The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX & CO.
OFFICE.....No. 92 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Destruction of Minot Ledge Light-house.

The fears which have of late been so frequently expressed with regard to the unsafety of the Light-house at Minot Ledge, have been sadly realized. On Wednesday night, the 16th, it was swept into the sea by the furious storm which was at that time raging.

The two assistant-keepers, Joseph Wilson, an Englishman, aged 20, and Joseph Antonio, a Portuguese, aged 25, were both lost. Mr. Bennett, the keeper, was not in the Light-house, and is thus saved from a terrible grave.

The last time that the Light was seen standing was at about half-past three o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. The Light was not seen burning on Wednesday night.

At about 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Joshua Bennett, the keeper of the Light, arrived in this city from Cohasset Beach. He had with him an India rubber buoy and a window frame which floated ashore undoubtedly from the Light-house. The deck of the Light-house, in which the keepers lived, has also floated ashore, rendering it almost certain that the entire structure has gone. The top part, in which the keepers lived, has most certainly gone, if not the whole building.

Various reports were about the city yesterday, doubting and contradicting the truth of the matter, but the British bark Active, which arrived here, reports having passed within a mile of Minot Ledge, and saw the breakers, but the Light-house was gone. We think there is no cause to discredit the reports.

Mr. Bennett was absent from the Light when the sad catastrophe occurred. He had been ordered up to the city by Collector Greely, to purchase a new boat, and on his return, Tuesday afternoon, found the sea so high that he could not get out to the Light-house. To this he is indebted to the preservation of his own life. After being unable to get on board, Mr. Bennett repaired to his house on White Head, opposite the Glades, from which he, with his family, were washed out on Wednesday by the high tide.

Mr. Bennett had nearly $100 in money in the Light-house, in addition to his clothing.

The whole height of the Light was 75 feet. From the rock to the keeper's house, 60 feet. The diameter of the iron piles was eight inches at the base and four and a half inches at the top. Breadth of base twenty-five feet; keeper's room fourteen feet. The diameter of the lantern was eleven and a half feet, and it contained fifteen reflectors of twenty-one inches each.

The keeper's house, resting on the pillars, weighed thirty tons, and was fifty feet from the sea. A visitor, who was present during the great gale of last December, wrote: "Of the Light-house, I was coolly told that it was very doubtful if it stood through this winter, as one of the iron supporters had split the rock." The comforting remark was added: "We'll let you see her kick; it will blow a gale of wind in the morning."

From time to time, says the Traveller, doubts have been expressed that this costly structure could not, for any length of time, withstand the terrible storms to which it would be exposed. The venerable Captain of the United States steamer Bibb gave it as his opinion at the time the rock was surveyed for the purpose of fixing upon it a foundation, that it would never stand upon the proposed model, especially when enerusted with the ice of winter. Several merchants, sea captains and pilots here, have also long been of the same opinion.

A few days after the great gale in March last, says the Journal, young Wilson—a modest and unassuming young man—called at our office, and gave us an account of the fearful and appalling scenes through which he passed during the four or five days which the gale lasted. We remarked to him that probably it would be difficult to find men to keep the Light if Mr. Bennett should leave it. "Yes, sir," said the brave fellow, "I shall stay as long as Mr. Bennett does, and *when we leave the Light it will be dangerous for any others to take it.*"

There can be no doubt but that it was improperly built, as the melancholy result of Wednesday night proves.

We gather from our exchanges some further particulars:

The Boston Traveller says: "The story of the destruction of the Minot Ledge Light-house spread with great rapidity yesterday, and in a short time hundreds flocked to the beach in every direction, to get a sight at the ruins and witness the raging of the agitated waters. The river road had been so roughly used by the high sea as to be nearly impassable. At the beach opposite where the Light-house stood, fragments of all kinds of the Light were floating ashore during the entire day yesterday, pieces of which were carried off by the spectators as mementoes of the occurrence.

We have conversed with Mr. Bennett, who was in the city to-day. He informs us that he had this morning a distinct view of the rock on which the Light-house stood. It was, as he states, completely bare, not a vestige of the structure being visible. Every one of the iron piles, it would seem, have been uprooted and carried away. Mr. Bennett is of opinion that the iron piles were not broken, but that the rock is split. He is confident, as he has stated on a former occasion, that the rock has been for some time split at the base of one of the piles, and thinks the seam was fatally opened by the terrible convulsions to which the edifice was exposed. He recollects having noticed a sea, at the height of the tide on Wednesday night, which struck his house at the Glades fifty or sixty feet high. This wave, he has no doubt, struck the store-room of the Light-house, which was sixty feet from the base, and by its terrible force, tore the whole fabric from its foundations.

Mr. Bennett states that the light was seen in the Light-house as late as ten o'clock on Wednesday night, and that the bell was heard distinctly upon the shore, ringing loudly. This shows that the keepers were faithful to the last, and that the Light-house had successfully resisted the gale up to that time. The subsequent rise of the tide, with a heavier sea, though with less wind, proved to be the trying moment. The sea of which Mr. Bennett speaks, probably struck the deck of the house, and overthrew the whole structure.

We learn from the Collector that it will be impossible to station a light-boat at the Ledge for a week, at least. It is proposed to obtain a vessel of about 150 tons, with a large lantern to be hung at about thirty feet from the deck. In the meantime, the R. B. Forbes is to go down, and remain near the spot.

Foreign Items by the Pacific.

The Freeman's Journal says: "His Excellency, Baron de Schoepping, the Charge d'Affaires for Russia and Lisbon, has transmitted to Ireland, £90,000, to be laid out in the purchase of incumbered estates."

The Cork journal announces an epidemic among horses in that district, which is becoming almost as fatal as the malady which proved so destructive among cattle last year.

It is intended to establish a literary institution on a large scale for the parishes of St. James, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the adjacent districts. Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M. P., has expressed his willingness to serve the office of President, and the Earl of Carlisle has consented to take the chair at a public meeting on Wednesday evening, when the subject will be taken into consideration.

A trial is coming before the assizes at Vienna, which will give rich matter for the *chronique scandaleuse* of high life. Mad. Spazer Gentiluomo, a popular prima donna of the Imperial Opera, is charged with having robbed a Serbian Bishop of a sum of 3000 florins during moments when his grace was as heedless of his calling as of his property.

The third monthly soiree of the National Reform Association was held at the London Tavern last night—Sir Joshua Walmsley, M. P., in the chair—when Mr. Edward Miall delivered a lecture on the extension of the franchise as the means of training the people to a better understanding of their political rights and appreciation of the constitution, under which they were governed. The amusements of the evening were, as usual, diversified with music.

On Thursday last, Rev. T. Minster, vicar of St. Savior's Church, Leeds; Rev. Mr. Combs, Rev. Mr. Rooke, curates of his; and Rev. Mr. Lewthwaite, of Clifford, were formally received into the Romish Church, at St. Ann's Church, Leeds. Some seven or eight lay members, including the matron, assistant matron, and servant, at St. Savior's Orphan Establishment, in connection with the above Church, were received on the same evening, and severally read their recantation of Protestantism, and their profession of faith in the Romish Church.

Several respectable persons, who had obtained permission into the Crystal Palace, by using exhibitors' and workmen's passes, found themselves, as might have been expected during the past week, in the somewhat disagreeable position of the custody of the Police, and were conducted by them to the Executive Committee, the members of which, being disposed to deal leniently with their first offence, ordered them immediately to leave the building. We understand that the most rigorous measures will now be adopted to prevent the admission of any person who is not actually an exhibitor or person employed in the building.

A return to Parliament had been printed, showing that on the 25th of March last year, there were 27,351 boys in the workhouses of England and Wales, and 22,828 girls; making 50,819: being a decrease of 11 per cent. on the number in 1849. The illegitimate children amounted to 12,694, of 8874 of whom the mothers were in the workhouse. The deserted children, whether by father, mother, or both, amounted to 8354, and those whose fathers were transported, or suffering imprisonment for crime, to 1328.

The Spanish Commissioners appointed by the royal decree of the 28th ult. to proceed to England, France, Germany, and Belgium, in order to study the different railway systems, and the development of material interests in those countries, left Madrid on the 1st.

On Saturday a number of young men, dressed in red uniform, and furnished with apparatus for cleaning clothes and shoes, were stationed in the vicinity of the Exhibition Building and West End thoroughfares. They are all lettered, and wear badges inscribed "The Shoeblack Society." They have been selected to these offices from the London Ragged Schools previous to being assisted to emigrate.

Mr. Chubb has been commissioned by the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition to manufacture an apparatus (according to a design submitted by him) for the safe custody of the Koh-i-noor diamond. The plan adopted, whilst providing for the complete security of the gem, will allow a perfect view of its lustrous beauty to be had.

SIMS—*His Genealogy and Character.*—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, from Savannah, gives quite a full account of this fellow. The good people of Boston are fortunate in being rid of a worthless vagabond:

It is unfortunate that any of your people are so ready to lend a credulous ear to the statement of a man in such desperate circumstances as a fugitive slave. This man, Thomas Sims, denied his master, who had always been exceedingly indulgent to him, and asserted that he was entitled to freedom—and he is believed, and his counsel assert that they can prove this against the clear and responsible testimony produced by the claimant's agent. The private history of this case is but another example of the vast amount of sympathy thrown away by those people in the North, whose abolitionism is founded upon pure benevolence and philanthropy. Tom was an idle, dissipated fellow, and Mr. Potter one of the most indulgent of owners. This gentleman, in summer, lives at Princeton, N. J., and in winter at his plantation, nine miles from Savannah.

Tom lived with his mother in the city, and learned the mason's trade. Though he was capable of earning a dollar and a half a day, he had only paid ten dollars to his master in two years, being less than the amount of the taxes paid for him. He has no children, and his reputed wife is a free woman, who was so much incensed at his desertion of her, that as soon as he informed her of his arrival in Boston, she gave the information to his master. Mr. Potter at first thought he would not trouble himself to reclaim so idle a fellow, *but Tom's mother told him it was his duty to do it*, and endeavor to save him from becoming worthless to himself and every body else. This suggestion, with the fact that it was a public case, and would give a fair test as to whether Boston would redeem her character and sustain the laws or not, induced Mr. Potter to follow the case up. He has done it, without regard to expense, and your community should thank him for it. I trust the stain of nullification in Boston will be wiped off at last. Mr. Potter is an intelligent, liberal-minded man, and no ultraist on slavery or any other subject. He is a brother-in-law of Commodore Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

THE COAST SURVEY.—The new Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Paris, contains a Historical Notice of the Coast Survey of the United States. The concluding paragraph is as follows:

"In mentioning the eminent services rendered to science and humanity by the Coast Survey, we communicate but a small part of the results of this admirable enterprise. Directed as it is in all its branches, with zeal and activity, it cannot fail to add from year to year to the estimation in which it is held, not in the United States only, but still more in all the foreign countries where science and the applications of science and the arts of life are justly appreciated."

A CURIOSITY FOR ANATOMISTS.—We were shown, a day or two ago, by Professor Henry F. Campbell, M. D., a model in plaster prepared for him by Mr. Wm. H. Pritchard, of the city, of the knee joint of a negro man whose knees are each destitute of a *patella*, or knee pan.

The negro is in the service of the Iron Steamboat Company. He is about twenty years of age, healthy, and walks without the slightest difficulty or lameness, and has never felt the slightest inconvenience from this peculiarity. There is a slight deformity when the knee joint is flexed, but in an upright position the peculiarity is not perceptible. The muscles and tendons have adapted themselves to this defect, which is congenital, and no inconvenience has ever resulted from this freak of nature.

A full and accurate account will appear in the next Medical and Surgical Journal. [Augusta Constitutionalist.

THE CUBA INVADERS.—A gentleman in New York has furnished the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer with some facts touching the probable invasion of Cuba. The correspondent says:

He informs me that arrangements have been made for expeditions to start from Yucatan, New Orleans, Apalachicola, Mobile, and other places on the same bay, and which are to concentrate at a certain point; and from there to sail for Cuba direct. He says that the city of New York will furnish three hundred men, and that the bulk of the expedition will be composed of Southern men. He also informed me that some of the principal men connected with the movement sailed from here yesterday for New Orleans, in the steamship Union.

NEW YORK BANK REDEMPTION BILL.—The bill relating to the redemption of country bank notes, has passed both branches of the New York Legislature. Its provisions are thus stated in the Albany Argus:

"The bill provides for the redemption of bank notes at one-quarter of one per cent. in New York, Albany, or Troy—it also prevents costs in case any bank offers to pay its own notes when demanded at its counter, in drafts, with an affidavit of the fact that the draft is available at sight in either of the cities above mentioned—reduces the interest on protested bank notes to 7 per cent., and prevents protests on admission demand by the bank, and extends the time from ten to fifteen days before the charter is forfeited, if they fail to redeem in specie."

The bill is the result of the new Metropolitan Bank in New York city, for par redemption there of the notes of the other banks of the State. It goes into operation July 1st.

The Philadelphia Sun says: "Although Pennsylvania has withdrawn her democratic *Sturgeon*, New York has sent a whig *Fish* to supply his place. It is only fair that the tenants of the water should have a Senator, while the earth has her *Clay* and *Downs*—the trees their *Underwood*—the beasts their *Badger*—the storms their *Hale*—the sun its *Bright*-ness—the soldiers their *Shields*—the mechanics their *Cooper* and *Mason*—men their *Foote* and *Soule*—sportsmen their *Hunter* and *Chase*—churches their *Bell*—manufacturers their *Miller*—servants a *Butler*—flour a *Rusk*—monarchs a *King*—tricksters their *Dodges*, and the man's wife who went to cousin Sally Dillard's party, her *Wade*. The birds have no Senator, unless it be *Dase-son*; as for the progressive, they have a *Walker*."

ARRESTING THE FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—A celebrated surgeon of France relates two cases in which the inhalation of chloroform proved nearly fatal. He, however, succeeded in restoring his patients, after all ordinary means had failed, by placing his mouth upon theirs, and by forcibly insufflating the lungs by rapid inspirations and expirations. A medical practitioner in Paris, states that in two instances of approaching death by the inhalation of chloroform, he recalled life by thrusting two fingers deep into the throat, down to the larynx and œsophagus, a sudden movement of expiration followed, and recovery took place.

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Hair Tonics.
Smith's Hair Tonic, Owen's Magistralis, Balm of Columbia.

Dysentery Syrups.
Billings' Carminative, Dr. Stephens' Astringent, Dr. Davis' Pain Killer, Graefenberg, Olmstead's.

Pills.
Graefenberg, Moffat's, Brandreth's, Langenbeck's Sugar Coated Copaiva, Morrisons', Graefenberg Fever and Ague.

Vermifuges.
Comstock's, Jayne's, Wine's Canadian.

Miscellaneous.
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References—J. G. Loyd, Principal of Jefferson Academy; Emanuel G. Garcia, Esq.; G. Boyer, Conti st. Academy; Von Harken & Brown, Madison Grammar School; Female Institute; H. B. Cenas, Esq.; ——Wiz, Esq., No. 125 Common street; F. D. Grimes, Esq., 7 Bank Place.

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New Orleans, April 1, 1851.

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DR. A. H. NICHOLSON, Office No. 110 St. Charles street, residence No. 163 Carondelet st. ap18

DR. J. S. COPES—Office and residence, 444 Magazine street, second door above Edward. d3 1y

DOCTOR WREN, on Jackson, between Rousseau and Laurel streets, Lafayette. References—Dr. S. A. Cartwright, Dr. Y. Cannon, Dr. Wm. G. Austin. mh8 1y

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To the Public.

Dr. Fryer's Cure of a Cancer!

Having just been effectually cured of an inveterate Cancer by Dr. Fryer, Indian Doctor, 33 Frenchmen 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 on my own part—to state briefly the facts of my case, and my full and effectual cure by the Doctor. I am now some fifty-three years old. Sixteen years since, a cancer commenced to grow 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 burden to me. At different times, it was operated on by physicians of distinguished professional merits, and although they caused me to undergo the 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 consequent debility 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 Livingston, 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. We have cures in every parish in this city, and the evidences 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. [Editors Daily Delta.

Certificates.

This is to certify that my wife has been laboring under a seated cancer, situated just below the right eye, for fourteen years, which did eventually measurably deprive her of eye sight. It commenced with a small irritable inflammable pimple of a blush and sometimes a red; it coon, which gradually became a sore as large as a silver dollar, or larger, with rising edges of a ragged and uneven appearance. We tried every thing that 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 Indian Vegetable Pills and Vegetable Medicines, which course of treatment has cured her thoroughly sound and well. Any information relative to the above case may be had by calling at my house, two miles north of Thomtown, Boon county, Ia. DAN. SHARATTS.

Attest: Allen Sharatts, Boon county, Ia.
James T. Moore, August 5, 1841.

I would just say to the public that my wife had been laboring under a cancer of the breast for about five years, which broke in sixteen different places, and a disease of the liver and lungs for five years, which reduced her so in strength, that she could not sit up with across the house, or get on or off from bed without assistance, during which time I tried various means and remedies for her relief, but all to no purpose—and I procured one package of Dr. W. K. F. Fryer's Vegetable Concentrated Prescription or Vegetable Medicines, which cured her sound and well. And I do believe, had it not been for Dr. W. K. F. Fryer and his Medicine, she would ere now have been sleeping beneath the clods 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. RICHARD TWEEY.

Attests: 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 Frenchmen street, to see a cancer on the nose, 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 surveying pioneer of Hoeyville, but is now the property of Dr. Fryer, who purchased his time. He late owned, 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 bridge of the nose, and the tumor covered both inner eye and glands, and extended more than half way down the breast. When we saw it, the tumor was entirely gone, and nothing but the scar remained, but 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 sufferer, or else not only on account of being considered incurable, but from its loathsome nature, and we were among those who could hardly be convinced by mere hearsay less than ocular demonstration, that there was any cure for it. We have had the most convincing proof, that the disease can be cured, which it is possible to have. The Doctor proposed to Mr. Hoey to cure 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 to let 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 late goose quill.
ap12 d&W1f W. K. F. FRYER.

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J. D. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street, Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired. 30-hour Chronometers altered to run 56 hours. ap8 1y

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Fine Brass Office Clocks, with Steel Winding Chains.

☞ Country and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the terms are at the lowest quality, not to be excelled by any house in the trade, and at moderate prices.

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ap8 JOSEPH RAFAEL, No. 34 St. Charles street.

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. 125 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 surround them, and likewise their future prospects, will do well by calling on Madame E.

☞ Price 50 cents. ap21 1m os

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.

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☞ The above will be sold low, on account of the owner leaving the city.....Apply at No. 22 Natchez st., up stairs. ap21 12p 12p 4184.

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