The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 46.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX & CO.

OFFICE.....No. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1851.

Three rainy days have rendered promenading in Broadway almost an obsolete idea. The walks are so muddy, that if a lady is at all fastidious about lifting her dress, she is sure to ruin it. In New York they are much less "notional" in this respect than in Boston, where the pavement is pretty thoroughly sweet by the most costly silks and satins. Occasionally, however, a lady may be seen brushing Broadway with her well-draggled dress, but this dirty business is for the most part confined to the "bad characters," who, from sheer slattishness or a desire to show their contempt for the cost of clothes, allow their brocades to drabble through the mire.

When I saw dresses treated in this very silly and unhandsome manner, I incline to think Mrs. Bloomer's fashion of short frock and trowsers not a bad one. She is the editor of a paper in the interior of this State, and wields her pen powerfully in proving pantaloons to be of the common gender.

Banished though the "fine ladies" may be from Broadway in weather like this, there is a class of young women, quite as worthy, that may be seen in large numbers, even on the most stormy days. They are those that work in the shops.

At such inclement times, the fact that thousands of females in New York obtain a living by hard labor in type foundries, printing offices, book binderies, bonnet rooms, and numerous manufactories down town, is made evident by the crowds of respectable young women waiting at dusk at the Broadway corners of Fulton, John, Courtland, Dey and Ann streets, for omnibuses, in which they may find protection from the rain and reach their homes in the upper and cheaper directions of the city. Some of them live three or four miles up town, and though it costs them but sixpence to ride, yet that takes a considerable portion of their day's wages. A large number of this industrious class are well educated, intelligent, and neatly dressed, and they would make quite as good wives as many of those who think work "horrid."

The suit brought by Mr. Willis against Edwin Forrest for assault and battery to the amount of $10,000, was to have occupied the Court yesterday, but for some reason or other was deferred. I suspect it will be allowed to "die out."

It is mortifying, I think, that any American editor should be found willing to follow suit with Prof. Francis Bowen of the North American Review, in his calumniation of Kossuth and his illustrious Hungarian associates. Orestes A. Brownson, and several other prominent conductors of the public press in this country, are doing this. More than one editor in this city has the hardihood to defend the acts of the Austrian government, and its bloody butcher of brave men and helpless women in cold blood, the dastardly Haynau.

We have lost all wonder for any theological and theoretical sayer that may be cut by the editor of Brownson's Review; but some hooded and shaven learned as he is, he writes vigorously and plausibly even upon premises, and may delude some of our people into the belief that we have all been misled in our sympathy for the gallant Kossuth; but what is far worse than the delusion of a few credulous men and women, is the fact that in this country, to which the Hungarian leaders looked as their polar star, any press should be found so base as to misrepresent their patriotic struggle, and elaborately excuse their Austrian tyrants.

Much satisfaction is felt here at our Government decision, and instructions to the Register and Receiver of Public Lands in Iowa, to reserve the land now occupied by the distinguished Hungarian exiles, Gov. Ujlazy and his companions, from sale until the end of the 32d Congress. This will enable these fugitives from Austrian tyranny to make application for a permanent home in Iowa.

The Hutchinsons are giving concerts here. Among their odd crotchets, is an affected simplicity, which is nothing but simple primness. For instance, instead of addressing their audience as ladies and gentlemen, they say "men and women." On their bills they give the prices of admission for man, twenty-five cents; women, only twelve and a half cents. They carry all their personal and private idiosyncrasies into the composition and style of their songs. Their views on temperance, slavery, the last election, Mr. Webster's exercise and diet, are all "wrapped up in one" Hall, and destroy of its usefulness, but eccentric family. Their ultraisms keep many people away from their concerts, but perhaps their oddities attract more than they keep away.

The authorities now compel any vessel that has the small pox aboard to remain in quarantine from nine to twenty days, and to have all aboard vaccinated who stand in need of it, or else await the full quarantine.

The steamship Union, (with Stimson & Co.'s Express,) for New Orleans, and the same under North America, for Chagres, left Pier No. 4, North River, simultaneously, on Tuesday, and had a bit of a race.

Poor Bryan, the owner of the fast mare Lady Suffolk, has run his last race! He died in New Orleans about the 6th inst., from disease hastened, it is said, by mortification at a defeat. "What shadows we pursue," etc.

Fancy Legislation in Boston.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 15th, a scene occurred that is worthy of being "spread upon the journals." It represents that delightful variation in the life of a statesman which may be styled by-play, or fancy legislation. Its novelty is something to begin with, and as it is likely to be imitated by many of the frogs in the abolition pond, it may be useful, as it is certainly refreshing, to reproduce here a picture of the fine feelings prevalent among the sensible men of the Massachusetts Legislature. This scene puts to the blush all the declarations of the disunion croakers in the North, and the secessionists in the South, who would like to have the abolition lines drawn geographically.

Mr. Curtis, of West Brookfield, under leave, presented the following petition, and asked that it be read:

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court:

The petition of Daniel Webster Gilbert, of West Brookfield, humbly sheweth that the circumstance of having so illustrious a name has ever been a source of mortification to him, to which feeling is now added another—detestation of the course in public life of that man, out of respect for whom the parents of your petitioner bestowed upon him the name by which he has heretofore been known. Your petitioner therefore prayeth that he may be allowed to take the name of De Witt Gilbert, thereby retaining the initials by which he is generally known.

D. W. GILBERT.

Boston, April 8th, 1851.

Mr. Curtis then moved the petition be referred to the Committee on Change of Name.

Mr. Keith, of Roxbury, was disposed to be generous towards this petitioner. He moved that "Daniel Webster Gilbert" be allowed to take the name of "De Witt Gilbert" forthwith.

Mr. Kimball, of Boston, said that the name which the petitioner proposed to assume, was one borne by the head of a family in Rhode Island, or "somewhere else," who had got rich in the slave trade. He was opposed to hasty legislation at all times, and he was disposed to give Mr. Gilbert time to select another name.

Mr. Bartlett, of Boston, said he regarded the petition as an irregular mode of introducing into the House designing epithets in regard to the public character of Mr. Webster. He should oppose the reception of the petition on the ground of being couched in disrespectful language. He moved that Mr. Gilbert have leave to withdraw his petition until he shall have so worded it as to comport with the dignity of the House to receive it.

Mr. Curtis said the petitioner was a young man of the highest respectability, and his petition was made in good faith.

Mr. Fuller, of Boston, said that he agreed with his colleague (Mr. Bartlett) in regretting that any person should so far forget the respect due to the House of Representatives, as to attempt to avail himself of the right of petition, and for the mere purpose of venting his spleen and malice, and abusing a distinguished citizen. Nevertheless, he thought the petition should be received and referred, in the usual manner. He felt some pity, not of an unkind sort, for the petitioner, who had so long been afflicted and oppressed by so distinguished a name—the evil was the result, not of his own imprudence, but the folly of his parents—and since it must be a painful misfortune, for a small man to be obliged to carry about, through life, a great name, he thought the petitioner should have the relief prayed for; and as to the name which the petitioner desires to take, it did not occur to him (Mr. Fuller) that it was objectionable; he did not suppose, as his colleague (Mr. Kimball) did, that the petitioner proposed to take the name now belonging to any other man—he understood him to ask leave to take a fancy name, invented by himself, and for himself—"DeWit." Now every person of classical learning, though moderately versed in philology, would know that De Wit means "without wit"—it is a compound phrase, the De is a particle privative, and has the same meaning here, in composition with another word, as it has in other cases, very numerous in our language. We say a man is demented, from De and mens, without mind. This being the undoubted purport of the prayer of the unfortunate petitioner, he could not fail to commend his prudence and discretion in selecting so appropriate and suitable a name for an individual who had found himself weighed down and incapable of bearing the one which his too fond parents had hoped might fit him. He hoped, therefore, the petition would take the usual course, and go to the Committee on Change of Names.

Mr. Seaver, of East Boston, said he was ready to grant this prayer of the petitioner forwith, and if there were any more "recreants of the same sort" in the Commonwealth, he would grant them similar favors. Let them come now.

Policy of the Court of China.

The condemnatory edict of December 1, 1850, proscribing Muhchanga, the late Emperor's Minister, and the Commissioner Keying, is published in the Shanghae North China Herald of January 18th. This unexpected action, on the part of the youthful successor of Taoukwang, indicates the ascendancy of a party diametrically opposed to foreign interests in the Imperial Councils. Keying was the framer of the treaty with Great Britain which opened the Chinese ports to foreign commerce, and the influence of Muhchanga was successfully exerted to procure its ratification by the Emperor. From the influence of these two statesmen, above all others, the commerce of the world anticipated the gradual development of a more liberal feeling and policy towards foreigners; and it is greatly to be apprehended that their irretrievable disgrace and degradation, effected by so summary and tyrannical a process, will be succeeded by other measures calculated to obstruct foreign intercourse and trade.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPECIAL EDICT.

Muhchanga, then, by fictitious representation, has deceived us and kept us in ignorance of the real state of affairs around us. Herein lies the burden of his offence.

As for *Keying*, his unpatriotic and pusillanimous policy is to us a matter of unmixed astonishment. When he was at Canton, for instance, he seemed only anxious to make our people to subserve the interests of foreigners, all the while overlooking the claims of his native country. Is not this evident, from his proposal to throw open the gates of that city, whereby he violated the principles of Heaven, outraged the feelings of man, and all but introduced a series of innovations, the results of which it is beyond human power to divine?

Our late lamented parent, however, having seen through the duplicity of the man, forthwith recalled him to the capital, and, although he did not discard him from his service, he only awaited a fit opportunity for doing so.

Recently, during a private interview with ourselves, *Keying* spoke freely to us of the English foreigners, how they were to be dreaded, and strongly urged upon us the necessity of a mild and conciliatory policy, supposing that we were not aware that his kinavish object was merely to secure rank and emolument for himself. Oh! how fallen and degraded is he; the more he speaks the more we discover this, so that at last we have the same contempt for him that we should have for a wild yelping cur.

Muhchanga is a deep man, whom it is difficult to fathom; *Keying* is shallow and easily found out: but their crime is one and the same—*they have entailed disgrace and injury upon their country.*

Were we, therefore, to carry into the demands of the law, would this be ruling the people with proper self-respect? Would this be filling the serious trust that has been put upon us by our reverend parent?

Yet, when we think of *Muhchanga*, that he has been an old servant of the Crown under three successive reigns, we cannot endure the thought of bringing merited punishment upon him all at once. We, therefore, command that the sentence be commuted for the more lenient penalty of deprivation of all official rank, and that henceforth he no longer be employed in the service of the State. And as to *Keying*, although he is destitute of all strength and firmness, yet he has been to some extent the creature of circumstances; we command, therefore, that leniency be shown him likewise, and that he be degraded to the fifth rank, to await employment in one of the six Boards.

That these two individuals have been deceiving their sovereign, while they have been promoting their own selfish interests, must be evident to the whole empire; and yet we have not treated them with severe rigor, although it has for a long time cost us intense anxiety of mind in deliberating how to adjudicate the case. [Jour. of Com.

FANEUIL HALL.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston have been severely handled by their most intelligent constituents, for refusing the use of Faneuil Hall for a public meeting to hear Daniel Webster. The subject was brought up on a motion for reconsideration, *in secret session*, on the 15th, and after a discussion of three hours, the vote for reconsideration stood four against four. The Mayor being one of the four who voted in favor of the motion, it failed.

The Boston Morning Journal, one of the most influential papers in New England, thus shows to the Union that the people of Boston are not liable to censure for this act of their Aldermen:

"So the Board adheres to the determination not to grant the use of the Hall to thousands of the most respectable and influential citizens of Boston, to hear an address from Daniel Webster!

"It is but simple justice to the good people of Boston, to state, that this action on the part of the Mayor and Aldermen is universally condemned. Probably no one act of our city government ever gave so much and so general dissatisfaction."

COAL IN CHINA.—The existence of coal in China is becoming a matter of increased interest, as various projects for the establishment of steam communication between that country and our Pacific coast, approach maturity. The Chinese Repository contains an interesting article by D. J. Macgowan, M. D., in relation to this matter, in which the writer says that coal deposits exist, to a greater or less extent throughout the different mountain ranges. The most productive are in the middle and Southern parts of the empire; but unskilful mining, and the absence of suitable means of transport, much enhance the cost of the mineral, and limit its consumption. Dr. Macgowan further says:

"To appreciate rightly the value of these vast coal deposits, extending from Corea to Siam, regard must be had to the increasing commerce of the Pacific, to the revolution which seems on the eve of taking place in the route of communication with western nations, and to the prospective greatness of the Anglo-Saxon States springing into existence on its eastern shores. Of their capacity, aided by the appliances of foreign skill and capital, to supply all the demands which the steam engine may make upon them, both for manufactures and navigation, there can exist no doubt."

The annual production of coal in China is estimated at 830,000 tons. The coal most in use is said to be analogous, though inferior, to American anthracite, and costs $12 per ton at Ningpo, and $8 at Shanghai.

GEN. RILEY AT BUFFALO.—*Buffalo, April 16.* Yesterday afternoon our citizens turned out en masse to receive the distinguished and brave soldier, who is about to take up his residence in this city for a short time. He was escorted by a detachment of the 65th regiment, the members of the Common Council in carriages, military officers in uniform, and a large number of citizens, through several of the principal streets, to the Mansion House, where the Mayor, in an appropriate speech, welcomed him to the hospitality of the city. His remarks were briefly responded to by the General. Salutes were fired while the procession was moving. Gen. Riley was military Governor of California before the adoption of a State Government.

THE GREENSBORO' (ALA.) TRAGEDY.—The Mobile Advertiser of yesterday contains the following paragraph in regard to this distressing affair:

A gentleman who resides near Greensboro' informs us that Dr. Platt Croom and Pleasant May, who were engaged in the affair a few days since which resulted in the death of Harris, have been taken by the sheriff to Eutaw and lodged in jail. The court was in session, a true bill for murder was found, and the trial expected to take place during the present term, if the defendants are not disabled by their wounds from appearing in court.

Mrs. Harris was so shocked by the death of her husband as to prostrate her physically and mentally. She has not since left her bed, and recognizes none of her friends, not even her children.

A law in Kentucky imposes a tax on all insurance companies of other States having agencies in that State, and exempts all such companies as are incorporated under the authority of that State.

The agent of the Columbus (Ohio) Insurance Company, having an office at Lexington, regarding such a law unconstitutional, refused to pay the tax. The case went to court, and the Judge (Buckner) decided against the law, it being in conflict with that provision of the federal constitution which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

BUTTER.—By the census returns of five counties adjoining Philadelphia, it appears that they produced, in 1850, 11,383,182 pounds of butter. The average price of butter in the Philadelphia market, which these counties supply, is about 25 cents per pound. The money value therefore of this single product is over two millions and a quarter of dollars.

DEFICIENCY OF WEIGHT IN GEORGIA COTTON.—The Savannah Republican has the following explanation of deficiencies in the weight of cotton shipped from that port:

The Liverpool correspondents of Messrs. A. Low & Co. have often complained of a material deficiency in weight of occasional bales of cotton shipped to Liverpool, and of the lacerated state of the bagging. The day before yesterday, after some careful investigation, the cause was detected. It appears that white and black stevedores, on board vessels loading below, have been in the habit of secreting cotton in the mattresses on which they sleep. They take them down empty, and return with them full when the ships are loaded.

How far this system has been carried we do not know; but it is certain that it has been practiced to a considerable extent. Sea Island cotton is preferred, as might be supposed, when it can be had, both for its value and on account of the ease with which the bags can be opened. We saw six mattresses yesterday which had been thus packed with cotton. All the cotton in them might weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. The only one which we examined was rather expensively made up with an excellent quality of Sea Islands.

This stealing process is a simple and easy way of getting rich, but we presume that those who follow it will be compelled henceforth to try some other method. We understand that a legal investigation will be had. There is no knowing the extent to which this thieving has been carried. It is probable that from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of cotton may have been stolen this season. There is no doubt that almost every ship loaded for Liverpool this year, has been robbed, and this discovery explains why so many cargoes delivered this season in Liverpool have fallen short. In many instances several bales of cotton have been missing.

DYING DECLARATION.—From an article in the Washington (Wilkes county) Gazette, we learn that Judge Baxter, of the Northern Circuit, has recently decided that the dying declaration of a man cannot be given in evidence on a trial for murder. This is a novel and important decision, and overturns the common law as understood and heretofore administered. The point was presented on the trial of Lovet for the murder of Bell in the county of Warren, and was argued by Toombs, Cone and Pottle for the prisoner, and solicitor Weems, Gartrell and Dawson for the State. It was contended by the prisoner's counsel that the sixth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States guaranteed to every man accused of a crime the right "*to be confronted with the witnesses against him*," &c. &c., and to admit the dying declarations of the deceased, it was further contended, was a virtual denial of this right, and the Court so believing ruled out the testimony. The prisoner was discharged. We are not lawyers enough to judge of the correctness of this decision, and have only noticed it that the legal fraternity may turn their attention to the point involved in this important adjudication. [Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, 22d.

IMMIGRATION.—During the month of March, just closed, there arrived at New York 16,053 alien passengers, and 2953 citizens. Of the former, 12,633 were Irish, 805 Germans, and 1736 English. Several vessels brought very large numbers. The Guy Mannering had 721 passengers; the Henry Clay, 666; Empire State, 609; Forrest King, 583, and the Washington, 958—the latter the largest number ever crossed the Atlantic in a merchantman. The excess over the same period of last year is 17,010.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO,
Sitting of April 22, 1851.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Council, adopted at the sitting above written, the following extract from the Ordinances relative to Fires is published:

[Extract.....Digest, p. 57.]

F I R E S.

An Ordinance for preventing and extinguishing Fires.

The City Council ordain as follows:

1. PREVENTION OF FIRES.—It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of every house within the city and suburbs, to sweep, or cause to be swept, at least once a month, the chimney where he, she or they habitually keep a fire; and if any chimney shall take fire through neglect of being properly swept and cleansed, the occupant of the house, tenement, or apartment to which such chimney appertains, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

may25 1m JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

APRIL 24, 1851.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO,
Sitting of April 22, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be authorized and requested, after giving five days notice in the official paper of the Municipality, to sell at public auction the contract for taking up the round stones in Tchoupitoulas street and replacing them with square hewn granite, between Religuette and Roffignac streets; the work to be done in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor and published with the same notice.

[Signed] JAMES H. CALDWELL, President.
Approved April 24, 1851.
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
True copy. H. BIER, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given in virtue of the above resolution, that I will expose to public sale, on MONDAY, the 4th May next, at 12 o'clock M., to the lowest bidder, the contract for taking up the round stones in Tchoupitoulas street, and laying down square blocks, between Religuette and Roffignac streets, agreeably to specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor.

ap25 A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

FOR SALE—A NEGRESS, aged 31 years, and her Girl Child, 5 years old; she is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and general House Servant; fully guaranteed.

A NEGRESS, aged 33 years; a good Seamstress and general House Servant.

A good FAMILY CARRIAGE, HORSE and HARNESS; the Carriage is as good as new, and suited for one or two horses.

A very superior PIANOFORTE, nearly new.

☞ The above will be sold low, on account of the owner leaving the city.....Apply at No. 22 Natchez st., up stairs.

ap22 1m&p3m d1&a1w

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.
No. 4 Camp st., corner Canal, First Floor.

THE design of this Institution is to afford gentlemen preparing to enter the counting-room, and peculiarly mechanics' clerks, the opportunity of acquiring a thorough commercial education.

The arrangements are such as to permit students to attend at any hour of the day or evening; those who desire can attend privately.

Each student, after thoroughly mastering the principles of the subject, takes charge successively of several sets, both of individual and partnership accounts, adapting the forms to the nature of the business. The operations are performed entirely by the student himself, as a test of his study.

The exercise of the school is thus made to resemble strictly the usual business of well regulated counting-rooms.

Penmanship.

Mr. GAUNT has bestowed much pains on the inquiry into the various causes which occasion bad writing, and to those whose expectations are not gradiated by the empirical pretensions so constantly thrust upon their notice, he can offer his services, (after two years successful teaching in this city and Lafayette,) with the fullest confidence of being able to afford complete satisfaction.

References—J. G. Lord, Principal of Jefferson Academy; Emanuel G. Garon, Esq.; G. Boyer, Cont'r. Academy; Vouthaken & Son, Madiso Grains, Chocolatemaker; Female Institute; H. B. Cenas, Esq.; —— Wig, Esq., No. 125 Common street; F. F. Allison, Esq., 7 Bank Place.

DEMPSTER & GAUNT, Principals.

☞ The undersigned having taken lessons in PENMANSHIP under Mr. GAUNT, who writes fully and rapidly, complied with his engagements to his classes, we, not less out of gratitude then a duty we owe him, do most cheerfully express our approbation of his superior system of instruction in that important art. We can assure the ladies and gentlemen that should they attend his classes, they will for their time and money receive ample satisfaction.

New Orleans, April 1, 1851.

Edward Garon, Ernest Petitpain, Henry Willez, F. Grima, O. Petitpain, L. Ducournau, A. Marlier, S. S. Bennett, U. H. Hands, S. Pettibone, H. Allen, F. Grima, J. Milleinger, E. Wilz, C. Landsmitz, G. Bouligny, N. Chevjonet, B. Bordusat, H. Le Breton, Felix Formento, T. Forstall, F. Grima, A. Dupuy, A. Augustin, D. Dumesle, S. Kantz, W. Massey, V. Brooks, E. Camins, John Robinson, A. Laboundair, F. A. Brode, H. Maurus, Paul Blache, F. Lange, C. Tew, W. Curtis, E. Fauvert, J. Pollock. ap12 3w&w1w

MORE THAN
20,000 PERSONS
HAVE BEEN CURED!

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to give to the public an adequate idea of the great success which has attended the administration of the All-Healing Ointment for the past six months. It is perfectly astonishing to witness the effects and hear the praises bestowed on this medicine. No one could conceive that a single medicine possessed so much virtue, and had power to heal so many diseases. But since it is known that tens of thousands have been cured, our friends will begin to realize the truth of our remark in a former advertisement, viz: that there would not be a single family in America who would live a day without possessing a box of

McAllister's All-Healing Ointment,

if they but knew its virtues.

McAllister's All-Healing Ointment restores perspiration in the system. By this means it opens those avenues through which nature pourses all the impurities within, and thus relieves the body of diseases. It is thus that it cures consumption, fevers, scrofula, erysipelas, asthma, salt rheum, sick headache, quinsy, sore throat, rheumatism, scald head, pains in the chest, side and back; dyspepsia, poisons, sore breast, deafness, cutaneous eruptions, sore eyes, inflammation of the bowels, kidneys and brain; burns, chilblains, piles, worms, lame back, cold feet, liver complaint, ulcers, and all fever sores, and inflammation of every kind.

Grand Depot, 241 Pearl street, New York. For sale by

G. N. MORISON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ap15 3m 12 Magazine street.

FRESH SEIDLITZ and YEAST POWDERS.

A large supply of superior quality recently received, for sale by P. L. MASSEY, Apothecary and Druggist,
mh31 corner Camp and Gravier streets.

PERRYAN SHOWER BATHS—I have on hand an extensive assortment of SHOWER BATHS, which, for elegance and convenience, are unequalled by any other bath made. E. WOODFERRY, 56 Magazine st.

☞ Shower Baths repaired. mh12

PORK—150 bbls. Mess, for sale by
ap23 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 30 New Levee.

SOAP—200 boxes Olein Oxide, for sale by
ap23 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 30 New Levee.

MEDICAL CARDS.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—JAMES G. BELDEN, M. D., 10 Carondelet street. m28d&w

DR. A. H. NICHOLSON, Office No. 110 St. Charles street, residence No. 105 Carondelet st. ap18

DR. G. T. STULL. G. H. NORTH.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—NORTH & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 119 Poydras street. Fresh Vaccine Matter, direct from Boston, always on hand. Price per quill $1. Vaccine office up stairs; open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. ja28 6m&W

DOCTOR WREN, on Jackson, between Rousseau and Laurel streets, Lafayette. References—Dr. S. A. Cartwright, Dr. M. Cannon, Dr. Wm. G. Austin. m15 1y

DR. J. S. COPES—Office and residence, 444 Magazine street, second door above Edward. d1 1y

DR. C. S. FENNER devotes particular attention to the treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE. Office, 163 Gravier street, opposite the Varieties. d2 6m cs

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DR. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above infallible remedy for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of five years standing, cured in 11 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city, being stone blind for 8 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in three weeks; a gentleman who always used specs for 20 years, by using only one drop, was enabled to read the newspaper without them by candlelight 8 hours after. Inflammation of 3 days cured *by one single drop*. It gives brilliancy to the Eyes, and also strengthens the sight.

☞ No. 184 CIRCUS Street and 77 MAGAZINE Street. m17 1y

DR. ELLIOTT, *Veterinary Surgeon*, would announce to the citizens of this city and the vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all business in his line entrusted to his care. Dr. Elliott horses has long experience as a Veterinary Surgeon will insure him a large business, as he spent nine years in the Veterinary College of France, five years in Prussia, and the last five years in this city with great success. The Doctor's charges are from $1 to $10 upon any curable disease.

Advice gratis.

☞ The Doctor is to be found at all hours of the day and night at Pizzetti's Stables, St. Charles street.

☞ FAMILY HORSES, well broke, always on hand and for sale. ap14 3m

DOCTOR FRYER,
THE INDIAN DOCTOR,

IS a regular graduate of Nature's wide Botanic Garden and Common Sense Medical College, and has made the study of Herbs his profession for thirty years; and daily cures more patients than any other physician in New Orleans.

To the Public.

Dr. Fryer's Cure of a Cancer!

Having just been effectually cured of an inveterate Cancer by Dr. Fryer, Indian Doctor, 25 Freemans street, Third Municipality, I deem it an act of duty to the public—more particularly that portion of them who may have been afflicted as I have been—of justice to Dr. Fryer, and of gratitude to my own part—to state briefly the facts of my case, and my full and official cure by the Doctor. I am now some fifty-three years of age. Sixteen years since, I became conscious of a pore on my right hand, near the joint of my wrist. Day by day, month by month, year by year, it continued to grow, undermining my health, till it well nigh made life a burthen to me. At different times, it was operated on by physicians of distinguished professional repute, and although they caused me considerable and most excruciating pain, I derived no benefit from their labors—indeed, they seemed but to increase the virulence of my cancer. At length, brought by pain and suffering almost fatally to the verge of the grave, I put myself under the advice and treatment of Dr. Fryer. From the first day I did so, by health began to revive, and now, having suffered, while his patient, comparatively but little pain—without a knife having been once applied to the cancer—it is, I thank God, entirely removed—the wound is healed up and my health is restored.

FRANCIS ROBINSON,
Parish of Lavingston, La.

Dr. Fryer.

A communication from Mrs. Robinson, who has just been cured by Dr. Fryer, of a virulent cancer, with which she has suffered some sixteen years, will be found in another column. The cure of a cancer has been pronounced by many the evidence of the truth of her statement. We saw where the cause of her affliction had so long burrowed, and saw that there is not now a trace of it left behind. [Editor Daily Delta.

Certificates.

This is to certify that my wife had been laboring under a second cancer, which she had suffered from for the last five years, which did eventually measurably deprive her of eye sight. It commenced thus: with a small irritable inflammable pimple of a bluish and sometimes a reddish color, which would usually became a sore as large as a silver dollar, or larger, with hard rising edges of a ragged and uneven appearance. We tried every thing then we could hear of, both far and near, to cure this formidable enemy of the human race, but all to no purpose, until she took one package of Dr. W. K. F. FRYER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, which course of treatment has cured her ultimately sound and well. Any information relative to the above cancer may be had by calling at my house, two miles north of Thornton, Bossier county, la. DAN. SHARARTS.

Attest: John Shararts. } Bossier county, la.
James T. Moore. } August 5, 1841.

I would just say to the public that my wife had been laboring under a very bad case of cancer in the breast for about five years, which broke in extent different places, and a disease of the liver and lungs for five years, which reduced her so in strength, that she could scarcely walk across the house, or get up when she was down, without assistance, during which time I tried various means and spared no for her relief, but all to no purpose—and I procured some of Dr. W. K. F. FRYER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, which cured her sound and well. And I do believe, that it not been for Dr. W. K. F. Fryer and his Medicine, she would ere now have been sleeping beneath the sods of the valley, where the wicked cease and the weary are at rest. If any body doubts the correctness of the above statement, let them call at my residence, one mile east of New Richmond, Montgomery county, Ia., where it can be proven by many respectable persons. Mrs. Hannah Miller, } Montgomery county, Ia.
Eliza Kincaid. } August 7, 1841.

Cancer Cured.

We were called in, a day or two since, while passing in Frenchtown street, to see a case of cancer, performed by Dr. W. K. F. Fryer, the Indian Doctor. The patient was a stout, athletic negro man, formerly a slave of Mr. J. Hoey, the enterprising pioneer of Hoeyville, but is now the property of Dr. Fryer, who purchased him from another owner, after he had been pronounced incurable by the heads of the medical faculty in the city. The cancer was located on the upper part of the right breast, and the tumor covered the entire epigastric grains, and extended more than half way down the breast. When we saw it, the tumor was entirely gone, and nothing but the cicatrix remained, not yet quite healed up, to show that there had been any thing the matter with the boy. Until recently, it has been believed that a cancer was entirely incurable, and that the grave was the only relief for a disease, equable not only to a sentence of being condemned to death, but from its loathsome nature, and we were among those who could have been convinced by nothing less than popular demonstration, that there was any cure for it. We were, however, discredit our own senses. We have had the most convincing proof, that the disease can be cured, which it is impossible to have. The Doctor proposed to Mr. Jones, who was his slave for one hundred dollars, but so sceptical was that gentleman as to the Doctor's ability to effect a cure, that, after consulting able physicians, he concluded he will buy the boy to him for the amount of the fee demanded for his cure. The boy is now well, and is a most valuable servant, pronounced, in our presence, by a gentleman acquainted with the value of such property, to be worth $800. We can have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Fryer to all persons afflicted with such diseases.

☞ The above is an editorial taken from the Daily Orleanian, one of the most respectable public journals in the city, dated October 24, 1850. The boy is still well, and the members of the Healing Art, Mayor of the city, and citizens generally, are most respectfully invited to visit my consulting-room, (though humble,) see the boy, and examine for themselves.

And while you have wit, and words at will,
I know you will exercise your little goose quill.

ap21 d&Wd W. K. F. FRYER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. D. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street. Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired.

☞ Watches and Chronometers cleaned to run 36 hours. ap15 1y

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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO., No. 8 Camp street, have in their store a most complete assortment of articles in the above mentioned line. WATCHES of the best English manufacturers, in Gold and Silver, jewelling and open face cases, Patent Lever and Duplex Chronometers, fine jewelled, full plate and three-quarters plate movements, and all sizes. Gilmore Watches, plain, engraved, enamelled, and the cases set with Diamonds—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.

Ladies' CHAINS of the newest patterns.
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SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver and Steel, for all sights.
Diamond Ear Rings, Breastpins and Rings—very cheap.
Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.
Gold Rings, Gold and Silver Holders, Pens warranted.
Signet Rings, other Stone Rings, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.
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SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and chased Table and Teaspoons, Soup Ladles, Tea, Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks; Pastry Knives, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs.

An assortment of handsome Silver Cups.
PLATED WARE, consisting of Castors, Candlesticks, etc.
Mantel CLOCKS, of black, white and gray Marble.
Fine Rosewood Office Clocks, with Steel Weighing Clocks.

☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the whole is of the finest quality, not to be excelled by any house in the trade, and at moderate prices.

☞ Particular attention given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Clocks mounted and Diamonds reset. m19e

MADAME EMERY, the Seventh Daughter of the Gipsy Family, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that her stay here will be short, and all those wishing her services will please call soon at her residence, No. 259 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, where she will be happy to inform them of the PRESENT and the FUTURE.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to know the circumstances that sur- and them, and likewise their future prospects, will do well by calling on Madame E.

☞ Price 50 cents. ap21 1m cs

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☞ We have just received per EXPRESS and are now opening an invoice of the finest PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, COSMETICS, etc., ever offered in this city. Customers and visitors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, which, we feel satisfied, will please. This assortment consists of—

DOUCLE EXTRACTS, from the most exquisite Flowers;
COLOGNES, from the French, German, and American Laboratories;
TOILET SOAPS of every variety and odor;
POMATUMS, from the manufactories of Lubin, Dupuytren, Rossel, and others;
SHAVING SOAPS and CREAMS of every description;
POWDER BOXES AND PUFFS; TOILET POWDER, etc. etc.
Together with an extensive assortment of
HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES,
COMBS, NAIL BRUSHES, etc.

☞ For sale at P. LOUIS MASSEY'S,
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THE undersigned continue to make liberal cash advances upon approved consignments to their friends in Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.
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ARMSTRONG, JOHN, 247 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite St. Mary's Market, is prepared to manufacture Steam Boilers, of every description, at as cheap prices as they can be delivered here from any part of the country. je23 1y

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ARMSTRONG, LAWRASON & CO., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and agents for the United States Mail Steamship Company from New Orleans to New York and Chagres; also, Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to California and Oregon. Office 106 Magazine street. ale 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 135 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy12 1y

COLLINS, C., Builder, No. 131 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Cisterns made, Counting-houses fitted up, and Jobbing in general done. Also—Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., with which Planters and others can be supplied. d12 1y

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DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 54 and 56 Common street, New Orleans. d2 6m

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