The Daily Crescent.

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Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

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RUSSIA—NAVAL FORCES IN THE BLACK SEA. The Tribune translates the following from the correspondence of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, from the Black Sea, dated March:

The Russian Governor General of the Caucasian Provinces, Prince Michael Woronzow, has repeatedly expressed the wish to be relieved of his burdensome office. His advanced age, and certain intrigues in high military quarters, seemed to have strengthened him in this resolution. But, thus far, the Emperor has not acceded to his wishes. In the course of the approaching spring, Prince Woronzow contemplates a long visit to the Southern Provinces, taking up his residence in his famous Gothic castle Alupka, in the southern borders of the Crimea. Tiflis has been greatly embellished under his administration, and the tone of society much improved. The Russian, Georgian and Armenian nobility vie with each other in luxury and festivals. The departure of the Prince will excite far more regret, on all accounts, among the natives, who have found protection and justice under him, than among the Russian officials. The building of forts at Gunsri and Eriwan, on the confines of Turkey and Persia, has been long since completed. So also is the construction of the great docks at Sebastopol. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, notwithstanding the immense expense occasioned by the short duration of building materials in that climate, is to be increased by fifty or sixty vessels of war. The dock-yards of Nolsjen turn out on the average one ship-of-the-line and several frigates and corvettes annually. Thirteen ships of the-line are in the roadstead of Sebastopol. Russia is thus fully equipped in the Black Sea for all possible emergencies. Whatever may happen in the West, the peculiar aim of Russia is never lost sight of. Intelligence seldom passes from the interior of the Russian Empire to Europe. We hear from credible sources that the down-trodden serfs rise oftener than ever against their masters. The most dreadful imprisonments and the prospect of Siberian mines, do not affright the peasants, when they are excited to revolt against their masters by oppression and ill treatment, from taking the most terrible revenge. It is remarkable that these cases of vengeance do not soften the rigor of the nobles. For example, the heir of the murdered Tirkowski at Kasan treads precisely in the footsteps of his predecessor. The most dreadful tortures have not brought the peasants there to confession.

FLAX COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says of flax cotton: "The use of flax cotton, manufactured according to the process of Chevalier Claussen, is now in progress upon an extensive scale, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and at Cork, in Ireland, large mill owners at those places having entered into contracts. The principle of the invention, by which flax is adapted for spinning upon cotton, wool and silk machinery, consists in the destruction of the cylindrical character of the fibre by the expansive power of carbonic acid gas. The first process, however, is the removal of the resinous matter peculiar to the plant. This is effected by boiling it for three hours in water, containing one half per cent. of common soda, after which it is dipped in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. The flax is then thoroughly saturated in a solution of carbonate of soda, and being subsequently immersed in a solution of diluted sulphuric acid, a liberation of gas takes place which causes the tubes of which the plant is composed to split, when the material, instantly losing its rigidity, becomes a light, expansive mass of cotton texture, increasing in size like leavening dough or an expanding sponge. Lastly, for the purpose of being bleached, it is plunged into hypochlorite of magnesia, when it instantly becomes white. A very general opinion prevails that the invention will lead to rapid and extraordinary results. Sixty tons of the cotton are now being prepared for the Manchester market."

THE WINDS AND CURRENTS OF THE SEA.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter of the 10th, writes:

"Maury's Investigations on the Winds and Currents of the Sea," were yesterday issued from the National Observatory. This is an appendix to the forthcoming volume of astronomical observations from the National Observatory. Its contents are deduced from the log-books and registers kept for many years on our coasts and by the navy, and many merchant vessels. The work contains many singular facts relating to the winds and currents of the ocean, and has the register kept by Lieutenant Walsh, on board the "Taney," which was sent to sea in 1849, for the purpose of making observations on the winds, currents, temperature, and depth of the sea. These observations contain much information. The whole work does credit to Lieut. Maury and to all concerned, and will be eagerly sought after, and read by the natural philosopher and navigator.

U. S. MINISTER AT ROME.—A letter dated Genoa, March 18, says: "An edition of the New Testament was printed at Rome during the short time in which the press was free; but as it was not practicable to get it into circulation before the restoration of the Pope, it was lodged for protection with the Consul of the United States, and it has remained there until very lately, when the authorities insisted on their legal right to seize it and to conduct it to their own store."

The use of tar and feathers in the punishment of crime, is one of great antiquity. Richard I., in his voyage to the Holy Land, ordained thus: "If any one is convicted of theft, let his head be shaved like Champion's; let melted pitch be poured upon it, and feathers shaken upon it, that he may be known—and let him be put on shore at the first land to which the ship approaches."

REMEDY FOR SHORT SIGHT.—The following has already appeared in the Mercury, and we republish it at the instance of a gentleman who has derived considerable benefit from the practice recommended:

Dr. Turnbull has discovered a remedy for short sight, which he has communicated to the Medical publications. The learned doctor thus describes the process: "In the first instance I applied the extract of ginger, which was rubbed for five or ten minutes over the whole forehead, with the view of acting upon the fifth pair of nerves. Afterwards I substituted a concentrated tincture of ginger, of the strength of one part of ginger to two parts of spirits of wine, decolourized by animal charcoal. The success of this operation was remarkable. In many cases it had the effect of doubling the length of vision. In some cases I found the iris was not much dilated but very torpid. In these cases I applied the concentrated tincture of pepper, made of the same strength, and in the same manner as the tincture of ginger. This used until I observed that the iris had obtained a great power of contraction and dilation, after which I had again recourse to the tincture of ginger. This plan of treatment has been attended with the most signal success, and persons who were extremely short sighted have very soon been enabled to permanently lay aside their concave glasses." [Charleston Mercury.

GEORGIA LUMBER FOR SPAIN.—We have already adverted to the demand in Spain of our lumber. A ship was taken up here yesterday to carry 400,000 feet of lumber to Cadiz, and orders are received for 1,100,000 feet more for the same destination. It is for the Spanish Government, and this is the first order received here from that source, the supplies of timber for that Government having hitherto come from the Gulf. [Savannah Reporter, April 10

MECHANICS IN WASHINGTON—*Strike and Outrage.*—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter of the 14th, writes:

"The journeymen coachmakers, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, with martial music, have paraded our streets through the day. Their number was, doubtless, much smaller on account of the weather, than they otherwise would have been, for, on passing up Sixth street, I counted but thirty. It appears that as they marched along on Capitol Hill, they called at the shop of Mr. Casper Offelstein, a German blacksmith, and most excellent citizen, and required him to unite with them. He positively refused. Several of the party then fell upon and beat him. Police officer Mulloy interfered, and shared the same fate. Captain Goddard, hearing these particulars, summoned a full force of the police—intercepted the party at the corner of Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue, where some ten or twelve of them were arrested, and taken before Justice John L. Smith, by whom they were bound over to keep the peace and appear at court. Their names I could not learn at the closing of this letter."

SENTIMENTS SOUND AND PATRIOTIC.—Sewall, the counsel of Sims, the recent fugitive on trial in Boston, tried to set aside Col. Thomas, as counsel of the slave's owner. In the discussion, the report of the Boston Post of the 12th says:

"Mr. Sewall, in reply, said he had no objection to the appearance of Col. Thomas as counsel for Potter, but he held a power of attorney authorizing him to appear as his counsel, and it was his intention to get out the replevin writ for the purpose of trying the question of Sim's freedom before a jury, which was the birthright of American born man. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sewall said there was no law by which Sims could be held as a slave. There was no law for slavery.

"Judge Woodbury expressed great surprise that such an assertion should be made to him, sitting as he then was in his capacity of one of the judges of the United States, and bound to administer the laws of the United States. It was an absurdity and falsehood to say that there was no law for slavery. The very representation in one branch of the congress of the United States was based on slavery.

"Mr. Sewall replied that he was speaking of the law of Massachusetts.

"Judge Woodbury responded—Massachusetts is yet part of the Union, thank God. [A universal burst of applause followed this remark. Both the marshal and the judge promptly checked the demonstration.] His honor, proceeding, said, the law of the United States formed a part of the laws of Massachusetts, and it was his duty to see that they were faithfully executed. And he would see them executed, or perish in the attempt. [Another burst of applause.] After some remarks about the laws in the slave States for the protection of slaves, his honor said that the notions generally entertained at the north upon the subject were founded in mistake. The laws protected their lives, and also punished their masters, or the agents of the masters, if they maltreated them.

SPORT TURNED TO SERIOUSNESS.—It is not always prudent for ladies to don male attire, as the annexed, from the Washington Republic, will show:

A few nights ago, a young lady dressed herself in man's clothes, for the purpose of having a little innocent fun by frightening the two white female servants in the house. One of them had retired to rest, and was in a doze, when the young lady, thus disguised, entered the chamber, and disturbed the occupant, whose screams startled the other servant, who, being down stairs, hastened up. The young (wo) man rushed to the door to keep her out, but superior strength prevailed, and ingress was effected. This servant seized the supposed male, and, after a severe contest, threw a heavy candlestick at the head of her antagonist, which did not, however, strike as intended; and she then ran, and did not stop until she reached the basement. Here she fainted, and remained insensible for nearly half an hour. The whole household were now alarmed, there was much "noise and confusion;" and, to remove all fear, the young lady revealed herself, perceiving that her conduct was near leading to very serious consequences.

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DR. DAVIS'S
SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

IN OFFERING to the public this new and valuable remedy for *CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, etc.*, we append a few notices of the character and efficacy of the medicine. Numerous testimonials may be seen at the agencies for disposition at the agency, which sufferers are invited to obtain. It may be proper to say that Dr. D. is an eminent practising physician of twelve years' standing, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

[From Mr. John D. Morgan, Druggist.]

"PITTSBURG, Jan. 12, 1847—The Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar has given great satisfaction to those who have used it. I know of one instance of a permanent cure of Asthma on a gentleman of Ohio. I think I shall be able to sell at least six gross a year."

[From Mr. Edward Robbins, Druggist."

"BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 9, 1847—We have taken some trouble to introduce Dr. Davis's Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar here, and have sold all were given from you. Dr. H. Cook has used it in his practice, and thinks highly of the medicine.

☞ Dr. Cook is one of the most eminent physicians in the United States, and was the attending physician of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, during all his residence in this country.

☞ When we first offered this medicine to the public, it was with the expressed intention of publishing no certificate without good authority for its truth. To that rule we have adhered; rejecting all certificates for the authenticity of which we have not had the most responsible guarantee. The following was forwarded us by a responsable Druggist, Mr. Howell of Dayton, Ohio:

[From the Western Empire, Dayton, Ohio, July 25, 1847.

MR. J. F. HOWELL—Perhaps the two white female servants in the house. One of them had retired to rest, and was in a doze, when the young lady, thus disguised, entered the chamber, and disturbed the occupant, whose screams startled the other servant, who, being down stairs, hastened up. The young (wo) man rushed to the door to keep her out, but superior strength prevailed, and ingress was effected. This servant seized the supposed male, and, after a severe contest, threw a heavy candlestick at the head of her antagonist, which did not, however, strike as intended; and she then ran, and did not stop until she reached the basement. Here she fainted, and remained insensible for nearly half an hour. The whole household were now alarmed, there was much "noise and confusion;" and, to remove all fear, the young lady revealed herself, perceiving that her conduct was near leading to very serious consequences.

The Savannah Republican, in describing some of the late proceedings at Boston, says:

"We have been permitted to see a letter from Mr. DeLyon, one of the agents who went on to recover the fugitive, now in the custody of his, this city. Mr. DeLyon states that he had been agreeably disappointed by the kindness extended to himself and Mr. Bacon, his colleague. He expected to have encountered far greater difficulties, and was surprised to find that the wealthy and influential citizens there were so friendly disposed towards the South. The proceedings about the court, he says, were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and the excitement was much less than he anticipated. If bail should be required, he thinks he could easily obtain it to the amount of $100,000—and that from persons entirely disconnected from the business which carried him to Boston."

SECTIONAL FLOATING DOCK IN PHILADELPHIA.—A Philadelphia letter writer, on the 14th inst., *inter alia*, notices that the sectional dock at our naval station will be fully ready for service on the 1st of May. The machinery for working the sections has all been put up, with two of the four engines—the other two will be up in the course of a week. The sliding ways and cradles for receiving the vessels on the railway are also completed, and this portion of the work only requires the reception of the hydraulic cylinder and engines, forming the power to haul out vessels, to render it ready for operation. This cylinder will be a novelty, being the first ever constructed. It is making at the Novelty Works, New York—the proprietors, Messrs. Stillman & Allen, claiming the merit of the invention. The cylinder will have a capacity of sustaining a pressure of 900 tons, giving it a power almost incalculable. The Navy Department, it is expected, will order a national vessel of the largest class here shortly, in order that she may be raised from the water, and hauled out on the railway so as to fully test the capabilities of this vast structure.

COMPLIMENT TO THE UNITED STATES.—M. Arago, the distinguished astronomer, in a report to the French National Assembly, recommending an outlay for the construction of a Stand for the great movable telescope of Paris, made the following complimentary allusion to this country:

"The United States of America, which up to this time have seemed to confine their efforts to progress in nautical astronomy alone, have latterly entered with much spirit upon a wider field, and if their exertions do not slacken, we may yet be hard when they will take position in the very first rank. Already they possess three magnificent observatories—one at Cincinnati, the second at Washington, and the third at Cambridge."

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF TALLEYRAND.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer furnishes a detail of circumstances in regard to the parentage and birth-place of Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Perigord, which show (indisputably, the writer thinks) that the Prince was born at Mount Desert, State of Maine, United States of America. The Editor of the Courier says, in reference to the communication:

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MEDICAL CARDS.

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