The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1848. VOLUME I.....NUMBER 223.

DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
By HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.
A. H. HAYES...J. E. M'CLURE...J. C. LARUE...J. O. PIERSON.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—There fell under our observation yesterday, says the Kingston (Ulster Co.) Journal, the most singular case of disease we ever witnessed. The subject is a man named Snyder, aged 35 years, residing in the town of Warwarsing, in this county. Four months ago he had an attack of sickness, but recovered and was to all appearance entirely healthy. About a fortnight after his recovery he was seized with drowsiness, and for some time after, slept nearly two-thirds of the day. This disease continued to increase, until he would sleep two or three days without waking. When we saw him yesterday, he was continuing an uninterrupted sleep of five days. His pulse is regular, though not very full; his respiration is easy and natural, and his skin moist and cool. If food or drink be placed in his mouth, he swallows it; and he walks, when led by the hand and slightly supported. On Thursday last he awoke from a sleep of two days, spoke a few words, struck a lady who was in the room violently with a chair, and almost immediately afterwards sunk into his present slumber.

A GALLANT SAILOR.—Mr. James Noyes, first officer of the Washington, who left that vessel for arrival of the schr. Justice, as mentioned on the arrival of the steamer, brought the disabled vessel into Newport on the 8th. When Mr. Noyes quitted the Washington for the Justice, the sea was running so high that to attempt boarding her would be instant destruction to all on board the small boat. A line was thrown from the schooner, one end of which Mr. N. attached to his body, when he was drawn through the sea and reached the deck of the schooner in safety. He found the captain below, sick, many of the hands unfit for duty, five feet of water in the hold, and the vessel a perfect wreck. With these disadvantages, and the sufferings which he knew must follow, if not death, he undertook with alacrity and spirit the hazardous experiment; the result of which, while it reflects the highest honor upon the conduct of the noble sailor, gives life to four or five human beings, who otherwise would have found a watery grave.

CHURCH DIFFICULTY.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "A civil case, of quite an exciting nature, was commenced before Esq. Mark P. Taylor, on Tuesday last, in which the Rt. Rev. John Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, is the plaintiff, and Father Huber, the defendant. The suit is one of forcible detainer, the Bishop setting forth that Father Huber occupies the premises of the German Catholic Church, (a building thereunto attached) contrary to his (the Bishop's) will and desire. Father Huber has been in charge of the German church, and combats the Bishop's demand of removal, upon the ground that he holds his power and place directly from Rome, and has yet received no papal notification of removal; while, on the other hand, the Bishop sets forth that he has, by deed, and legal, and ecclesiastical power, control over all premises pertaining to the Catholic Church in this, his Bishopric. In consequence of an informality in one of the documents, a non-suit return was made. The matter will undergo another examination in a few days. At present the matter rests as heretofore."

THE ABORIGINES.—While conversing with a gentleman connected with the office of Indian Affairs yesterday, says the National Intelligencer, we picked up the following items of information which will be new to our readers. The number of Indian tribes whose existence and claims are recognized by the General Government is *sixty-five*, and this is exclusive of the tribes residing in the newly acquired territories of California, Oregon and New Mexico. Of the many groups in which these tribes have been divided, the four most extensive ones, lying east of the Rocky Mountains, are known by the names of *Algonquin, Dacotah, Appalachian, and Shoshonees (Shawnees.)*

THE LILY AND THE ROSE.—Tell me, ye charming daughters of the rough, black earth, who gave you your beautiful shapes, for in truth by delicate fingers were ye moulded! What tiny spirits have ascended out of your cups, and what delights did you feel as goddesses rocked themselves upon your leaves? Tell me, peaceful flowers, how did you dispose yourselves in your joyful occupation, and beckon to each other when you wove your fine web, when you decorated and embroidered it in such a manifold manner!

But ye are silent, graceful children, and enjoy your existence. Well! let the instinctive fable tell what your mouths keep concealed from me.

The earth once existed as a bare rock. Look! a cheerful band of nymphs convey the virgin soil upon it, and kind genii are ready to cover it with flowers. They dispose themselves in their occupation in various ways; modest Humility has already commenced beneath the snow, and amid the cold short grass, and woven the retiring violet; Hope follows after her, and fills with cooling moisture the small cups of the refreshing hyacinth. Now, as these have so well succeeded, comes a proud, glittering company of beauties of divers colors. The tulip elevates the head, and the narcissus looks around with languishing eyes.

Many other goddesses and nymphs busy themselves in different ways, and ornament the earth, rejoicing over its beautiful form. And look! as a great portion of her works had ceased to bloom to their own and her pleasure, Venus also addresses the Graces, "Why do ye dally, charming sisters? Up! and weave from your charms, also, a mortal, visible flower!" They descend to the earth, and Aglaia, the grace of innocence, forms the lily; Thalia and Euphrosyne weave with sisterly hands, the flower of joy and love, the virgin Rose.

Many flowers of the field and garden envied each other. The lily and rose envied none, but were themselves envied by all. They bloom as sisters together on one of the fields of Hora, and mutually adorn each other, for the sisterly graces have woven them inseparable.

Thus do the lilies and roses bloom upon your cheeks, oh maidens! May their attendants, innocence, joy and love, united and inseparable, dwell upon them also!—*Herder.*

☞ When does a man eat the most indigestible supper? When he bolts the street door before going to bed.

The latest and most delicate name for a lady's bustle is, "The *dernier resort* of beauty."

☞ John Gough, the father of John B., has arrived in this country. He first learned that his son was in America, from being asked by a traveling agent to purchase his history.—*Exchange paper.*

His son must have been still more surprised to learn that his father was in America, for he used to tell, as one of his most pathetic tales, how he followed his father to his grave in a sort of Potter's Field. Does not John B. owe it to a curious and generous public to explain to them how his father came by his resurrection?—*Chronotype.*

CONSOLATIONS IN AFFLICTION.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF "LAVATER."

Germany has ever been proud of her poets, and justly so; and the author of the original of this piece maintained a prominent position in the galaxy of her poetic stars. The name of Lavater in Germany is crowned with the same meed of praise as Pope's in England, Rousseau's in France, and Dante's in Italy.

Though bitter tears and frightful woes,
My life for years assail;
Though friends desert, time yield me foes,
'Neath fate I'll never quail.
A day shall speed, a holy day,
With peace my soul to calm,
To Heaven's portal point the way,
Diffuse the sacred balm.

Delight to sorrow soon succeeds,
In this all priceless hour;
No more the heart in torment bleeds,
Afflictions lose their power.
How sweetly shines this clinging hope,
Of consolation's aid!
When virtues with temptations cope,
The latter fly dismayed.

Why then despond, thou weeping man:
Hath Heav'n no charms for thee?
Hope on, hope on; life's shortest span,
From trouble ne'er was free.
Bright joys await thee, should'st thou bear
In peace all evils here.
Wan misery afflict not THERE,
Nor ills, nor pains appear.

[Correspondence of the Boston Chronotype.]

Democratic Movements in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, 1848.—The whole city is excited with the revolution in Vienna, the news of which arrived here yesterday. It is hardly possible that the example of the people of Vienna should not be followed here. If the king and his ministers dare to attempt the slightest encroachment on the liberties of the people, a revolution will break out on the instant, and in a day the republic will be proclaimed in Prussia. The democratic party is supreme in Berlin, Cologne, Breslau, and most of the large towns, and at the same time the agricultural population which a few months since was obstinately devoted to the monarchy, have very greatly changed. They begin to see that the establishment of political equality and the abolition of all the feudal burdens which have weighed upon them so heavily, must produce a vast improvement in their condition; the democratic associations have done much to enlighten them; they have caught something of the spirit which since March has begun to pervade the country; and now, instead of being blind supporters of the old order, they are becoming the intelligent adherents of the new. This diminishes very considerably the power of the reaction and ensures a firm basis to the republican movement. How soon this movement will enter upon final measures depends upon the reaction. Its leaders wish for no immediate revolution. They desire first to prepare the people for all the freedom of republican institutions, to make them more capable of governing themselves. But still they do not shrink from any emergency that may be forced upon them. They will not yield an inch, for to yield as much as that would be to yield everything. They only wait for the reaction to commence the struggle. They prefer to be left to peaceful discussion of their ideas, and to the employment of moral and intellectual force alone. But if this is too much for the old party to grant, if urged on by despair and folly, the king attempts a *coup d'etat* against them, they will resist manfully, and in the struggle the Prussian monarchy will certainly come to an end.

The chief reliance of the king has been the army; the idea that it could go over to the side of the people he has not entertained for a moment. This reliance is daily becoming more and more a delusion. The officers, chosen from the nobility, and opposed by birth and education to all changes which diminish their privileges, are, with few if any exceptions, zealously devoted to the monarch, and ready to do anything to restore the absolute power which has been taken from him. In their eyes, the people are only the mob to be put down. But the soldiers are of the people themselves, and are easily infected with popular ideas. The regiments stationed in Berlin are full of democrats; at the democratic clubs you see soldiers on every bench, and may often hear soldiers in the tribune. The democrats have managed this part of their propaganda with great skill. They have circulated among the army thousands of copies of a proclamation, calling on the soldiers to fraternize with the people, and promising or hinting at a democratic reorganization of the army, by which the officers shall be made elective. This has had a great effect, and if things continue quiet, the whole armed force will, in two months, be gained over to the popular side.

From these facts it is not unlikely that the court party may make a final effort to put down all the agitation. In fact, for that party, it is a question of life and death, and of this the king and his friends cannot but be aware. If the democrats are allowed to go on, the monarchy is lost; even that shadow of it which now remains cannot long exist against the pressure which they will exercise upon it. Even those who out of the nobility and the open reaction, are in favor of a constitutional king, regard the arrangement as simply temporary and transitional, only the best road to the republic. With this view of the matter the king must be less content than are the thorough republicans, who believe that more would be lost than keeping up the throne, though only for four or five years. Indeed, on the 25th of September, it was not his fault that the question was not brought to a violent issue. Everything was prepared on both sides; seventy thousand troops were at hand, and the people laid in provisions enough for several days, in the supposition that all communication with the country would be cut off during the fight which they expected. Only the firmness and good sense of the minister, Pfuel, saved the monarchy; he resisted the entreaties and commands of the king, and adopted the measure which the democrats insisted on. Had he not have done so, all would have come to a head at once.

The liberty of speech here is unlimited, and the press is as free as in America. In the clubs, the ministry, the king, the nobility, and the republic are discussed as plainly as a Presidential candidate in the caucuses of the opposing parties. The contrast between Berlin and Paris is in this respect as striking as can be imagined; there, in a republic, there is no liberty; here in a monarchy there is no constraint.

The civil war may be considered as fairly begun, by the events of Vienna. The truce between the republicans and the absolutionists there, is finally broken off. The army will be brought against the city to reduce it to subjection. Jellachich, Radetzky, and Windischgratz, will march their hordes against it. The central authority at Frankfort will order the troops of the different States to join them in the war against the republic.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—No class of literature was undergoing a greater change during the middle part of the reign of George III, than the periodical press, which was especially affected by the revolutions in political and moral feelings which characterized the age preceding, as well as that which followed, the bursting out of the French revolution. The newspapers, which had varied but little in appearance from the beginning of the century to the earlier part of George's reign, now appear with new titles, and present themselves in a much enlarged and altered form. From an estimate given in the European Magazine for October, 1794, we learn that, while in 1724 only three daily, six weekly, and ten evening papers three times a week were published in England; in 1792 there were published in London thirteen daily, twenty evening and nine weekly papers, besides seventy country papers, and fourteen in Scotland. Among these we recognize the names of the principal daily papers of the present day. The Morning Chronicle was established in the year 1770, the Morning Post in 1772, and the Morning Herald in 1780; and they were followed by the Times in 1788. They began in accordance with the depraved taste as well as manners of that age, with courting popularity by detailing largely the most indelicate private scandal, and with coarse libels on public as well as private characters—things for which the Post enjoyed a special celebrity. The Chronicle was from the first the organ of the whigs; the Post was at first a violent organ of toryism; it subsequently became revolutionary in its principles, and then returned to its original politics; the Herald also has not been uniform in politics from its commencement. Of seven new magazines which were started from 1760 to 1771—the Town and Country Magazine, the Covent Garden Magazine, the Matrimonial Magazine, the Macaron Magazine, the Sentimental Magazine, the Westminster Magazine and the Oxford Magazine—two at least were obscene publications; and the feeling of the time allowed the titles of the licentious plates which illustrated them, and of the articles they contained, to be advertised monthly in the most respectable newspapers, in words which left no doubt of their character. The others gave insertion to a mass of scandal that ought to have been offensive to public morality. After a few years society seems to have resented the outrage; the newspapers became less libellous, and the offensive magazines disappeared.—*Wright's England under the House of Hanover.*

☞ When young Prince Napoleon, two or three years ago, made a descent upon France, a remarkable omen attended him. An imperial eagle swept from the sky and perched upon his shoulder. How much destiny was in this eagle, may be found in the following translation in the Home Journal, from a Parisian writer: "I was in London," says the narrative, "at the time the Prince was educating the famous eagle that was to aid him in his descent upon Boulogne. It was conducted upon very natural principles. Every morning the Prince, clad in the traditional costume of the Emperor, placed himself in the centre of the large garden attached to the house where he lodged. In the top of the immortal cocked hat was placed a beefsteak. The eagle, kept hungry till this hour, was launched into the air from a remote corner of the grounds, and, after wheeling around once or twice, he punctually descended to the cocked hat, wherein was served his breakfast. But this was not all. It was thought necessary that the multitude should be astonished with seeing the imperial bird whisper to the Prince the counsel he brought down from the Emperor on high. Occasionally, therefore, his breakfast was missing, and as he was found to be a bird with all his dignity, capable of a *pas aller*, a morsel of broiled ham was placed in the Prince's ear, which, not finding the steak, he would lean over and daintily pick from its hiding place."

DISPOSAL OF A WIFE.—The Duke of Lauraguiss, who was one of the most eccentric and profligate noblemen who lived before the French Revolution, in recounting his fortunes, concludes thus: "But now the only treasure that remains to me is this," pointing to a ring on his finger, "a treasure which no earthly power can prevail on me to part with. It enables me to bear up with all my misfortunes—it is my sole consolation; this, sir, is my wife, my beloved wife!"

I thought of the refuge for lunatics, and my countenance probably expressed my feelings.

"No, sir, I am not mad; this ring, or rather part of it, was once a beautiful and amiable woman—she rendered me, during her lifetime, the happiest of mortals; and when her soul winged its flight to the celestial regions, I was determined that so much beauty and loveliness should not become the prey of vile reptiles. I applied to Vanderberg, the chemist, who having placed the remains in a sheet of asbestos, it was committed to the flames and reduced to a small quantity of powder, which afterwards, by a chemical preparation, was converted into a blue vitrified substance; here it is, sir, set in a gold ring, the very quintessence of my adorable partner!"

THE QUAKER BRIDLE.—A Methodist and Quaker were travelling in company, when the Quaker reproved the Methodist for their boisterous manner of worship. "Why," said he, "we can take more pleasure in our private rooms of meditation, where we think of nothing worldly during our stay." "Sir," said the Methodist, "if you will take a private room, stay one hour, and when you return, say that you have thought of nothing worldly, I will give you my horse," which proposal was accepted. After the time had expired, his friend asked him if he claimed the horse. "Why," said he, "I could not help thinking what I should do for a bridle to ride him home with."

WAGES.—The Star-Spangled Banner, a weekly journal published in Boston, tells a good story about wages. A poor sewing girl brings to a wholesale clothing shop, on Saturday evening, six vests, the produce of a week's labor, to make which, she had worked through each day, and till twelve of each night. The shop-keeper found fault, and deducted sixpence from the price of each, offering her a dollar and fifty cents, instead of the two dollars stipulated, with the alternative of that or nothing. The poor, pale, thin, half-starved, feeble girl, finding expostulation vain, took the remainder, after this fraudulent deducting, and left the shop in a passion of grief. As she departed, a green-horn from the country entered, to buy a wedding-suit; and an amusing dialogue ensues, exhibiting the raw, confiding, easily-astonished dupe on one side, and the cunning, rapacious, fraudulent, lying knave on the other. The dupe pays about forty-five dollars for a suit worth twelve, including one of the vests at seven dollars, for the making of which the shopkeeper had just paid the poor girl twenty-five cents, cheating her of one-fourth of the price stipulated; and after the green-horn's departure, the shopkeeper, congratulating himself on having made thirty-three dollars out of the green-horn, and fifty cents out of the poor girl, says it will do for an evening's work, and orders his clerk, who has aided him through all this lying, to *close the shutters. Philadelphia Ledger.*

LOST TIME.

I threw a bubble to the sea,
A billow caught it in its fury;
Another billow quickly came,
Successfully the prize to claim;
From wave to wave unchecked it passed,
Till tossed upon a strand at last.
Thus glide into the unknown sea
Those golden moments we deplore;
Those moments which, not thrown away,
Might win for us eternal day.

SALE OF A WIFE.—A young man of Edmanstowe, named Freeman, having resolved to withdraw himself from the Eden of wedlock, brought his wife to Mansfield Market and offered her for sale. In the midst of the Corn Market, close to the Town Hall, the fellow, with his unloved and unloving spouse, took up his position to carry his resolution into effect. There she stood, a comely, country-looking girl, of some eighteen years or so, with her waist engirdled by a new halter, bought expressly for the occasion. The husband, attired in the habiliments of an agricultural laborer, announced his intention, and speedily disposed of his "angel love," halter included, for the astounding sum of 1s. 6d. The purchaser disposed of the halter for 3d., and thus eventually obtained possession of the precious allotment for 1s. 3d. After the sale Freeman demanded of the woman the wedding ring he supposed her to have on her finger. The wily woman, having surmised that such a circumstance might probably occur, had provided herself with a penny brass ring, which she presented to him instead of the gold one, and which the unflushing salesman, with much apparent complacency, deposited carefully in his pocket. Nature having infused no large amount of bashfulness into their composition, there was no diffidence displayed on either side, nor were the parties in the least disconcerted by the laughs and jeers of the crowd that witnessed the novel spectacle.—*Nottingham Review.*

HUNGARY.—The old Constitution of Hungary was decidedly aristocratic, the only electors being 260,000 nobles of the free cities. Yet they of themselves abrogated the law, which did not impose any tax on the nobles, and likewise, in 1840, placed all religions upon an equality—Romanists, Greek, and Calvanists, of which creed nearly 2,500,000 of the Magyars are, and the same also for the Jews. Such being the case, when the revolution of March took place at Vienna, they wrongfully, as before stated, agreeing to support the Emperor against Italy, obtained from him, when a fugitive at Innspruck, his assent to their having a ministry separate from Vienna, in which ministry Kossuth has since taken so prominent a part. The Diet then enfranchised all males of twenty-one years within the realm, and a most extended tenant right was given to all the farmers of that fertile soil. Thus ended all the factions of oppression practiced by the Magyar on the Sclavonian race. They have offered them perfect equality with themselves; and but for the intrigue of the court party, perfect contentment would have followed. Such is the people, and such the present constitution, which the camarilla seek again to reduce to the bureaucratic domination, by means of Jellachich and the Croat borderers from the military frontier. So at least says a zealous defender of his countrymen.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES.

THE PUBLIC will please take notice that Mr. HENRY PARSONS, 94 CAMP STREET, is my only agent for the sale of my PIANO-FORTES in Louisiana; and that instruments taken at this depot may be considered fully guaranteed from the factory; and that the prices will be the same, adding freight and insurance only. Orders may be left for any kind of instrument, and no advance required until the article is received and approved. J. CHICKERING.
m716 334 Washington street, Boston.

PIANO FORTES.

HENRY PARSONS, 96 Camp street, (new store) four doors below Poydras, offers for sale a very extensive stock of PIANO FORTES from J. Chickering, Nunns & Clark, Gilbert, and A. H. Gale & Co. This stock comprises a great variety, embracing the much esteemed Æolian, which is rapidly gaining in public favor.
SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange, and tuning and regulating done at short notice. je30 tf

MAYO'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 5 CAMP Street.

PIANO-FORTES.—6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves, beautiful new patterns, with rich Black Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany Cases, with iron frames and patent vibrating overbridge, from the best manufactories in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Paris.
COLEMAN'S ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES, from the old and celebrated Factory of T. Gilbert & Co., warranted to remain in tune for years.
CATHCART'S MELODEON.—This beautiful toned instrument for Vestry Churches, Lodges, Serenading Parties, and the private practice of Organists, is not surpassed. Price, $50 each.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $75 to $150.
Brass Instruments, Stringed Instruments, Strings for Harp, Piano, Violin, Violoncello, Double Base, Banjos, and Guitar; Drums, Base and Tenor; Tambourines, Banjos, Music Stands, Canterburies; Music Stools, Dactylions.
MUSIC received from all the principal INSTRUCTION BOOKS for every Musical Instrument. A fresh stock of the above is just received and offered at low prices, by retail and wholesale. n9 1m

CARRIAGES!—CARRIAGES!

AT EASTERN PRICES, at the Commission CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, *No. 66 St. CHARLES street*, opposite the Commercial Exchange.—On hand and constantly receiving FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES of the latest styles, direct from the manufactories; COACHES, BROUGHAMS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., for style, finish and price equal to any in market. Customers are invited to call and see for themselves.
je6 6m H. S. SMITH, 66 St. Charles st.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE Patronage that has been extended to us so very liberally the last seven years, while in Common street, has induced us the last summer to erect a large building expressly for manufacturing and repairing CARRIAGES. We have now one of the largest Shops in the Southern Country, and are prepared, with good Northern workmen, and the best of materials, to build any style of Carriage to order, and guarantee them two years if used in the country. We are also better prepared than ever before for repairing Carriages, and can restore them almost to their original beauty and durability, although apparently worn out and useless. We will pay freight on carriages sent us to repair. We will, also, keep on hand an assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES which will be sold low. Old CARRIAGES taken in trade for New ones. We invite the attention of those wanting New Carriages, or their old ones repaired, to call at our Manufactory and Repository and judge for themselves, at the corner of *GRAVIER and GRAND PALLET Streets*, next door to the Office of the Commercial Water Works, rear of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.
MATTHEWS & DENMAN.
je6 6m

TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES.
COMSTOCK & CO.,
No. 59 Poydras street.

HAVE on hand the following genuine MEDICINES, which every family ought to be supplied with, viz: Hays's Liniment, warranted to cure any case of Piles.
Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for Deafness.
East Indian Hair Dye—will color the Hair a jet black—not the skin. [Pains.
Jew David's, or Hebrew Plaster, for Rheumatism and all
Jano and Lucina Cordial, for married ladies and others.
The Genuine Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, for the Hair.
Comstock's Sarsaparilla, for purifying the Blood—price 50c.
Hews's Liniment and Elixir, warranted to cure the Rheumatism or Gout, Contracted Cords and Stiff Joints.
Oil Tanin, for Boots, Shoes, Harness and Carriage-tops; and it will double the wear of all *Leather* that it is used on.
Mother's Relief, for Ladies about becoming Mothers. It relieves all Weakness and Nervousness. Warranted.
SICK HEADACHE.—Dr. Spon's Remedy will cure any case, either Nervous or Bilious. Warranted to do this.
Green's Fever and Ague Mixture, warranted to cure any case, or all pay is refused for it. Try it on these terms.

CAUTION.—Dalley's Original and only Genuine Magical Pain Extractor, which cures Burns, Scalds, Erysipelas and all Eruptions of the Skin, Piles, Barber's Itch, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Sore Eyes and Nipples.—Sold, *remember*, at 59 Poydras street—so that merchants can make 100 per cent. on it.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—Kalmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms, it will do good.

CONSUMPTION CURED—Also, Coughs, Colds, Pain in the Side and Breast, and all Lung and Liver Complaints—by Dr. Barthomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup. This is the only article that can be relied on for these complaints, and has cured cases after all other articles have failed.
The Military Shaving Soap is the best article in this city. Price 25 cts. It makes a rich cream lather that does not dry on the face.

TO THE LADIES.—*Balm of Columbia, for restoring the Hair.*—

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation,
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

The Genuine Balm of Columbia is not only a Hair Restorative, but the best coloring fluid in the world. It makes the Hair glossy and fine, stops it at once from falling out, and restores it on Bald Heads, and keeps the Hair free from dandruff and scurf.
DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY is warranted to cure any case, either Nervous or bilious. Will you try it? It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.
NEW DISCOVERY.—Dr. Connell's Mixture, for Gonorrhoea and Gleet, Seminal Effusions and Weakness of the Utera or Bladder. This Mixture contains no injurious article whatever, but possesses tonic properties of real efficacy, and more congenial to the constitution, than any other medicine used for these complaints. Freed from the nauseating qualities attending copaiva and the common mixtures, it will be found agreeable to the palate and pleasant to the stomach, and will cure any case, or all pay is refused for it. It is equally good and certain for females.—Sold only at 59 Poydras street.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT CURED, and YELLOW FEVER PREVENTED, in every case, by the use of Longley's Great Western Panacea—warranted to cure the most severe cases of the above complaints. Loss of Appetite, Bilious Affections and Indigestion are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take. It does not leave the bowels costive, and never gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach, and give tone to the system, and thus keeps off all attacks of malignant Fevers. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exalation from the body, there can be no attack of Yellow Fever. This office the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend the *unacclimated* and others to try the article, if they wish to insure health during the summer. As a Family Medicine, it is unequalled for Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Blood, and Kidney Complaints; for all these things it is warranted unequalled, and all who do not find it so may return the bottle, and get their money again.

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DISEASES OF THE BLOOD and Breaking out of the Skin effectually cured by a bottle of Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparilla, which will purify the blood, and act as a tonic to strengthen the system, and enable it to bear up against the debilitating heat of summer. Price only 50 cts. per bottle, or $4 per dozen—and equal to any Sarsaparilla sold for $1 per bottle.

☞ CAUTION.—All the above articles are sold ONLY by COMSTOCK & CO., No. 59 POYDRAS street, N. O.; 62 Second street, St. Louis; 50 Royal street, Mobile; Bell & Latham, Baron Sara; and by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtlandt street, New York. je1 6m 1sto

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JOHN McCARTY Plumber, No. 134 Camp street New Orleans, has just received a new and large assortment of Brass Cocks, various sizes; Force and Lift Pumps; Beer Pumps, &c. &c; Cooking Ranges; Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, laying and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead work of every description. Ship and Steamboat work promptly put up and repaired. All orders promptly attended to.
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LOST or stolen from the advertiser, a DRAFT, of which the following is a copy:
No. 112. Camargo, Mexico, August 24, 1847.
To Lt. Col. T. F. Hunt, Dep'y Qr. M. Gen'l U. S. A.,
New Orleans, La.
At sight pay to the order of James Chaplin, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, being for that amount received by me in specie for the public service, and for which this shall be your receipt at the Treasury of the United States. Given in duplicate, this being the original, which being paid, the duplicate of same tenor and date to be null and void.
$650. [o177] G. H. CROSSMAN, Major & Qr. Master.

GRATES! GRATES!! GRATES!!!

OUR STOCK of Parlor, Chamber and Office GRATES is now complete—most of which are new Patterns, of the latest and most approved designs, and are far superior to any ever offered for sale in this city. Those in want will do well to examine our stock before purchasing—prices much reduced.
JOHN STROUD & CO.,
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2 TWO DAY CHRONOMETERS, splendid instruments, made by Thomas Hewitt, Liverpool, for sale by SAMUEL LOCKE, No. 2 and 3 Front Levee, between Custombouse and Bienville streets

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J. B. STEEL, No. 14 CAMP STREET, respectfully begs leave to inform his numerous customers in the city and country, that he is now receiving a very large and extensive assortment of all kinds of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER and STATIONERY, and would call the attention of MERCHANTS and DEALERS to the following list of articles, which he offers for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES:
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WAFERS.
Best English, Scarlet, Red, Notarial and Transparent Wafers, of all sizes.
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A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the subscriber personally, assisted with the judgement and advice of the most eminent professors and teachers.
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HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE—For September.
FLOWERS PERSONIFIED—No. 22.
FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.
BOUSSINGAULT'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.
WILFRED MONTRESSOR.
WHAT I SAW IN CALIFORNIA—By Edwin Bryant.
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KATE WALSINGHAM, &c.

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THE THREE SISTERS and THREE FORTUNES;
ARABIAN NIGHTS—Parts 8 and 9;
SELF-MADE MEN—by John Frost, L. L. D.;
Part 3 BRAGGELONNE, and Complete;
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