The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1867.

Mr. C. A. Pilsbury has our thanks for late Canadian and Nova Scotian journals.

THE OPERA—LA FAVORITE.—Verdi's beautiful opera, *La Traviata*, was brought out at the Opera House Saturday night in a most unexceptionable manner. The troupe now with us is unquestionably very far ahead of any that has been in our city for some years, and we believe that our best musical critics—and we have some in our city very hard to please—have rendered an enthusiastic verdict in its favor. The *prima donna*, Mlle Elise Tomasi, has a sweet, flexible voice, yet possessing great power. In the *Traviata* there are passages requiring great compass and skill, but Mlle Tomasi did full justice to them and fairly carried the house by storm. She is also a splendid actress, and the earnestness with which she enters into the character that she personates produces the happiest effect. One feels that she is doing her best all the time and the audience is attracted to all her efforts by a feeling of sympathy that is positively charming. You cannot help entering into the spirit of the drama that is being enacted before you, though the music may be the thing solely desired. The rendering of Mlle Tomasi's voice at once challenges admiration. We have not yet had an opportunity of noticing the other artistes as we desire, but shall have a fine chance for doing so to-night when *La Favorita* will be produced with the full strength of the company. During the season some very choice, and very difficult operas will be given, among which we may mention, "Elisir d'Amore," "Ione," "La Favorita," "Norma," etc. Considering the high character for musical criticism and taste a Mexican audience has borne, it may not be amiss to state that this troupe was enthusiastically received in the City of Mexico, and had a splendid and successful engagement there.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western, the renowned *tragedienne*, will appear this evening, her first appearance in New Orleans this season, in her dual personation of *Lady Isabella* and *Madame Vine*. She will be assisted by the talented young actor Mr. Thos. Hamilton, for the first time here, in what proposes to be the original and only genuine play of "East Lynne, or the Elopement." Our readers need not be reminded of the merits of this great actress, and we expect to see crowded houses during her engagement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Burnett, Runnells and several boys, said to be exceedingly talented in their profession, will make their first appearance this evening in a series of beautiful classic groupings and *poses et tableaux vivants* of surpassing grace and elegance. Mr. Runnells introduces his entertainments in connection with the superb variety performances usual at the Academy, thus rendering the combination for the evening's programme one that promises the greatest variety and interest possible. One is sure to be delighted at the Academy every evening.

MISS LIPMAN'S CIRCUS.—Last Saturday we visited the tent of Mr. Lipman, pitched on St Charles street, near Julia, and were highly pleased with his circus and exhibition of trained animals, to see which the tent was crowded with hundreds of delighted visitors, especially the little ones. The music was good, the animals finely trained and comical in their display, the troupe of equestrians and other performers, including some handsome lady riders, superb, and one of the three clowns rather more original than usual in his capital tricks and jests. The vaultings and double somersets in mid air by Morgan and Rochelor could only be equaled by Ritzebardt at the Academy, while the exercises generally were quite varied and interesting.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Mrs. John Battersby, the comely Maine giantess of 702 pounds weight; Prof. Greiner, the champion glass blower, and Miss Louise, the fearless lion tamer, are among the numerous attractions at this place. Exhibitions at all seasonable hours. The wonderful Louise, by the way, will remain but a day or two longer previous to leaving on a travelling tour with her own troupe of equines. The opportunity of seeing them should not be lost.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—There will be several pieces in German at this beautiful theatre this evening, including "Marriage by the Lantern," an operette in one act by Offenbach. Miss Julia Reichel, and her will play a grand military march.

THE OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—We notice that the performances at the Olympic, under the management of Messrs. Hart & Beamer, continue to draw crowded houses every night—Sundays only, when the doors are not opened, being excepted, of course. Some of the artists are talented in their line, and it is the intention of the proprietors to be second to none in their efforts to gratify their friends and patrons who, to judge by the attendance, are legion, and evidently appreciate their efforts very heartily.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The thrilling play "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy," which has been finely cast, with appropriate scenic effects, and is a remarkable play in its line, is to be reproduced at the Varieties this evening.

LATE FROM HAVANA.—Thanks to the officers of the steamship Merrimack, Capt. Van Sice, from New York via Havana, for files of Havana papers up to the 5th, inclusive.

The Havana Lottery was drawn on the 4th inst. The principal prizes were as follows:

No. 6,333	$100,000
No. 25,830	50,000
No. 4,611	25,000
No. 24,467	10,000
No. 27,139	5,000
No. 30,874	5,000

There had been no arrivals from Mexico.

The steamship Merrimack, Capt. Van Sice, from New York 29th ult., via Havana 5th inst., with mails and passengers, to William Cressey, arrived at her wharf yesterday evening. The Merrimack arrived at the Southwest Pass on Monday night, 7th inst., but in consequence of the bar being blocked up, did not succeed in crossing until Saturday, 12th inst. She brings the following passengers:

Mrs. E. Carter, Miss Carter and child, Mrs. F. Vicknair, Miss McSherry, H. A. Belcher, F. Becker, W. D. Hill, J. C. Bennett, Lewis Elton and wife, Dudley and wife, J. C. Bennett and wife, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Lockwood and wife, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Cohen, J. Stanton, and twenty in the steerage.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.—The trial of the train-robbers on the Louisville road commenced on the 9th of Gallatin. They will first be tried on a charge of murdering one of their own band four days subsequent to the robbery. Failing in conviction for murder, all will be tried for the train robbery.

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, a colored female lecturer and writer, delivered an address here last night to a large crowd of people. After very earnestly urging the necessity of honesty, temperance, purity and thrift among the freedmen, the troubled of reconstruction, and, somewhat savagely handled Andy, his policy and supporters.

No report yet from the troops sent to Bourbon county to arrest the murderers from Southern Kentucky.—*Special Despatch to the Missouri Democrat, Jan. 9.*

AYOSHA JONES BROOKS.—This gifted lady, who, under her maiden name—Ayosha Jones—is remembered by many as one of the most accomplished and really talented actresses that ever appeared before the public, is now in Philadelphia, where she is the most popular entertainer with distinguished persons, and meetings everywhere with distinguished success. We have been permitted to read a recent letter from her, by Lt. Kittenberg, Scoleuse, to a friend in this city. While heartily reciprocating her duty, and cherishing the foundation of a home for which, if it should be opened, will be second to none of her contemporaries, she is still yearning in deep grief for the sad fate of her husband, the distinguished actor, G. V. Brooks, who, it will be remembered, was lost at sea a year ago or more.

As evidences of the true dramatic genius of Ayosha Jones Brooks, we may state the fact, that in the despite of this domestic affliction, she is successfully cultivating the further acquirements of her art, and adapting epidemic features of her life, and is undoubtedly, in Philadelphia, the most popular lecturer on Southern "The Children."

The admirers of genuine histrionic talent will be pleased to learn that she accomplishes returning to this country in the coming summer. We but speak the wishes of her many friends in this city, in expressing the hope that by the time she arrives, the Crescent City will have a successful engagement at the head of all lecturers, and that she will be met by them on the piers as a greeting Mrs. Brooks.—*Richmond Union.*

ARCHDUKE OF MAXIMILIAN.—*La Presse* gives an anecdote which conveys a pleasant impression on the character of Maximilian. As others were talking, it happened that among the movements desired of Lerdi, and having just very much the same message to impart to the head of the Mexican republic, he was taken aside by the Archduke Maximilian himself, who gave him the following hasty instructions: "Tell the young man to the town of the north, and chief with which public affairs are to be settled. The service having been faithfully performed, his officer gave the child money. The boy refused, remarking that military men never take money. "Ah!" I said the prince to Lerdi, "you are very brave, then!" "I consider my brother, is in the army, and he never has any." My mother told her last month of even this very day to send him some money." The young man, touched by the story, returned to the coinage, and learning his parents were in distress, took measures to protect her son. The officer was the Archduke Maximilian.

There is a thirteen hundred acre steamboat farm in Michigan.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Test Oath Decision to be Delivered To-day.

Family Fight in Tennessee.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 13.—The opinion of the Supreme Court is to be delivered to-morrow. It is based on the question presented in the case on *ex parte* of Marr, of Louisiana, and Garland, of Arkansas, who, having participated with the South in the late war, and who ask to be readmitted to practice at the bar of that tribunal, and involving more particularly the constitutionality of the law extending to attorneys in the United States Courts the provisions of the act of July, 1862, which requires a test oath of the civil, military and naval officers, with penalties for perjury.

New York, Jan. 13.—Arrived steamer Herman Livingston from Savannah..

Louisville, Jan 13.—The *Journal*, of to-morrow morning, will contain substantially the following: Two families residing in Carter county, East Tennessee, named Roberts and Johnstone, have been waging a bloody war between each other for the past twenty years. During this time fourteen men belonging to these two families have lost their lives, and on the evening of the 5th inst. the "vendetta" came to a bloody end in the streets of Elizabethtown, by the two sole surviving males of the Roberts and John-stones engaging in a personal altercation, which resulted fatally to both.

This domestic war originated about a dozen fence rails.

Cincinnati, Jan. 13.—At Cincinnati and Pittsburg the river was stationary, with 5 feet scant in the Canal. The rain Saturday night and Sunday morning raised the ice and steamboat men did not consider it safe to venture out. Probably the Board of Underwriters will remove their prohibition to-morrow against steamers sailing. Large amounts of freight have accumulated at every point between here and Cairo. Mercury 35. Barometer 29.36—rising.

Baltimore, Jan. 13.—A great many members of the Legislature are here to-day, and much interest is displayed about the United States Senatorship. It will be a close match in the Senate. One member is said to have the casting vote, but the chances are all in favor of Gov. Swann.

Nashville, Jan. 13.—The Radical State Convention meets on the 23d of February to nominate candidates for Governor. A number of counties in East Tennessee recommend the re-nomination of Brownlow. Chancellor Campbell decided to-day that the law providing for the Metropolitan Police for Nashville was unconstitutional and decided a perpetual injunction against the Police Commissioners. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court which is now in session.

BY THE CABLE.
(To the Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 13.—The *Globe* has an editorial in which it says: "The Fenian question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate attention of the European powers. It is the opinion of the *Globe* that a general conference of the leading powers will be proposed on the subject. Advices from the East report that an insurrection is on the point of breaking out in Bosnia.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The *North German Gazette* denies that Bismarck has issued any diplomatic circular as was reported.

Pesth, Jan. 13.—A motion has been introduced into the Hungarian diet declaring that the reorganization of the army is void and all who order its execution shall be punished for treason.

Bombay, Jan. 13.—The French bark Orizona, Capt. Bertraud, which sailed from New Orleans on November 15th, for this port, went ashore in the Gironde, and became a total wreck.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.—The steamer Helvetia, which left New York on Dec. 29, has arrived off the Lizard and proceeded to Frankfort.

London, Jan. 13, evening.—A report from Madrid states that Garibaldi has gone to the Island of Caudia.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from the East report that a ministerial crisis has taken place in Constantinople, and also that the Porte has received his exequatur from Athens. It is also reported that a large number of reinforcements for the Greek insurgents, have been landed in Candia from the Greek ships, and that the Cretans are receiving supplies of arms and ammunition.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 13.—The Czar and members of the Imperial Court were present at a meeting of the Council of the Empire in June of that year. It was 3,235,000 [illegible] a deficit, in the annual budget, to be met to the world by the efforts of the [illegible] their condition. How shall we account for these missing people? If an hundred thousand from those states, not taking lives in "fighting for the Union," there is still a deficiency of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand whose bodies are not receiving the grave to satisfy the Moloch of Abolitionism.

Yes this is scarcely a tithe of the actual state of the case. In the decade between the years 1850 and 1860, the ratio of increase in each of the eleven States above named, was, according to the law of [illegible] something more than fifty-two per cent. At the same ratio for the years of the natural increase of that class of our population in the States named, would have been 1866, 1,375,000, instead of 3,067,000—showing, in all statistical rules, a deficit of 1,692,000, in the legal census of the eleven States. What could be more startling—what more astounding—what more convincing to the unprejudiced than the statistics of the case?

Instead of an angel of mercy, the hysterical female of the black page have come to him in the shape of the demon, with every [illegible] cable in the South with the shadow of mourning, and substituted desolation and distress for plenty and comfort.

WADE CONFRONTING HIS EDITOR.—We see by an article in the Memphis *Bulletin*, that Senator Wade recently said to a Judge of one State at Oxford, that he had wholly misconceived the spirit and purposes of the South. He (Wade) had supposed, as apparently dazed, irresistible hostility to Northern people, and by this supposition of Southern sentiment he came in the Senate to the conclusion that the only way to deal with the South was to [illegible] turning to Humboldt and reporting certain repairs upon the telegraph wires, which he had been sent out to inspect, and when the Conductor was passing down the train after leaving Jackson he got the train under way. Howard, among other passengers, was approached and asked for his ticket or pass.

To this request he replied in an impudent manner that he had neither ticket or pass, but was in the employ of the Telegraph Company, and would ride on any d—d train that ever ran, or language about to this effect. Recognizing him as connected with the Telegraph Company, Mr. Osgood allowed him to pass, and for a time he had received from him a second and more provoking insult, did he threaten to put him from the train unless he paid his fare. At the next station, such were the indignities persistently offered by Howard, Mr. Osgood found it necessary to put this forest into execution, and accordingly did so. It would seem that after this, young Howard improved the facilities afforded by a passing train, and managed to reach Humboldt before the arrival of the train upon which he was refused passage, whereupon he at once proceeded to the telegraph office and related in his own version the difficulty between himself and the conductor.

Among those to whom he communicated the affair, were Emmet Howard, his brother, an operator in the office, and a party named Burk, all of whom, after hearing his story, advised him to maintain what Mr. Osgood might say, should arrive, and prosecuting him their assistance and protection in doing so. Shortly after this, the train on which Mr. Osgood was conductor, arrived, and the appearance of this gentleman upon the platform at the depot was the signal for the carrying of their plans into effect. As Mr. *O.* had reached a point in walking up the platform opposite the baggage car, he was approached by young Howard, in company with his friends, and at once assaulted with a club. Mr. Osgood was about returning the blow, this received, when Emmet Howard and Burk both drew pistols, and planting them at his breast, threatened to fire and kill him if he would resist. Thus situated, Mr. O. was compelled to submit to the blows, the principal object of the by Howard, until finally overcome, he fell upon the platform almost insensible. During the affray Mr. Osgood's baggage master on the train, and the engineer, both came to Mr. Osgood's assistance, but were prevented from interfering by the drawn pistols in the hands of the operator. After young Howard had almost exhausted his strength in lacerating his helpless victim, he retired from the depot with his comrades, leaving Mr. Osgood to die, as Mr. Osgood on the train. The services of another conductor were necessary to run the train to this city, and upon the inquiries received by Mr. O., though he will probably be able to resume his position again at an early day. Neither of the Howards or Burk, it has been related at last account, though it is to be hoped their reprehensible conduct will not longer escape the attention of the authorities. The very least that should be done in the matter by the Telegraph Company would be immediate dismissal from the positions they occupy, and which heretofore they can only disgrace. Mr. Osgood is spoken of by all who know him in the highest terms, and as being of a kind and peaceable disposition, a fact that renders the conduct of young Howard only the more inexcusable.—*Memphis Commercial, 11th.*

The piquant "Mack," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is not a Conservative, nor the correspondent of a Conservative paper, in speaking of the Milligan decision, has the candor to say:

If there is one thing of which the people of this country are more heartily sick than of war itself, it is the very thing which the Supreme Court has decided illegal, and unconstitutional. Long after the carnage shall have been forgotten, recollection of these infamous tribunals of injustice and oppression will live in the memory of the American people, and the only consolation will be that they were so quietly submitted to, and elicited no more marked denunciation of the supposed libel than the condemnation of a political speech or the dissent of a newspaper editorial. Provost Marshals, Adjutant Generals and Judge Advocates sprang from the ill-regarded country and dwellers of the country, full armed in the panoply of war, like Pallas from the brain of Jove—and the sound of war was not more startling than the effect to drive the sages of justice, too. If Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman or any other officer conceived a prejudice against any body, all he had to do was to turn him over to a set of brass-buttoned tumbler-washers or spavindled counter-jumpers, and if they scowled upon him, they who no one of anybody else trying it—that's all.

Appeals from San Francisco says: Arrangements have been made and funds for money put up, for a prize fight, within thirty days, between Dooney Harris, of New York, and Tom Chandler, of that city, for $5000.

Western capitalists are urging that the Mississippi should be the great highway for Western produce to Europe. They claim they can send it down the river much cheaper than by way of New York.

John Van Horn, a prominent citizen of Chicago, shot his wife through the head on Sunday, because she interfered to prevent his whipping their children. He then attempted to blow his own brains out, but was prevented. Both parties are still alive, and the man has been held in $5000 bail.

Southern Touring Opening Northern Men's Eyes.

(Editorial Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.)

Washington, Jan. 6.—The New Orleans Investigation Committee and the late excursion party to the South are outspoken in the expression of their gratification at the way they were received by the rebels. Mr. Foster, President of the Senate, observed in conversation to-day that he was surprised and rejoiced at all he saw and heard; that he had modified many of his original impressions; that he believed intercourse, and not legislation, the best road to reconstruction, and looked to see the sentiment of the next few months more just and temperate than it has been. This, coming from the man who would succeed Andrew Johnson if he should die, is, I think, a favorable omen. The wife of an equally distinguished Radical, who met General Forrest, said of him, "he is my beau ideal of a good man and a good soldier, and I don't believe a word of those horrid stories they tell about Fort Pillow." A Radical member from the West—a Union General during the war—said to me this morning, "It is a pity that the whole North could not have seen what we saw in the South. It would greatly tend the harmony and opinion of the Northern people. I wish party ends and interests permitted us to tell the truth in all its parts and fullness."

Such is the mode of conversation adopted in society. You will observe that it is very different from that adopted in Congress. Yet, even private utterances are often premonitions of greater things. H. W.

Congress Deceived as to the Views of Our Community Upon Negro Suffrage.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

As the Senate last winter refused to pass the bill giving negro suffrage in this District, out of deference, apparently, to the repugnance then manifested by the people against it, it is but charitable to suppose that in adopting it now they have acted upon the idea that the feelings of our citizens have undergone some such change as has developed itself in only one of the Democratic presses of the North. Perhaps all politicians too much confine their reading to newspapers of their own partisan stamp. Such intelligent and just-minded men, particularly those in official position, should see the differing views of public opinion and of facts, as expressed by the various journals of the land.

Congressmen, in seeing from time to time in the Radical journals of the North that the *Chronicle* represents the undoubted and natural feeling of the negroes themselves, and perhaps of a majority of persons in official position in the Departments, the permanent population here, both Republicans and Democrats, are unalterably opposed to negro voting or to that form of political equality which in Massachusetts is full leading to social equality. While, as to the question of law, our people would grant equality in respect to their being electors, and, except, perhaps, in some cases that could be named, they oppose an unchanged and unchanging standard of resistance. Why should they not upon the received idea of human nature, as developed even in the North? If, in Pennsylvania, Republicans as well as Democrats regard the negro with so much aversion as to deny suffrage to one negro to fifty whites, their why should our white people be denounced by the *Chronicle* as "hell fiends," "fiendish traitors with assassins," "returned rebel soldiers," wretches," "worms," and "reptiles," simply because they are opposed to the exercise of such suffrage by negroes, who are about as one to four of whites in the district? Suppose such was the proportion in Northern States generally, would not the sentiment so exhibited in Pennsylvania be ordered men be greatly intensified? Why then should the *Chronicle* vent the vocabulary of harsh and vile epithets against our permanent residents?

It may be assumed that the four or five thousand Republicans who are in Government offices here are in favor of negro suffrage. But we do not believe that many of such who are permanently here with their families, entertain that illegal view of the question. Those who do vote in the States, and profess not to be part and parcel of our community and society, may talk flippantly in favor of what works hurt to others, from which they can escape by retreating to their homes. Such is the case with the editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, who is a citizen and voter Mt. Pennsylvania, where, since, are the family and leading interests. So, also, the editor and proprietor of the *New Era* is a voter in Maryland. The latter, in going with the Radical party for the Constitutional Amendment, with its general negro suffrage requirement and its disfranchisement in the South that never held any form of office, did not more offend the unanimous sentiment of the people than he does by denouncing as Copperheads, "rebel sympathizers and wantonne Republicans, the large body of citizens of Washington who think that the rights of the States which prior to the principle of self-government should assume the entire control of corporation affairs themselves. It is certain that a vast number of our most respectable citizens regard a municipal vote to elect last session, and if circumstances such as the establishment of a police independent of the authority of the Mayor, the suffrage being, as perhaps half a dozen thousand blacks in our midst, then other fact, that the four or five thousand Republicans would not more than nominally exercise the right, as they rarely vote for municipal officers, and the yet more damaging one that our business men are getting indifferent to city elections, then most certainly the views and feelings of the said memorialists are entitled to respectful consideration at least, even if not tenable. Certainly they should be exempt from newspaper abuse.

Emigration, During 1866.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes a statement of the number of aliens who have arrived at New York up to the 11th inst. The total is 225,111, and shows that the nation of population from foreign countries for the past year will vary but little from 220,000. Only during the great Irish exodus, when multitudes fled to the United States to escape the horrors of famine, has the number been surpassed. At the present rate of emigration, the country divided between the Celts and the Teutons; but had there been no German war the latter would have been overwhelmed. The statements by months is as follows:

January	7,[illegible]
February	7,[illegible]
March	8,[illegible]
April	17,[illegible]
May	24,[illegible]
June	34,[illegible]
July	24,[illegible]
August	23,[illegible]
September	21,[illegible]
October	20,[illegible]
November	16,[illegible]
December	11,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Last year's immigration is mostly made up of persons who came to this country to labor, and constituted a solid accession of national wealth. In health these new comers have been good. In pecuniary circumstances comfortable. So far as can be gathered from advices that far received the immigrants of next year will probably reach 300,000.

The westward flow of population from Europe to the United States within the last two decades is shown by the following:

1847	10,667	153
1848	27,382	393
1849	22,924	329
1850	26,720	383
1851	26,262	377
1852	39,772	570
1853	59,482	853
1854	71,369	1,024
1855	36,413	522
1856	53,124	762
1857	59,076	847
1858	22,455	322
1859	23,378	335
1860	24,270	348
1861	8,244	118
1862	17,817	255
1863	29,631	425
1864	72,493	1,039
1865	74,282	1,065
1866	225,111	3,227

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A New Business—Helping Ladies to Husbands by Telegraph.

Three men, Fred. and William Edwards, and Griffith were arraigned in the Chicago Police Court on Saturday morning last, on the following singular statements and explanations were made:

Drunk and disorderly, your Honor. They were also charged with being vagrants. The officer swore that he had known them by sight for over a year, and that they had no visible means of support. They were always well dressed, however.

Fred. Edwards spoke: "These two gentlemen and myself are the firm of Edwards & Griffin. I regret that I cannot tell our business. We will be sent to the Bridewell if I don't. Very well, sir, your curiosity shall be gratified. We are proposers. By that I mean we propose to young ladies and help to get them married. We are match-makers.

When we see a young lady who is not, and wants to be, engaged, one of us says to her: 'We will get you married for you.' Neither of the Howards or Burk has been at all related at last account, though it is to be hoped their reprehensible conduct will not longer escape the attention of the authorities. The very least that should be done in the matter by the Telegraph Company would be immediate dismissal from the positions they occupy, and which heretofore they can only disgrace. Mr. Osgood is spoken of by all who know him in the highest terms, and as being of a kind and peaceable disposition, a fact that renders the conduct of young Howard only the more inexcusable.—*Memphis Commercial, 11th.*

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A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE!—Dr. Magrath, is the founder of a new Medical System. The combinations, in one vast Universal Remedy called the Magnetic Balm of Gilead, are the result of years of study and experiment, and are supplied with from one to twenty-five extraordinary Healing Properties, the most universal and wonderful of which is Magnetism. The Magnetic Balm of Gilead is the most extraordinary Healing Agent in the known world. Extraordinary cures by Magnetic Balm of Gilead have been performed in every part of the globe to the most wonderful and astonishing results. The Magnetic Balm of Gilead is the most powerful remedy ever discovered. Its operations are magical