seventh Page: Northern and Western News, The Bowles Arrest, Financial and Commercial Reports.

In to-morrow's (New Year's) CRESCENT, will be published, and we believe for the first time, a New Year's ode, written some years since, we are told, by a Philadelphia shoemaker. It will be found replete with beautiful thoughts, expressively and feelingly told.

It is understood that the finance committee have prepared, and will propose to the council, a resolution authorizing the treasurer to receive city money in payment for the markets. It is to be hoped that the members of the council are not ready to stultify themselves by adopting any such course. It is only a few days since a resolution was adopted instigating the city officials to receive nothing but greenbacks in payment of taxes. There was discontent with this measure, of course, on the part of those who had comforted themselves with the prospect of saving more than one-third of their taxes by purchasing city money for the purpose at 35 to 40 per cent. discount; and on the part of those who held large amounts of this class of obligations; but the public generally approved of the action of the council as the only means of rescuing the city from its embarrassments. The community had a right to hope and to expect that the policy thus adopted would be adhered to, at least until it should be found impracticable. They certainly could not expect that it would be reversed in favor of one class of persons whilst all others should be compelled to submit to it. It is a mere quibble to say that there is a difference as to the obligations of tax-payers and other persons who owe money to the city; or that the markets were sold under the implied understanding that city money would be received for them. The understanding is no stronger, and, in fact, not so strong, in the case of the markets, as in that of the tax-payers; and the policy applied to one class cannot justly be remitted as to the other. If the city forces the mass of the small tax-payers to pay greenbacks, it would be grossly unjust to permit the comparatively wealthy persons who have bought the markets to settle with the city at sixty-fives cents on the dollar. Public opinion will not tolerate such a distinction, and public opinion, we imagine, is entitled to some weight, even with the aldermanic council chambers. We repeat the hope that the council will not accept the proposition of the finance committee.

COWELLIONS DE RAKIN.—This celebrated society, of Mobile, as famous and as numerous, almost, as the Mistick Krewe of Comus in the Crescent City, have forwarded to the editor of the CRESCENT and his family a beautifully and quaintly illustrated invitation card to their thirty-eighth anniversary, which is to take place to-night. Many thanks, gentlemen.

A friend, just down from St. James parish, assures us that a rich planter in that region, having planted all the cane he could obtain this year, found one hundred and six acres uncut. On these he determined to sow rice for the use of his family and his farm hands, as well for sale, if he should succeed in the attempt. His rice crop filled fourteen hundred barrels, the greater number of which he disposed of on the plantation at \$21 a barrel; and the entire cost of plowing, sowing and preparing the grain for market, was \$4000. If he had sold all the barrels, which he could easily have done, at \$21, his clear profit would have been \$25,400.

A COINCIDENCE.—The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchbeck presided, Tuesday evening, at a meeting to elect delegates to a national convention, and the same evening his no less honorable brother presided as chief waiter at a party given by a distinguished member of the cabinet government.

For the information of parties concerned we state that the contracts under the market ordinance are now ready to be signed at the office of the city notary, No. 17 Commercial Place.

SOUTHERN PATENTS.—Col. Rufus B. Rhodes, solicitor of patents, No. 23 Commercial Place, officially reports to the CRESCENT the following complete list of patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending December 15, 1885:

Louisiana.—P. Pinckard, New Orleans, sanitary brace to keep the mouth closed during sleep.

District of Columbia.—C. F. Kubale, Washington, Jewelling machine; O. H. Reed and A. L. Carrer, Washington, machine for washing printers' rollers; Jos. Darden, Washington, boot-jack; W. S. Smeot, Washington, necktie.

Mississippi.—M. Krefer, Millstone Point, rock drill; J. F. Cook, Baltimore, head block.

Texas.—L. W. Leary, Norfolk, portable and stationary lantern; T. E. Marble, Petersburg, toy pistol.

West Virginia.—John Graham, Grafton, signal lantern.

Virginia.—J. M. Kennedy, Vicksburg, revolving chain.

Arkansas.—H. M. Ritter, Covington, machine for riveting hinges; E. C. Bull and Sam'l T. Shelby, Louisville, steam engine throttle-valve; W. U. Boyer, Darbyville, plow.

Tennessee.—B. F. J. Owen, Memphis, machine for cleaning cotton.

Missouri.—W. Carter, St. Louis, bee house; V. and P. Fath and Jos. Frings, St. Louis, soldering machine; S. R. Oren, Stearnsville, churn; S. C. Richards, St. Louis, steering apparatus; B. C. Stephens, Houston, mangle dress; J. S. Evans, Trinidad, process of smoking charcoal; J. D. Chambers, Carthage, corn blower.

Texas.—J. H. Kuttner, Hempstead, suspender for suitcases.

PETTY PILFERINGS IN TRADE.

Philosophers and poets of the naturalistic school are fond of decanting on the virtues and felicities that are supposed to bloom and flourish among people whose habits and tastes, unperturbed by the conventionalities of civilization, have all the charming and sterling simplicity of primitive and patriarchal times.

We confess that whenever we have looked about with willing eyes to find in the annals of history or the explorations of geography the virtuous and prosperous savages, and the saintly and happy barbarians, who have been commended to the admiration and emulation of the jaded habits of civilized society, these wondrous and captivating examples have invariably vanished into the realms of Utopia. The more nearly, indeed, that men are found approaching to absolutely unconventional conditions of life, the more nearly do they exemplify the prosaic and bitter theory of old Hobbes that the primitive and purely natural man was a primitive and purely natural robber and thief, who took to war and rapine upon his fellows as spontaneously as boys in these days will take to hunting and fishing. Humanly speaking, then, nothing would seem to be more natural than plundering and stealing. But it was necessary to the existence and growth of organized society that the aggressive and rapacious instincts should be put under the restraint of some other law than the law of the wild humanity. Respect for rights of persons and property increased in ratio with the benefits of peaceful industry and commerce. Such at least, according to the Hobbesian theory, was the process by which men were tamed and civilized, and reconciled to the renunciation of the natural right of individual warfare and rapine. Whether this was the origin of our present civilization or not, it is certain that this civilization can point to no stronger reason of its being than the need, which it has proposed to satisfy, that justice and fair dealing should be established and recognized as an indispensable basis of social stability, prosperity and happiness. And yet how far is this fundamental condition from being realized in the multiplied pursuits and transactions of private business, to say nothing of spoliation legislation and official fraud and corruption. For instance, a leading New York journal, the World, has recently taken the trouble to test the weights and measures given to customers in the retail grocery trade of New York, and they have proved almost invariably below, never above, the standards fixed by law. In the sale of several staple commodities the average deficiency was as much as ten per cent. Just think of it. In addition to national, State and municipal taxes—a staggering load—the mass of the community are taxed at the rate of ten cents in the dollar on what they must daily consume in order to keep soul and body together! The fact might well be startling if it challenged the attention with the force of novelty. But it takes nobody by surprise. It belongs to a trick of trade that is not confined to the retail grocery business—a trick of trade that is not confined to New York city, or peculiar to any latitude or longitude. People inured to "ways of business" assume short weight and short measure as unavoidable losses which they must neutralize by offsets in kind or in equivalent. Consequently, as to them the trick, no matter how bold or gouging, is an abortive one. But, viewed in its more general relations, it is, in the long run, at once futile for the class who employ it, and positively pernicious to the community at large. Carried without scruple to a high degree, under the unchecked impulse of blind cupidity, it would become a chronic social evil fraught with universal impoverishment and dangerous to the cohesion of civilized society. But it is scarcely conceivable, unless our present civilization is a confessed failure, that the practice will ever reach that extremity. Meanwhile, there can be no doubt as to how a disciple of Hobbes would construe the phenomenon. To him it would doubtless appear simply as an outcropping, through the crust and varnish of civilization, of the old ferine instinct of the natural man—the propensity to prey upon his fellows, and to recognize but one side of the question of *meum et tuum*, namely: the *meum* side. However this be, it is to be hoped that men will at length come to understand that "tricks of trade," and all other refined and indirect forms of plundering and pilfering, are not the legitimate fruits of civilization, but of latent barbarism, and signify rewards towards the lowest conditions and types of human existence. Public opinion will then no longer countenance predatory cupidity in any guise. There will then be no longer any such distinctions as conventional and unconventional honesty and dishonesty. Robbery will then be robbery, stealing will be stealing, by whatever tricks, devices and subterfuges they may be perpetrated; and the day of criminal impunity will be over. There will be no more respectable thieves and admired plunderers in public or private walks.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Are European powers are going to join another conference—or at least the attempt is made to bring about another conference—for the settlement of the Cretan question, and the problems to which that question has given rise. Attempts of this kind have, of late, not been very successful, as it has been found impossible to induce all of the so-called great powers to take part in these affairs. Since the conference of Paris the peace of Europe has been several times threatened and twice broken—once by the Italian war of '59, and once by the German-Italian war of '66, and, in every case attempts were made to ward off the danger by means of general arrangements among the great powers. Of late years England has persistently declined to take part in the proposed discussions, and other powers have seen in them only a device of the Emperor Napoleon to strengthen French influence on the continent. Hence, as the recent propositions have all come from France, the attempts to introduce a system of arrangements by means of international congresses have all failed, and the problems and questions which, from time to time, have arisen, have been left to work themselves out to their legitimate results. This was conspicuously the case in the Italian dispute in '65, and in the Luxemburg controversy in '67. It would seem, therefore, that the precedents are against the success of the present effort to get up a European conference for the settlement of the Cretan question, especially as that question involves the Eastern

controversy in its widest extent, and threatens again to array Russia against the Western powers. If the liberty of Crete alone were at issue, neither France nor England would descend to intervene in the quarrel; but the dispute to which the Cretan rebellion has given rise between Turkey and Greece, affords Russia a pretext for espousing the Greek cause in order to consummate her ambitious designs against Turkey. It is with the view of averting this result that France proposes the conference; because she hopes by means of negotiation to make superfluous a resort to arms in behalf of that condition of unstable equilibrium called the balance of power. The telegraph says the arrangements for the conference are completed; but, at the same time, announces that Turkey has refused to take part in it. The probability is that Russia, likewise, will decline. The Western powers may, at last, come to the conclusion that the interests of civilization will not suffer from the logical settlement of this Eastern question, and they may decline to enter into another contest for the purpose of sustaining an empire which cannot sustain itself, and which, after all, is an intrusive element in the European system.

A CONFEDERATE WILL CONTESTED.

A remarkable case is now pending in the Chancery Court at Selma, Ala., in which it is sought to invalidate a will, made under peculiar circumstances during the existence of the late Confederate government.

During the late war it seems that a wealthy planter residing in Dallas county, Ala., was desirous of leaving his principal estate, valued at over \$900,000, to his heirs, consisting of a brother and sisters and their children, residing at the North. Fearing that if he made them his legatees under a will, he being a bachelor, that the property would become confiscated by the Confederate government, he devised the whole of his property to a nephew and niece, then residing in Alabama. A secret memorandum was afterwards drawn up, by which he directed how he desired that his estate should be divided and disposed of among his Northern heirs. This memorandum, however, was no part of the will, not being written or signed by the testator, but which the nephew secretly promised to see executed and carried out. The testator died in October, 1864, and the nephew and niece, before they could execute the trust reposed in them, died soon after. The husband of the niece promised the nephew, on his death-bed, that he would solemnly carry out his uncle's desires as expressed in the secret memorandum, but the husband afterwards administered on the estate and claimed it in right of his child by his deceased wife, the niece.

One of the principal heirs to the estate is Mrs. Joanna Housman, of New York, the half sister of the testator, who has secured the valuable services of our talented friend, Sam. C. Reid, Esq., together with Messrs. Pettus & Dawson, of Selma, as associate counsel. The defense is represented by Gen. John T. Morgan, of the Selma bar.

The grounds upon which the heirs seek to annul the will are, that it was made in fear of and to avoid the laws of the Confederate States, being in the nature of a *fidei commissum*, or secret trust, by which the legatees were substituted in place of the real and intended heirs, and is therefore void. That the secret memorandum being made after the will, shows the real intention and wish of the testator, by afterwards making a totally different disposition of his property, but which being without the requirements of the law, is also null and void. It consequently follows that there was no valid or legal testament, and the testator must be considered as having died intestate, in which case his property goes to his heirs at law.

The case will be argued in February next, and as it involves a question of great moment, the decision will no doubt prove interesting to the legal profession.

The weather is rainy and disagreeable. This winter has been unusually wet and changeable.

Haley, news dealer, book seller and stationery, sends us the New Year's numbers of the Scientific American, Comic Monthly, the Plummy Phellow, Courier des Etats Unis, Literary Album, Hearth and Home, Emerald, Independent and Harper's Bazar; all more voluminous and interesting than usual.

DIED.

Of apoplexy, on the morning of the 30th of December, 1885, at twenty minutes of 5 o'clock, EDWARD SONIA, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, those of the Social family and those of his son-in-law, Geo. W. Logan, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 37 St. Claude street, next to the corner of Esplanade, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at half past 4 P. M.

Phalon's

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

"Flor De Mayo."

A Wonderful Flower.

The fragrance of this Extract is so delicious and durable that only two or three drops are necessary to perfume a handkerchief. None of the ordinary perfumes are so long-lasting, but great care is taken to preserve the exquisite and delicate perfume essential to the "FLOR DE MAYO." No lady's toilet is complete without a bottle of the Extract. Warranted not to discolor the most delicate fabric. Prepared by PHALON & SONS, 57 Broadway, N. Y., under No. 21, Spivey Street, and for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States.

A Suit of Boys' Clothing

A USEFUL NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

TULANE BUILDING, New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1885.

The attention of parents and guardians is called to our large stock of BOYS' CLOTHING, which we are selling at the lowest prices. Our stock of MEN'S CLOTHING is also complete, and we are selling it cheap as ever.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART, 31 and 33 Camp Street, and 271 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

On Hand for New Year's.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THOSE GOOD SHIRTS, SIX IN A BOX FOR \$3.

Large Plain, Small Plain, Felt or Flowing Bosoms. UNDERGARMENTS EQUALLY CHEAP.

SEE ANTI-SLEETMAN IN THE WINDOW, LEIGHTON & HAYMAN, Corner of Canal and St. Charles Streets.

Krull & Dickey,

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 106 CANAL STREET—New Orleans.

Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Juvenile Books.

John's Restaurant,

LATE MAISON DORE.

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 BOURBON STREET.

First-class Meals served at all times.

To the People

THE SOUTHERN STATES

NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1885.

When the pure medicinal Schick's, many of his best known as Wills' Schick's Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement 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 penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with the strongest possible armor against competitors, and to render all attempts to plate "imitations" 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 taken to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied 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 no reliance could be 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 unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other distillate, stimulant, astringent, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed 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 Wills' Schick's 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 selling deleterious trash under their name, that the protection so carefully thrown around this Schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They have, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the endorsement which his Schick's Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonest retailers, after alighting 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 stock, for whom the Schick's Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these rascalous practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schick's, Holland, is distilled from a variety of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unexceptional purity. By 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 Schick's 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 Schick's 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 as to the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schick's Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousands of dollars in procuring the best materials and reagents, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has publicly and himself against the world in the world that he has shown it to be the only unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every other distillate preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He, therefore, feels a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the characters 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 as 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 medicinal approval. I have analyzed it in the most possible degree of Holland Gin heretofore obtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

25 FINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1885.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schick's 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 contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I was 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 Schick's Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. A. BELLY, Chemist.

NEW YORK, 45 CANAL STREET, Nov. 25, 1885.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Fohidam 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 acetone. Respectfully,

FRED. P. MAYER, Chemist.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 1.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated and inferior liquors, and other cases of the brain and nerves, as well as in this country, we very rarely find in Europe, and in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of spirits used.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schick's Schnapps, and we consider it 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 Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to apply some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents; or the sale of your Brandy and Wines, were the profession can obtain in the same when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your enterprises, We remain your obedient servants,

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. 1 East Sixteenth street.

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

H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 71 Broadway.

JOSEPH WORTER, M. D., No. 120 Ninth street.

NELSON STEEL, M. D., N. 27 Eleventh street.

JOHN O'BRIEN, M. D., No. 20 Fourth street.

B. I. PHILLIPS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc., No. 61 Ninth street, and others.

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

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Cancer Cured Without Surgery

DR. C. P. LAWRENCE,

EAST INDIA CANCER DOCTOR.

RECEPTION AND OPERATING ROOMS:

No. 113..... Canal Street..... No. 113 NEW ORLEANS.

Opposite the Clay Station second floor, under Washburn's Photographic Gallery.

All external cancers, regardless of class or duration, are taken out entirely, "root and branch," within three to nine days, by the celebrated East India Cancer applications and internal remedies.

One application, with the use of the internal remedies, usually all that is necessary to complete an entire cure, even in the most advanced cases.

Under this mode of treatment the cancerous mass drops out before the sixth day. The parts quickly heal without scarring and present a smooth and healthy surface, obviating all deformity.

These applications are perfectly harmless to healthy flesh, but attack instantly and destroy all FUNGUS AND ABSORPTION, GIBBER, CANCER, CANCEROUS ULCERATION, SEIRRHOUS, TUMORS, ETC.

Diseases of the LIVER and EAR, and all CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, cured.

HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Ladies' reception—from 2 to 4 P. M.

Letters of inquiry must contain a stamp and be addressed to DR. C. P. LAWRENCE, Box 310, Postoffice, New Orleans.

E. Charles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

GENERAL GROCERIES,

573 and 574 Magazine Street, Opposite the Market.

ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, THE CHOICEST FLOUR, COFFEE, BUTTER, TEAS, BRANDY, WINE, Etc., Etc.

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT THE Lowest Cash Prices.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY LOCALITY FREE OF CHARGE.

Seeds.

The undersigned has in store a complete assortment of WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by the Hundred or Thousand Papers, at REASONABLE RATES. Also—BOXES, well assorted, EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTATION USE.

A supply of the celebrated EL PARO ONION SEED has been received, for sale in quantities to suit.

Also—a supply of the following varieties of GRASS SEED, Etc.: Lawn Grass, Rescue Grass, California Clover, Red Clover, White Clover, Louisiana, Timothy, Blue Grass, Sandfist, Orchard Grass, Onion Sets and Boston Onion.

E. F. VIRGIN, SEED STORE, 10 St. Xavier street.

Southern Manufactory.

Having just removed to my NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 1202 CANAL STREET, near Dryades, I beg leave to inform my old friends and patrons that I am now not only prepared to furnish, as usual, Gent's, Ladies' and Misses' HATS and BONNETS, manufactured by my PRIMA WORKMEN, but have also on hand, at all times, the Latest and most fashionable styles of the best imported material at reasonable rates. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN NORWOOD.

Musical Instruments,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PIANO PORTES of Selway & Sons, Pleyel, etc. PALOR ORGANS of Mason & Hamlin.

VIOLINS, BANJOS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS, FLUTES, MUSIC BOXES from \$2.50 to \$10.

TOY DRUMS, TOY TRUMPETS, etc. MUSIC BOOKS, MUSIC PULPITS, PIANO STOOLS, PIANO COVERS, For sale by LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Music Store, 129 Canal street.

C. H. Zimmermann,

HAS JUST ARRIVED WITH ONE OF THE BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF Fine Jewelry, Diamonds, WATCHES and SILVERWARE, Ever brought to our city.

Rich and Expensive SILVERWARE, for Presents. The new and elegant BAZAIRE JEWELRY. The celebrated VACHERON GOLD WATCHES. New Patterns in CORALS, from Naples BRACELETS OF EVERY SIZE AND WEIGHT. GORHAM PLATED WARE; a new Stock throughout THE IMPERIAL ROSE ROSETTE. A new and beautiful article just out. All Goods imported DIRECTLY from the largest factories in Europe and America.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN, 54 and 56 Canal street, New Orleans, 63 Nassau street, New York, 43 Rue Maury, Paris.

C. H. Miller & Co.,

C. H. MILLER, Importer, P. W. DIELMAN

STEAM CANON MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS, IMPORTERS OF FIRE WORKS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

1000 boxes B. P. CANDY. 1000 boxes Aard's Stick CAND