

The New Orleans Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Engagement of Nixon, Castello & How's Circus. Performance commences at 7 1/2 p. m.

THE CHARLES THEATRE. Engagement of the Haveland Brothers. Performance commences at 7 1/2 p. m.

VARIETIES THEATRE. Engagement of the world renowned character, "Sam". Performance commences at 7 1/2 p. m.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

INSIDE PAGES.—Second Page: Editorial Paragraphs, City Topics, Louisiana Legislature, Common Council, Louisiana Items, How to Survive to Specie Payments, Third Page: The Millita Horrors in Arkansas, The Press on the late Gen. Rousseau, General News, Texas Items, The Bonds of Pennsylvania Burning, State Page: Homicide in Memphis, Gen. Porter on Affairs in Arkansas. Seventh Page: Financial and Commercial Reports.

The New York Tribune accounts for the Ogechee... The Tribune's history is false, and its inferences are, doubtless, just as untruthful. The only putbacks among the negroes that have occurred in the South, were instigated by prowl... The public debt statement for January shows an increase of \$1,776,357 during December.

The public debt statement for January shows an increase of \$1,776,357 during December. Of this increase \$5,700,000 is in Pacific Railroad bonds, for which the United States held a second mortgage. The amount of gold in the treasury is \$98,763,308 91, an increase of \$10,337,995, of which \$3,780,180 are represented by certificates of private deposit.

The Republican finds two features to approve in the New Orleans school bill introduced by one Carr: first, that indiscreet persons shall not be appointed directors; and second, that teachers who have been a credit to the schools shall not be removed. But who is to be the judge in these cases? The governor is to appoint the directors, and the directors are to appoint the teachers.

We are glad to see that Mr. Noble has introduced a resolution in the House, calling on the governor for information as to the disposition made of the six per cent. levee bonds. It is said that these bonds were sold in New York at fifty-two cents. It is also stated that a higher offer than this was made for them in the New Orleans market, and the Republican now declares that they are worth sixty-six and a half in New York.

Du Chellan relates that among a certain tribe of African men and brothers, when a new king is chosen, the whole population surround the expectant monarch and revile him in bitter terms, kick him, pull his hair and tear his clothes—if he happens to have any—all because the object of these delicate attentions is not king yet, and the people want to revenge themselves in advance for his possible shortcomings. Some of the Radicals seem inclined to treat Grant in the same way. Senator Edmunds wants to prohibit him from appointing his military friends to cabinet offices; and other Radicals senators insist on tying his hands with the tenure of office act, and Wendell Phillips scolded at him like an accomplished fish-woman.

The stockholders of the City National Bank held their annual election, yesterday, on which occasion the friends of the bank were entertained by a bountiful spread. We are pleased to learn that the City National is in a highly prosperous condition, having, among other auxiliaries, a large and increasing Western business.

A RADICAL PERPLEXITY AND TALKS.

The New York Tribune don't know what to do about the Darwinian theory or about its opposite. It finds equally unsatisfactory to its Radical transcendentalism the doctrine of the unity, and the doctrine of the diversity of human origin, as held by respective schools of natural philosophers. There is nothing surprising in this dissatisfaction. The truth is that the Radicals are so radically wrong in all their notions that they instinctively reject the deductions of every philosophy which does not begin by setting dogma above ascertained facts.

But still more abhorrent to the Tribune is the doctrine of Agassiz and other diversitarians, that existing organic differences are traceable to different origins, and that homogeneity and equality cannot be developed from original heterogeneity and inequality. How cruelly the inferences from this doctrine touch the Tribune's hobby about the predestinate political majesty and glory of the negro, is indicated in the words of that journal when it says: "Given a creature woolly-headed, with a low forehead, a flat nose, thick lips, and a black skin, and the deduction is that not only is he not a man, but by no possibility can his progeny become men. The doom of his degradation is remorseless and eternal."

Well, what is to be done about the matter for the consolation of Greeley and other believers in the nigritian apotheosis, we really can't see. Perhaps, it would be prudent for them to agree to a compromise with natural philosophy upon the broad assumption, not only of the bestial origin, but of the continued and indomitable bestiality of all the races, varieties and nations of men. The caudal theory of Lord Monboddo would then come into excellent play. He stoutly maintained that candality was as natural an attribute of manhood as it is of the monkey or the kangaroo organization. The actual difference in this respect, he held, was simply owing to the fact that our ancestors wore off their tails by constant sitting. As Americans are less addicted to sedentary habits than any other people, it follows that they will have the glory of being the first to resume the ancestral appendage. Let the day hurry on, say we, for we are sorely tired of these endless speculations about the origin of mankind, vexatiously mixed up as they are with political, moral and sociological questions.

Of course, beasts will then have all the rights of manhood. But that, considering that the more one is a man—if a white man—the more conspicuously is he the mark for the fulmination of Radical disfranchisement, [is to say nothing for the felicitation of the creatures now known as beasts. The thing is, that men—even white men who are not ashamed of their color—will then rejoice in all the privileges of beasthood. And this is, indeed, a subject for congratulation, seeing that the most zealous and enterprising benevolence of the day—as witness Mr. Bergh, of New York, and his co-laborers—concentrate all their faculties and efforts upon the work of securing to the beasts, now exclusively so-called, a happy life and a painless death.

The charming and popular cantatrice Madame Lambell Alhaiza, has reached our city, and will appear next week as La Belle Helene in Offenbach's opera of that name.

GRANT AND CONGRESS.

The passage through the House of a bill repealing the tenure of office act, under the spur of the previous question, looks very much like a surrender of the Radical majority in that branch of Congress to Grant. If the event is not distorted by the telegraph, the bill is a clear retreat from the position which Congress, in its war against Johnson, took up in the very citadel of the executive office. A retrograde movement of this kind has a world of significance. If the Senate follows the House, the relations between Congress and the incoming President will be foreshadowed by a definiteness almost equal to certainty. It will mean that the Radical leaders in the two houses have mentally measured their strength in comparison with that of the iron-headed and leaden-tongued soldier whom they were compelled, in their political distress, to nominate for President, and that they have despaired of making out of him a mere automaton of Radical legislation. Some of the Radical papers hooted and spurned the thought that Congress should relax what they pleased to call the salutary checks of the tenure of office act in favor of Grant, or any President, even though he were George Washington redivivus. Thus the New York Tribune at one time spoke. But gradually this sort of speech subsided. Even the Tribune's knees showed signs of a genuflection tendency before the "coming man." The Radical leaders saw that public opinion was drifting away from them with regard to this question. With the flexibility characteristic of mere political tricksters and adventurers, most of them are making haste to adapt themselves to the change. Having nominated Grant, because the nomination was Hobson's choice, they are now going, to wit, to untie his executive hands for a like reason. The question between them and Grant was "surrender or fight" for both parties, and Congress, apparently, has concluded to surrender.

A remarkable murder, which is destined, perhaps, to rank among the causes célèbres, was recently committed in New York. A well known gentleman named Rogers was assaulted in Twelfth street and murdered, in broad daylight. Nobody came to his assistance; no policeman was at hand, and the assassin quietly walked away, leaving his murdered victim on the pavement. Rogers made a fierce struggle with his assailant, so fierce that he retained in his grasp a portion of the latter's garments containing a watch and chain, and a letter envelop addressed to "James Logan." The manner of the perpetration of this crime, as to the circumstances of time and place, is suggestive, not more of the character of the criminal than of the condition of the society in which the event occurred. Under an ordinarily efficient system of police, law-breakers are driven to employ the resources of ingenuity and strategy and cunning. Murders are committed, but they are committed in the dead of night, or in places screened from observation, and precautions are taken to avoid detection and avert capture. When the robber boldly assaults his victim in the street in broad daylight, and coolly does him to death with knife or pistol in case of resistance, and then as coolly walks away and effects his escape, it may be taken for granted that he has calculated, in advance, on the inefficiency of the police system and of its agents. Just such an event as this might have been predicted as sure to take place under the operation of a system which takes the care of property and life out of the hands of those who are directly affected, and places it in the charge of an alien authority. This is, in reality, the character of the metropolitan police system, invented by the Republican party in New York for the purpose of subjugating the people of the city and of retaining the political control of the State. The city of New York is a great community, having immense interests of its own to defend and protect; and having the natural right to defend and protect those interests by the means which its own people may consider best adapted to that end. It is, in fact, governed, even as to its most peculiarly domestic and local affairs, by a body of men, a large majority of whom do not reside within its limits; but who meet at Albany and thence assume to direct the concerns of a city in which their only interest is that of a faction striving to perpetuate its ascendancy in the State. Of course the local rights and interests of a community thus governed will always be sacrificed to the presumed interests of the governing party. New Orleans holds, with reference to Louisiana, the same position that the State of New York holds with reference to the State of New York, with the aggravation that the State government is in the hands of an insignificant faction of plunderers and adventurers who represent neither the people of the city nor the people of the State. And this faction now purposes to usurp the right of the people of New Orleans to govern themselves and to guard and defend their lives and their property.

THE UNITED IRISHMEN.—This in the name of a paper recently started at Buffalo, New York, in the interests of Fenianism. The first number which we have before us is a handsome eight page sheet, whose typographical appearance and general "make up" are highly creditable to the office whence it was issued. It contains considerable editorial matter, all breathing hope to Irishmen for Ireland, a great deal of interesting correspondence, amongst which is a Dublin letter, all kinds of news from the "Old Country," and a great many well chosen selections. It bids fair to be a first class weekly, and as such we recommend it to all our citizens, but more particularly to those of Irish birth or of Irish extraction. To them it will prove invaluable.

Mr. Wells, the commissioner of internal revenue, thinks that, under an honest system of collection, and without increase of taxes, the revenue collections ought to be \$350,000,000 per annum. Mr. Washburn puts the figure at \$450,000,000, and supposes that there will be no financial trouble if Congress will practice reasonable economy. But who is to prevent Radical office-holders from stealing, and who is to make a Radical Congress economical? Plunder is the prime object of Radical policy and the first principle of Radical politics. Without a chance to plunder, Radical office-holders and Radical congressmen would be as badly off as a burglar in an empty bank, and as resentful as a Mexican bandit when he meets a moneyless traveler.

E. LeFranc, Esq., editor and proprietor of La Renaissance Louisianaise, has favored the Crescent with Nos. 2 and 3 of Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary.

The reports of elections in Spain do not refer to elections for the Constituent Assembly, or Cortes, but to the municipal elections which have recently taken place in the large cities and towns. The elections for the Cortes are fixed for some time during the present month. In the meantime there have been formidable republican demonstrations in Seville, and Jerez de la Frontera, as well as in Cadiz and Malaga. As usual, the cities are liberal and democratic, whilst the country people still remain more or less under the dominion of the sacerdotal class. This difference of thought and of character may render a pacific solution of the Spanish problem impossible.

Gen. Grant wants the present Congress to settle the financial question, in order to relieve his administration from the embarrassment; but Congress doesn't seem disposed to accommodate him. A senatorial caucus has failed to act on the point, and it is now thought that no conclusion will be reached this winter.

The many friends, in this community, of Alfred Kearny, chairman of the lower board of the City Council, will be gratified to learn of his recovery from a serious illness which has confined him to his residence for a period of two weeks past. It is probable that in a few days he will be enabled to resume his business and official duties.

The Republican congratulates the public that Louisiana six per cent. levee bonds have advanced in New York to sixty-six and a half. Very gratifying, doubtless; but who gets the benefit of the advance? If these bonds are worth sixty-six and a half now, why were they sold for fifty-two a month ago? Perhaps a little explanation of this point would be more agreeable to the public than the bare statement that the bonds were sold at forty-two cents below their value. We believe that \$1,300,000 of bonds were sold—the difference between the price received and the price now is about \$182,000. What a brilliant financial operation!

A correspondent of the New York World requests that paper to call on the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens to state on oath whether or not there were found, among his assets, \$100,000 in Pacific Railroad bonds not mentioned in his will. The inquiry does not involve or intend any reflection on the executors, but implies some relations between the Pacific Railroad ring and the great Radical leader, not very creditable to the latter.

That old and well known journalist, J. P. McMillen, has taken charge of the editorial department of the Jefferson Journal. Mr. McMillen has been for many years associated with the press of Louisiana, principally in the parish of Jefferson, where he is well known and deservedly popular. He will be found a great accession to the editorial columns of the Journal.

MARRIED: On Tuesday, December 31st, 1868, at St. Charles Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Wilmer, J. A. H. LAFOURTE to FLORIDA WELLS, youngest daughter of the late David Wells, Esq., and young lady, now residing at No. 121 St. Louis, Mo., and New York, papers please copy.

DEED: Tuesday, January 12, 1869, at 11 1/2 o'clock a. m., a certified copy of a deed in law, FEA-ZEK & C. BEALIE, 300 Fall of Bellefontaine, near Oberkirch, Kingdom of Baden, aged 50 years, 2 months and 23 days. The grantor has taken place THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock from her late residence, No. 14 Johnson street, Second District, to his friends and relatives, as also those of Messrs. H. F. Sturcken, Conrad Hartsock and Philip Weisman, are invited to attend.

On the part of the children, Charles, Frank and William Oberle; C. Harbeck and wife, G. Weisman and wife; H. F. Sturcken and wife.

Blankets, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BALMORALS, AND ALL OTHER WOOLEN GOODS.

J. A. BRASELAIN & CO., 236 and 258 Magazine street, corner St. Andrew.

Headquarters, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, (States of Louisiana and Arkansas)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 11, 1869. At a meeting of the Officers of the United States Army, serving in the city of New Orleans, held at Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, of which Major General R. C. BUCHANAN, U. S. Army, was President, the following Resolutions were adopted, having been presented by a Committee consisting of Major General A. W. BURNETT, Major General Daniel McCLELLAN and Colonel B. B. KEEFER, viz:

- WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, and from our late respected and beloved Commander, Major General LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, U. S. Army, deceased, that while we bow in submission to the divine will of Him, who rules all things for the best, we give expression to our emotions on this event, which we cannot but deplore and mourn.
- 1. In the death of General ROUSSEAU we recognize the loss to the country of an Officer whose services in his career in the hour of peril had rendered his name illustrious, and who for his high qualities and noble appearance, was for him a grand and noble example.
- 2. The Army has lost a distinguished Officer whose conduct on many fields, and in peace, has reflected honor and credit upon the profession of arms—a brave and gallant spirit, magnanimous in victory, unspared in defeat.
- 3. We cordially we lament the loss of a sincere friend, whose genial qualities of heart, cultivation of mind and social graces, rendered him an ornament to society, and endeared him to all the strongest ties.
- 4. To the bereaved and grief-stricken family of our departed Commander we tender, with our warmest sympathies, the most sincere sympathy. The knightly gentleman, highly minded soldier and true friend, was also the loving and devoted husband and father.
- Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that copies be sent to the National Intelligencer, Washington Chronicle, Army and Navy Journal, and to the Press of this city, for publication.

(Signed) R. C. BUCHANAN, Major General, U. S. Army. THOS. H. NEILL, Major General, U. S. Army.

Honor Where Honor is Due. And it certainly does Dr. J. WINTHALL, late of Germany, and now residing at 215 Canal street, in this city, who, in a comparatively short time, has cured me of a severe Rheumatism and Stuttering, hence removed the cause of all my past misfortunes, and am now enabled to pursue my usual life. Many thanks to him who so fully discharges his duty, prompted by gratitude, I cannot fail to express publicly. H. MARTIN, Cabinet Maker, 59 Rampart street.

New Goods. The finest YARN KEPPERS in the world, direct from the celebrated factories of M. J. Toland & Co. of Lyons, France, in England; Applique, Yarn & Co. of Berlin and Howard in London; and Yarn & Co. of London, Paris, etc., and in Europe, are arriving daily at J. A. BRASELAIN & CO'S, Importers and Manufacturers of the Jewelry, Diamonds and Watches, Clocks, Brasses and Toys.

To the People THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 5, 1868. When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Walle's Schiedam 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 penalty attached to all new and soft preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts at piracy 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 so 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 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 medicinal 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 diffusive, stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and included 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 fine facsimile 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 Walle's Schiedam 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 deleterious 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 capacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam 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 corks copied, and worse than all, dishonest retailers, after clipping 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 Schiedam 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 flavored 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 Schiedam 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 Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, and that 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 it preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He, therefore, feels it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeits 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 spirit article of Holland. Its medicinal properties, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians. DAVID L. MOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam 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 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 Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin. Very respectfully yours, CHAR. A. SEELY, Chemist.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam 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 adulteration; but it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatic. Respectfully, FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—The want of pure Wines and Liqueurs for medicinal purposes has long been felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated and deleterious liquors, and other evil consequences of the brain and nerves, so rare in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of spirits used. We have tested the several bottles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, which 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 supply some of the respects the apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents or sole of your Brandy and Wine, where the profession can obtain in the same way when used for medicinal purposes. We remain your obedient servants, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery, St. Vincent's Medical College, New York. J. M. O'CONNOR, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief of the State Hospital, etc., No. 14 East Eleventh street.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 75 Broadway. H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 79 Broadway. JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., No. 120 Ninth street. NELSON STEELE, M. D., No. 57 Eleventh street. JOHN O'BRIEN, M. D., No. 230 Fourth street. R. I. RAPA, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc., No. 21 Ninth 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.

Saint Charles AUCTION EXCHANGE.

AUCTIONEERS' CARD. For the greater convenience of the Public, and in view of the best interests of all parties, Auctioneers, Brokers, and those who sell Real Estate, Stocks, and other property usually sold at the Exchange, the undersigned A. J. WALTON, Esq., has made arrangements with Mr. O. E. Hall, Esq., of the St. Charles Hotel, for the use of the basement story of that hotel, for the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, and other property, which will hereafter make their sales of Real Estate, Stocks, etc. The Rooms, which is now being fitted up in a convenient and attractive manner, will hereafter be known as the ST. CHARLES AUCTION EXCHANGE. A. J. WALTON, Esq., Auctioneer. O. E. HALL, Esq., Broker. CHARLES F. FINGER, Esq., Broker. S. GUINAULT, Esq., Broker. W. I. HODGSON, Esq., Broker. E. F. MEUNIER, Esq., Broker. F. J. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Broker. MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO., Brokers. CHAS. T. NASSON, Esq., Broker. DUCHESNEAU & BURGER, Brokers. J. DEJAN, Jr., Broker. ALFRED BOLLER, Esq., Broker.

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Blackmar's Music Store, NO. 164..... CANAL STREET..... NO. 164 New Orleans. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH. DEPOSIT FOR THE: Wm. Knabe & Co's Pianos; Groverton, Fuller & Co's Pianos; Fyfe, Knabe & Co's Pianos; BOARD PIANOS; and all the latest and most improved Organs; and Sole Agency for the United States for the Musical Publications of the "Correspondence Music Co.," L. Hays, Holland, Plaines for Tenor, Piano Tuning, etc. See list.

Dr. Jules Homberger, Oculist, 160 Canal Street, New Orleans. Office hours from 11 to 2 o'clock. The treatment of all eye diseases, and the use of the most improved instruments, are practiced under his supervision. For Cataract, 42 for Cross-eye, 55 for Lachrymal Fistula, 15 for Strabismus, 41 for Blepharitis of the Lid, 25, etc. It will be a pleasure to Dr. Homberger to treat those who apply for treatment to patients who have been under his care.

Southern Manufacturer. Having just removed to my NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 120 CANAL STREET, near Dryades, I beg leave to inform my old friends and acquaintances that I am now not only enabled to furnish, as usual, Gents', Ladies' and Misses' HATS and BONNETS, manufactured by the best workmen, but have also on hand, at all times, the Latest and most Fashionable Styles, and the most improved material at reasonable rates. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. JOHN NORWOOD.

H. P. Buckley, WATCHMAKER, 5 Camp Street. See us in the WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE; also GUNS and PISTOLS. Manufactures and repairs every description of work in his line.

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