

The New Orleans Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Offenbach's comic opera in four acts, "Les Noces".

NATIONAL Grand Opera Company—Maurice Strakosky's "The Magic Flute".

ST. CHARLES—Rehearsal and farewell tour of the celebrated Handicapped Quartet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nixon, Castello & Howe's Circus.

MASONIC HALL—The Ten Thumb and wife, Comedian.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—40 and 42 St. Charles street—Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ON INSIDE PAGES—Second Page:

Editorial Paragraphs, City Topics, Morning Intelligence from the Custom House, Amusement Notices, Humors in Texas, Third Page:

Legislative Proceedings, The Orleans Affair, Sunday's Dispatches, The New Orleans Elevator, Southern, Northern and Western News.

Fourth Page: Official Council Proceedings. Seventh Page: Financial, Commercial and River Reports.

The first annual message of Gov. Warmoth

will be found in full in our report of the proceedings of the Legislature on another page.

The Legislature having now met it remains

to be seen how the Picaresque's reduplicated vaticinations of surely efficient action in regard to the city finances are to be fulfilled.

Our contemporary has had no sort of confidence in any of the projects hitherto proposed, and, perhaps, with reason, it distrusts the capacity of a council which one day boldly whistles city money down the wind, and declares in favor of unlimited and exclusive greenbacks; but it has professed a touching trust in the plans of distinguished merchants, and in the sagacity of the actual carpet-bag and scalawag legislature. We are to see how far this trust will be justified by the event. We are to find that a legislature which has hitherto done nothing but contrive ways and means to plunder the people of New Orleans will now devote itself to the task of relieving them from their difficulties, after accomplishing which desirable object by doing something more in the way of metropolitan police acts, mixed schools, and so-called public rights, the Picaresque will be able to exclaim *in triumph*:

Gov. Pease, of Texas, has written an official letter to the chairman of the convention committee on the condition of the State, sustaining the report of Gen. Reynolds, as to the lawless condition of many sections, and expressing the conviction that a fair election cannot, at present, be held in the State. A majority of the committee have made a report to the convention of like tenor, and suggest that Congress be asked to clothe the convention with legislative powers, and transfer the appointing and removing power from the military commander to the provisional governor, J. P. Newcomb, constituting the minority of the committee, favors a division of the State, or a restoration of territorial government. The simple truth is that what is called the lawless condition of Texas, is the direct and necessary result of the despotism which has been fastened on the State in flagrant defiance of the rights and wishes of the people. Carpet-baggers and scalawags, protected by bayonets and bullets, have usurped office and authority, and have got together a convention, under the reconstruction acts, to form a Constitution, by which a small minority of profligate adventurers should be secured in the possession of political power. In the meantime the civil officers chosen under the laws of the State have been removed, and a Radical military commander has used all his power for the purpose of oppressing and worrying the people. It is not strange that this conduct should have aroused a degree of indignation which sometimes finds expression in overt resistance, and that lawless persons should take advantage of the situation.

The cause for these evils is to remove their cause; and their cause is the policy of Congress, pushed to a ruthless extreme by military tyrants and vagabond "looters." They would only be aggravated by adopting the expedients proposed by acting Governor Pease and his conventional allies.

The Republican, by way of a joke, we suppose, devotes an article to showing what the so-called Legislature ought to do. The Republican wastes its time and talent in a vain and futile effort. No amount of profitable instruction or of relevant suggestion will ever have any other effect on the Legislature of Louisiana than to cause it to do precisely those things which it ought not to do, and to omit exactly those things which it ought to do. The Christian, under ordinary circumstances, might have some advice to offer, and some suggestions to make, but it renits this time-honored observance in the present instance as entirely superfluous and useless.

Gen. Jeff Thompson favored the Crescent with a visit last evening. The general is just back from an arduous and uncomfortable journey, visiting and examining the levees along the Mississippi. He is worn down with fatigue, but as restless and energetic as when the federalists styled him the Swamp Fox of the Mississippi bottoms. We hope to see the general again, shortly, when he will have recovered from his exposure.

FREE LECTURE AT LYCEUM HALL.—The first of a series of lectures, to be delivered at Lyceum Hall, on the "True Philosophy of Man, or His Seven-fold Nature and Character," which was to have taken place last night, will not come off until Wednesday evening, the day preceding the idea of a good audience. Dr. Crane, the lecturer, comes to us with high recommendations, and we have every reason to believe that he will not disappoint public expectation. We trust that a large and attentive audience will assemble to-morrow evening. Remember it will cost nothing, and it may give you a great deal of valuable and interesting information.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Difference of Opinion.—Brown, who has made the same remark for the last five days, says: "Well, I think the ladies have such an advantage over the gentlemen in having so much of the pleasure, and the fatigue." "Oh, dear me, Mr. Brown, I must differ with you; we see so many tedious people with only one idea and no conversation." (N. B.—This was the shortest call Brown made.)

GOVERNOR WARMOOTH'S MESSAGE.

The reading of Governor Warmoth's first annual message to the Legislature is calculated to produce upon the candid mind a train of varied and somewhat conflicting impressions. It is not destitute of some praiseworthy sentiments and some salutary recommendations; and in respect to several grave and delicate topics it is marked by a reserved and cautious tone which, if inexplicit, seems timely and to admit of a favorable interpretation. Nevertheless, the effect of the message, taken as a whole, is more comparable to the scriptural pot of ointment rendered thoroughly malodorous by the presence of a dead fly than to a mollifying and healing balm applied to political and social troubles and disorders, sores and irritations.

The dead fly which imparts, in this case, an offensive and unwholesome savor is the reference which Gov. Warmoth makes to the popular dislike and mistrust of a State government which does not represent the State, and to the excitations and incidents of the November election, which did, in its results at the polls, notwithstanding the earnest wishes and efforts of the existing authorities to the contrary, express the will of the people of the State. This portion of the message is strictly and narrowly partisan; a tissue of bold, unqualified assertions and of self-evident exaggerations which would be indecent even in a campaign document; a weak but spiteful jumble of accusatory phrases in which there is but a single pretense to an argument, and that so puerile and idiotic in its fallacy as to be simply ridiculous. Here is the passage where the governor suspends for a moment the easy task of plain and unscrupulous asseveration and tries the argumentative style:

Out of 45 parishes in the State, 7, to-wit: De Soto, Lafayette, St. Landry, Vermilion, Franklin, Jackson and Washington, polled in April for the ratification of the new Constitution, four thousand seven hundred and four votes (4704), but did not give Gen. Grant a single vote. Eight other parishes, to-wit: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, Morehouse, St. Bernard and Sabine gave five thousand five hundred and twenty votes (5520) for the Constitution, but cast only ten (10) votes for Gen. Grant. Twenty-one parishes, casting twenty six thousand eight hundred and fourteen votes (26,814) gave Gen. Grant only five hundred and one (501) votes, and the whole State, including the four hundred and thirteen (1,413), gave Gen. Grant in November, following, only thirty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (38,859) votes.

Now, can anybody in his senses conceive what logical connection there is between the election to take the sense of voters on the Constitution in the spring and the presidential election in the following autumn? Was a State election; the other was a federal election. One was held while the State was in process of reconstruction, while it was still under military jurisdiction, and while the people were at the mercy of a registration which was intended to disfranchise, and which effectually disfranchised, more than a third of the white population. The other was held after the State had been turned over to the civil authorities by the military power and formally recognized by Congress as a State reconstructed and in the Union. And the conditions of the two elections as to motives operating upon the minds of voters were altogether different. In the spring election the portion of the whites who were not disfranchised declined for the most part to vote on the Constitution, in the hope of defeating it by causing the aggregate of votes polled to fall below the number required by act of Congress. Add to this fact the almost universal belief among the colored population that the ratification of the Constitution was essential to the security of their freedom, and it must be clear to every rational understanding why the parishes enumerated by Gov. Warmoth gave the majorities for the Constitution which are stated. But it is not clear upon what logical grounds he infers that the same parishes were bound to give corresponding majorities for Grant in the presidential election, or any majorities whatever for the Republican candidate, unless he denies the right of the several parishes, or of the State at large, to go against a Republican ticket. This, to be sure, would be according to the logic of Radical practice. Heretofore, however, no exponent of Radicalism, though he were the most impudent and blatant carpet-bagger, has gone so far as to define the elective franchise to be the right to cast the vote of a parish or of the whole State for Republican candidates, and none other. But Governor Warmoth's argument means this if it means anything. We must confess that, if this definition were conceded, he would have good reason to complain of gross fraud and outrage as exhibited in the majority which the people of this State had the lawless effrontery to cast against the Republican candidate for President. But the country is not yet exactly prepared for such a concession. It is not law. Gov. Warmoth's complaint is utterly foundationless in law or in morals, in principle or in fact. No one knows better than he that the Democratic majority in this State, while it would have been inevitable upon the fairest and fullest vote, was made as great as it was by the abstention of colored voters acting under the guidance of Radical leaders. Having despaired of carrying the election, they concluded to organize this abstention, and charge the result to the intimidation and violence of the opposite party. The only logical aspect that can be claimed for the argument of Gov. Warmoth is the official countenance and support which it gives to this vile trick.

We now take pleasure in passing to less objectionable parts of the message.

When the governor recommends an increase of school accommodations for the children of the State, he is discreetly content to say: "The Legislature should give immediate attention to this subject, and provide means by which every child may receive an education without any distinction. Provide good houses and enough of them, with capable and experienced teachers, and the subordinate questions will adjust themselves."

The commingling of white and colored children is not urged; and the inference is admissible that he deprecates legislation designed to produce that result, as fraught with mischief and danger and ruinous to the school system. We trust that he is prepared to oppose with his veto a policy which he thus, by implication, condemns. And where he advises additional legislation to check lawlessness and violence without proposing the organization of a "loyal"—that is, a colored—militia, let us hope that here also his silence admits of a favorable construction, and that he adheres to the opinion which he expressed

in his letter to the President asking for troops, that to create and employ such a militia would bring "disaster and ruin upon the State."

The recommendation that the Constitution be amended so as to abrogate the ninety-ninth article, would possess more merit if that article had not failed so greatly to accomplish the disfranchisement for which it was intended. Having turned out an almost wholly futile device of Radical proscription, its abolition at the instance of the Radical Legislature would be an act liberal in form indeed, but of scarcely any consequence in fact. Yet it is an ugly blotch on the Constitution, and as it is useless, too, the Radicals may well be ashamed of it and ready to see it excised.

The concluding sentence of Gov. Warmoth is worthy of cordial acceptance by every honest and intelligent citizen. "In the wise, economical, moderate and firm administration of the nation and the State," lies the only way, beyond question, to general reconciliation and prosperity. It is useless, and worse than useless, for men of the party in power to talk about peace and forgiveness, when the tenor of their acts is war, rapine and vengeance.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday the second session of the Legislature commenced. If the people of Louisiana are to judge of its future deeds by its past record they have but little good to expect from it. It is still the same corrupt body that it was last summer. It is still composed mainly of unprincipled adventurers and ignorant negroes. It has still the same pretense of representing the people of this State and bears still the same right to such pretence. But there is this difference, when it met last summer the voice of Louisiana had not yet been heard protesting in thunder tones against its existence, for up to that time the people were muzzled, and the men who composed it did not know but that they had succeeded so far in their iniquitous schemes as to continue for some years longer their control over the State and the State's money. Now they know that they have but sixty days more of political life. It is not to be hoped that this will make them any the less grasping or their legislation purer, but it certainly will induce the people to submit with more compliance to their villainies, since such villainies can last but a short time longer.

They will probably take up the education bill framed last summer by Conway, which provides for the former attendance upon mixed schools of children, both white and black. Whether they will pass the bill and attempt to enforce its provisions is a problem which the future must solve. The militia question will also come up for discussion; as to any plans for the improvement of the levees, the restoration of the credit of the State and the increase of its commercial prosperity, they are not to be expected, unless their workings can be so arranged as to directly benefit one or more of the prominent members. For such things the people must wait another year. Meantime they can only, as we have said above, wait patiently, endeavor as much as possible to frustrate the workings of bad laws that may be passed, and trust to future legislatures to undo the evil that this one has done and will do.

It seems that there is really a prospect of the speedy construction of a new submarine telegraph, connecting America and Europe. A company has been formed in London and Paris, under the "limited liability law" of Great Britain, having this object in view. Much of the capital has been subscribed in Paris, and as certain privileges granted by the French government to Baron D'Erlanger have been transferred to it, the European terminus of the new line is to be in France. Desiring to locate the American terminus within the territory of the United States, this company has negotiated with certain parties in New York for the transfer of certain privileges claimed by those parties to have been granted to them by the State of New York, which claim, as we learn from the New York World, came about in the following fashion:

Two acts of the Legislature of New York, granted to C. C. Leigh and others, for twenty years, the exclusive right to lay telegraphic cables from France to "any part of the waters, reefs, island shores, and lands of the State of New York." This grant was sold in London to Baron D'Erlanger and his associates for £12,000, but in the instrument of assignment it was stipulated that only £2000 should be paid at once, and that the payment of the remaining £10,000 should be contingent upon the decision by Chief Justice Chase as arbitrator, or by some barrister to be appointed by him, of a certain question relating to the true character of the grant. The question was, whether this was a good and sufficient monopoly—such a one as would enable its holders to exclude rival lines that might hereafter be established by parties claiming authority under a similar grant from Congress, or from the State of New York, or from any riparian proprietor on the shores of that State.

Chief Justice Chase declined to act, and appointed Judge B. R. Curtis, of Boston, to be the arbitrator. The case was argued before the arbitrator in New York city, about three weeks ago, by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis for Leigh and his associates, and by Mr. W. W. McFarland, of the firm of Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow, for Baron D'Erlanger. The decision of the arbitrator was received on the 31st ult., and is in favor of the sufficiency of the monopoly which the acts of the New York Legislature undertook to give.

Under these circumstances it is presumed that the European company will immediately commence operations.

PHONOGRAPHIC LESSONS.—The attention of students of phonography and of those desiring to become so, is especially directed to a notice which appears elsewhere to the effect that a series of lessons in the art is to be given. The teacher will be Mr. H. C. Manley, a practical reporter and a gentleman fully competent to instruct others in the art. The course will cost but twenty dollars, a small sum, when it is considered that a knowledge of phonography assures its possessor an income such as few other professions can give. The lectures will take place at the Dolbear College, corner of Camp and Common streets. The first one is to come off this evening at half-past six o'clock, and will be free to the public. It will be found extremely interesting to every one, and we recommend a full attendance.

MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The people of the South are at last beginning to organize for the development and promotion of their industrial and natural resources; and prominent among these associations is the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, whose offices are at Mechanics' Institute on Dryades street, and their grounds the beautiful Union Course on the Gentilly Road. The association is now a decidedly successful organization, and the books have recently been reopened in order that subscribers may take up the balance of the stock which remains unsold. The rules adopted on the 1st ultimo are liberal and acceptable. The following are among the principal ones: A person holding in his own name two or less than four shares, has the privilege of individual admission to the fairs of the association; holding four and less than ten shares, admission with family, not exceeding four, in one vehicle; holding ten or more shares, admission for himself and family not exceeding six, in one vehicle, for driving on the Fair Grounds, attending all exhibitions, on payment of \$25 a year. Stockholders may have the right of stabling live stock on the grounds at \$3 for each stall monthly. Those wishing to avail themselves of any of the privileges named in the rules, can do so at once by applying to the secretary, who is now ready to issue the tickets of admission. The secretary is also provided with a limited amount of stock, which he is authorized to sell at twenty-five dollars (\$25) per share.

The association is worthy of all the patronage that can be bestowed upon it by the people of Louisiana. The few years that it has been in progress have tended wonderfully to teach our people to look to themselves and the natural advantages offered by our soil and climate. There are also many fine drives leading to the grounds, which in themselves are beautiful in scenery, and which tracked in the skill and care with which the track and the space inside have been laid out.

We Have Just Made

HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF ALL OUR WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

2600 YARDS NEW DRESS GOODS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON OUR

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J. A. BRASELLET & CO.,

586 and 588...MAGAZINE STREET...CORNER ST. ANTOINE.

Phonography.

MR. H. C. MANLEY, Editor of the Phonographic Magazine, will give a COURSE OF LESSONS at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets, TUESDAY, THE 1st Lecture FREE, and to be given TUESDAY at 6 P. M. Citizens and strangers are invited to attend.

Dr. Jules Homberger,

Oculist, (late Assistant to Dr. Ziemer) 140 Canal street, New Orleans. 25 hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. The number of patients treated in Dr. Homberger's Clinic and Practice during 1892 was 50; the number of operations performed, 42 for Cataracts, 22 for Amblyopia, 12 for Strabismus, 4 for Diplopia of the lids, 20 etc. It will be a pleasure to Dr. Homberger to attend to those who apply for treatment to patients who have been a derelict course.

Improve Your Sight

BY A PAIR OF KEENAGHAN & CO'S

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Warned to preserve the eyes unimpaired to extreme old age. Their construction, says a celebrated writer on Optics, is in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in so far as of a concave convex mirror, at a distance of ten feet from the eye, the rays of light that he has them on by the improvement in his sight. For sale only by

KEENAGHAN & CO.,

Opticians, No. 11 Camp Street.

An Appeal.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Fire & Marine Insurance Co., through Caswell & Co., have generously proposed to devote WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 5th, to a Brilliant Operatic Performance, to aid the now languishing WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND of this Association. The profit is as important as it is liberal, but its success rests with our community.

I feel that I can confidently appeal to our people to come to the aid of our Widows and Orphans, numbering now some five hundred souls. The proverbial 1000 of the citizens of New Orleans is sustaining the noble Orphan Asylum in our midst will not fall now when called upon to assist the Widows and Orphans of men, who during their lives served our country bravely & faithfully.

The city has been unable to pay the Fire Department for twelve months, and IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN THIS INDISPENSIBLE ORGANIZATION our Association has made very heavy pecuniary sacrifices. It is now seriously crippled.

Shall it be Relieved?

I. N. MARKS, President.

Great Sacrifice in Dry Goods

25 PER CENT. BELOW NEW YORK PRICES.

B. & W. CROWER.

551 to inform the public that we are closing out our entire stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, and offer them for sale on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 25 per cent. below New York prices, such as Peppins, Deane, Merion, Eastern Cloth, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Sappes, Blankets, Cashmeres, etc., etc., all of which we intend to close out at the shortest possible time. We have also reduced our prices on all other Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and especially on Carpets, Mattings, Slades, Oil Cloth, Rugs, etc. Call soon and take your price, as we are bound to close out on account of making room for the Spring Stock.

B. & W. CROWER,

551 Magazine Street, corner St. Mary Street.

Carpet Warehouse.

19...CHARTRES STREET...10

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; Furniture and Enamel OIL CLOTH; MATTING 50 rolls China; 100 pieces COCOA; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Place Cloths; French Cloths—Drapes, Linges and Pate; Carpets—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Coverings—Linen and Cotton, striped; Corals, Bands, Piano.

Hand-Made Bosoms.

Extra Long and Large SHIRT BOSOMS, NIGHT SHIRTS, BATHING SHIRTS and CUFFS and COLLARS to put on SHIRTS.

AT OUR SHIRT AND CUFFS FACTORY,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.

N. B.—Six Pure Linen Bosoms SHIRTS for \$9.

Notice.

From and after this date parties who bring Prizes in the Louisiana State Lottery will have them cashed at the Roll Office, where they have been purchased. Prizes paid in full on demand.

CHAS. T. HOWARD,

New Orleans, January 2, 1893. President.

New Goods.

The FINEST TIME-KEEPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of Mr. J. Thomas T. F. Cooper and Sons, of England; Appleton, Tracy & Co., Barlow and Howard in America; Jurgensen, Montadon, Nardin, and Patz; Carlin in Europe, are arriving daily.

A. B. GIBBSWOLD & CO'S,

Corner Canal and Royal streets

Importers and Manufacturers of Jewellery, Diamonds and Watches, Clocks, Brassware and Toys.

John's Restaurant,

LATE MAISON DOREE.

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 SOUSE IN STREET.

First Class Meals served at all hours.

Happy New Year.

10.....Carondelet Street.....10

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COAL TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Feeling keenly the terrible sufferings of the people—more especially the Poor—SCHOOL TEACHERS, POLICE and ALL THOSE EMPLOYED BY THE CITY, many and most of whom have seen better days, and whose situations should be the endeavor of every honest citizen to improve, it determined to

Sell Coal at as Little Profit as Possible.

The recent rise in the Ohio River has enabled him to do this

HE WILL SELL COAL TO RICH AND POOR

ONE DOLLAR PER BARREL IN CITY MONEY.

ESSENTIAL MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

Mr. STICKNEY has One Hundred Cords now working in his employ.

Mr. STICKNEY sells PITTSBURGH SLACK for Foundries, Blacksmiths, etc. ANTHRACITE EGG COAL for retail purposes, Restaurants, Coffee and Oyster Saloons, Hospitals and Coal in hogheads for Plantations, at the

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He is selling Coal at lower rates than any other house in the city for Greenbacks, in lots of five barrels and upwards, FREE OF CARTAGE.

STEAMERS SUPPLIED.

C. H. Zimmermann

HAS JUST ARRIVED

WITH ONE OF THE BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

Fine Jewellery, Diamonds,

WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,

Ever brought to our city.

Rich and Expensive SILVERWARE, for Presents.

The new and elegant BREVETED JEWELRY.

The Celebrated VACHERON GOLD WATCHES.

New Patterns in COALS, from NAPLES

BRACELETS OF EVERY SIZE AND WEIGHT.

GORMAN PLATED WARE, a new Stock throughout.

THE IMPERIAL HORSE ROSETTE,

A new and beautiful article just out.

All Goods imported DIRECTLY from the largest factories in Europe and America.

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We have just received and opened the largest assortment of

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To our "LADIES' HISTORI" TRUNKS, we would call especial attention, being the first of the kind ever seen in New Orleans. Our stock of BAGS embraces the latest styles found either in New York or Paris.

To Retail Dealers we offer great inducements in TRUNKS by the NET, SHAWL STRAPS, TOY TRUNKS, etc.

BLAKELEY & HOGAN,

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Opposite the Market.

ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, THE

CHOICEST FLOUR, COFFEE, BUTTER,

TEAS, BRANDY, WINE,

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WHICH I AM OFFERING AT THE

Lowest Cash Prices.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY LOCALITY FREE OF CHARGE.

Blackmar's Music Store,

NO. 164...CANAL STREET...NO. 164

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH.

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Business of the "Correspondence Musical," 11, Haye, Holland. Plans for Receipt. Prices Tuned, 1/2 Fr. 10