The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

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

OFFICE.....No. 92 ST. CHARLES STREET.

THE ROC'S EGGS.—We noticed some time since the account of the alleged discovery in the island of Madagascar, of certain enormous fossil eggs, worthy to have been laid by the roc of the Arabian story-tellers. These eggs were said to be of the capacity of two gallons. No wonder some little skepticism was felt on the subject. Nevertheless, full confirmation of the statement has been received by the recent arrival in France, of three of the eggs, with some bones of a gigantic bird which is not doubted to have hatched them, or been hatched from one of them. These extraordinary remains have been made the subject of a formal report to the *Académie des Sciences*, by M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, a distinguished naturalist, who pronounces them to be those of a bird which he has named *Epiornis*. We do not know how far this discovery will tend to give authenticity to the voyages of Sinbad the Sailor; and, indeed, this huge bird would seem to have been rather the roc's cousin than that veritable feathered monstrosity itself, which was famous for its flying abilities; whereas, the Epiornis, we believe, is classed along with the gigantic fossil birds of New Zealand, which were wingless, or non-flying. The discovery of the eggs was made by a curious kind of accident. The captain of a merchant vessel trading to Madagascar, being one day on shore, noticed a native using one of them for domestic purposes, as a vase; and, struck by its remarkable appearance and resemblance, in all respects, except size, to an ordinary egg-shell, he questioned its possessor, who told him it came from the interior of the island, where many such were to be found. This led to a search, which was successful, a number of specimens being found along with the bones alluded to. It begins to be evident that all the wonders of the antediluvian era have not yet been exhumed from the earth, in which they have been so long hidden away from human eyes.

DIAPASON OF LAUGHTER.—An ancient writer has remarked that the five vowels form a diapason for the laugh in general. According to this singular observer, man laughs in A, a woman in E, the devout woman in I, the countryman in O, the old woman in U. We should, however, observe that the first vowel must be sounded like the Italian A, or like that letter in the word father, which is the sound given to this keystone of knowledge in almost all languages but our own. We leave it to the reader fond of laughing to ascertain how far the assertion of the eccentric author is borne out in the manly *Ha, ha, ha!* and the feminine titter, so full of malice, *He, he, he!* The vowel I, might also seem to express the more decorous laugh, partaking rather of the languid *Heigho!* than the gay and hearty *Ha, ha, ha!* How well, too, the O sounds the merriment of the honest countryman, whose gaiety arises more from astonishment than from any lively perception of the ridiculous. Some village wit has been repeating for the hundredth time some wonderful tale, or performing some practical joke, and out comes the boisterous *Ho, ho, ho!* Lastly, the poor old lady, forced to economize her breath, finds the fifth vowel more kind to her infirmities, and gives utterance to her feeble mirth in asthmatic *Hew, Hew, Hew!*

An Italian astronomer, Damascene, published in 1692 a pamphlet of six sheets, printed at Orleans, in which the different temperaments of men and women are indicated by their various kinds of laughs. The laugh in I, says this grave author, denotes the melancholic disposition; in E, the bilious; in A, the phlegmatic; and in O, the sanguine temperaments.

LIVE WEIGHT AND DEAD WEIGHT.—A knowledge of the difference between the live weight and dead weight of any animal, is often times desirable. From the nature of the case, an approximation to it may be made. There are various ways of doing this—sometimes by the girth and measure of the length. Many butchers, by the experience they have gained in slaughtering and weighing different kinds of animals, can often judge with surprising accuracy. Different breeds vary very much in the comparative difference between live and dead weight. It must appear evident to any one that the more amount of tallow a bullock has to fill up the interstices of the frame, the *less* is the difference between live weight and dead weight, and, by consequence, the less the tallow the more the difference.

A German agriculturist has made some observations on this subject, and publishes the following as the result:

"An ox, where he is entirely lean, and therefore has no tallow, weighs 260 pounds live weight to 140 of pure flesh in the fore quarters. With 5 per cent. of tallow he weighs only 255 pounds live weight to 140 weight of flesh. At 10 per cent. the proportion of tallow, 246 pounds; at 15 per cent., 235 pounds; at 20 per cent., only 225 pounds, gross weight, for 100 weight of flesh.

"An ox of 1000 pounds, live weight, weighed in a state in which he has not been fed for fattening, has, when entirely lean, therefore without tallow, 385 pounds of flesh and about nine pounds of skin and hair, in which, in the after increase, the tallow, consequently to be weighed by itself, is included. The ox, raised to 5 per cent. proportion of tallow, will weigh 1050 pounds gross, 421 pounds of flesh, and 24 pounds of tallow. He gained, therefore, in this period of increase, 60 pounds gross, 27 pounds flesh, and 11 pounds tallow, and therefore gained an increase of 24 pounds live weight, 60 pounds flesh, and 34 pounds tallow. At 20 per cent. proportion of tallow, the same ox weighed 1250 pounds live weight, 600 pounds of flesh, 120 pounds of tallow; the increase of this period of fattening, therefore, amounted to 134 pounds of gross weight, 21 pounds of flesh, 52 of tallow.

In the improved breeds, the amount of valuable parts which are preserved and weighed, after being killed, are, or ought to be, greater in proportion to the offal that is not weighed, and unsaleable, than is the unimproved breeds. Indeed, this constitutes a great part of the improvement. In the selection of animals, therefore, for fattening, these points should be carefully noted, and such animals chosen as are light in offal and heavy in valuable parts. [N. E. Farmer.

* THE EAST.—Russia is the great problem of European political speculation. Her designs are a mystery as profound as the riddle of the Sphynx. One would think she had empire and population—60,000,000—enough; and so she has, were her empire not more than half hemmed by eternal frost, and her population not too rude to suit the aspirations of an aristocracy, unwilling to blossom and fade amid perpetual snows. Little is known of the internal workings and policy of Russia. She sits veiled like the prophet of Khorassan, and exclusive as the Flowery Land; yet, keen eyes now and then penetrate her realm and catch a fore-shadowing of her ultimate purposes. Russia, as hierarch—or patriarch—aims to unseat the Pope; as autocrat, to rule Europe. The most powerful of nations in wealth, armies and the material of war, she has not for half a century, been drilling half a million armed men, strengthening her fleets, and systematizing her power for nothing. On her Asiatic and Turkish borders, Russia has been silently constructing huge fortresses, each capable of holding 100,000 men, and provisions to sustain them for years—fortresses unrivalled in strength, and located at points most favorable to a descent on Asia, and which, unless invasion be their design, are as useless as the pyramids of Egypt. She has been, too, craftily strengthening her hold on the Armenian people, whose devotion belongs to the sovereign who extends the broadest shield over their religion. She is the virtual head of the Greek Church, and the defender of its faith. She will first swallow Turkey in the West, when her appetite will be ready for the conquest of Europe. Russia is the only positive and dangerous power in the Old World. She is preparing to rule the Eastern Hemisphere. [New Yorker.

THE AGE OF IRON—*Its Advantages in Building, etc.*—The factory of Messrs. Bogardus & Hopkins, founders, New York, is entirely made of iron, and was the first building of the kind ever raised in this country. These enterprising gentlemen have lately completed two banks and several store-houses for California, and several structures in New York city. Among others, is mentioned a complete sugar-house, designed for Cuba; the front for the Custom-house at San Francisco; several Government light-houses; a dwelling house for California, 30 feet by 60; and a bell tower. The works are all cast in detail, and are fastened together by braces and bolts. Some of their advantages are—perfect safety from fire, durability, strength, lightness, portability, and the facility of erecting them in a very short time, at any season of the year.

The material is cheaper than brown stone, and the time and expense of casting the one into a number of cornices, etc., from one mould, and carving the other separately, admits of no comparison. The metal, again, always remains, and can be re-cast, should the varying taste or fashion require it. It is a non-absorbent, and therefore better suited than brick or stone for security against dampness. With regard to their lightness, it is unnecessary to point out that there is consequently a great saving of ground in the thickness of walls.

The facilities afforded by the lightness and ductility of the metal for forming the ornamental parts of buildings, is obvious. The building itself may be graceful and fragile in its appearance—raised on a few light, tasteful columns, and yet capable of supporting the weightiest fabric that could be designed, and both the internal and external parts may be embellished *ad libitum*, by means of castings.

The iron warehouse of Messrs. B. & H., which the Evening Mirror describes as above, employs about seventy men, who receive weekly about $500 as wages.

Vermont Marble for Statuary.

The most competent judges have for some time past expressed the opinion that the marble taken from the Rutland quarries, in Western Vermont, was fully equal to the best Italian for statuary, and when it was fully tested our artists would cease sending abroad for this material. Attention is called to the following paragraph, showing the test has been applied, and that it is found fully equal to the best of foreign marble.

Stephenson's Statue of the Wounded Indian.—We visited, the other day, the statue now exhibiting in the hall of the Fitchburg Depot; it is needless to say we were pleased. It could not but be pleasing. The design was highly poetical, and beautifully executed. The Indian has seen a foe in ambush, and has just taken an arrow, and is about to string his bow, when a shaft of his enemy strikes him in the breast. He sinks upon the ground, his right leg under him, and his left extended, supporting himself upon his right hand, which still holds the arrow he was preparing to discharge. With his left hand he has drawn from the wound the missile of his enemy. He head is drooping, and the expression of the features is remarkably striking. There is about the whole figure an attractive charm, which impels the beholder to look again and again, and be exceedingly reluctant to leave. The material in which this statue is wrought is *Vermont marble*, of great closeness of grain and purity of color. This, we believe, is the first great piece of sculpture ever completed in American marble, and has proved the fact that we need no longer send to Italy for this valuable material.

We also noticed in Mr. Stephenson's a *bas relief*, containing two portraits more skillfully executed. The marble in which they are set is fine alabaster, but much harder, and is also from Vermont. We would recommend all who have not visited these works of art to take an early opportunity, as Mr. Stephenson intends taking them to the grand exhibition in London. [Boston Daily Journal.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the foregoing notice of Stephenson's statue of the Wounded Indian. While it is pleasant to notice the progress which the country is making in the fine arts, we take an especial pleasure in noticing the fact that this high work of genius is executed in the rare material raised by the hands of honest industry from the quarries of Rutland. Our readers will bear us witness that we have often called their attention to the interesting aspects of this branch of Vermont industry. We rejoice to know that those especially engaged in it are enjoying so large a share of prosperity. The marble from which this statue was carved was furnished from the quarry of the Messrs. Sheldon, Morgan & Sisson, in West Rutland. The remark of the artists in Boston is that the block is as near perfect as any thing can be, and this seems to be the opinion of all who have seen it. Perhaps the best proof of the quality of the Rutland marble is the fact that the demand is such, that all engaged in it are obliged to enlarge their business. [Rutland Herald.

Foreign Items.

The friends of General Cavaignac and of Ledru Rollin are said to have commenced their respective canvasses for the next Presidency. The friends of Louis Napoleon hint at the probable postponement of the election to 1854!

A great number of Romans intend to visit the London Exhibition, but a correspondent of the Turin Journal says: "The Government will not grant passports to all who apply for them. I know that the Pope has discussed a learned prelate, who had come to take leave of him, from undertaking the journey. I am assured that the Neapolitan Government will be still more severe with regard to passports for London."

The Bank of England returns show an increase of circulation of £506,145, and a decrease of bullion amounting to £152,881. That the Bank has done a large business during the week, is shown by the fact that the private securities have increased £1,156,154.

M. Lamartine has issued an address, in which he advocates the revision of the constitution and the restoration of universal suffrage. He says the latter measure would regain for the President all his former popularity, and tacitly implies that he might then be chosen President by acclamation.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th March, assert that the Sultan has refused to accede to the demands of Austria to exclude Kossuth and seven of his companions in exile from the benefit of liberation. The Austrian Minister had referred to Vienna for fresh instructions. As relates to German politics, the answer from Austria to Prussia's last note had been received by the latter. Every thing seemed to be at a stand-still. The papers contain nothing of importance.

Turning to the East, we meet startling news from Egypt. A revolt has broken out in the Sennaar, and the Pacha who commanded in that district, and the Egyptian troops under his orders, have been massacred. Great preparations were making at Cairo to dispatch troops to put down this disturbance. The construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Suez is officially announced. Abbas Pacha, who is, it is said, under the influence of the Consul General of England, has just publicly declared that he will commence the work immediately. Half the people employed on the line are to be English.

CURIOUS FACTS.—The following curious facts are taken from Blackwood's Magazine.

In England the average poor rates for ten years past has amounted to $30,000,000.

In Ireland $7,500,000 a year are expended to feed a starving population.

In 1826 the immigration from the British Isles was 26,000 persons. In 1849 the number was 300,000.

In thirty years crime in Great Britain and Ireland has increased 500 per cent., while population has only increased 30 per cent.

In 1822 there were 27,183 jail commitments in England, Scotland and Ireland; in 1850 there were 74,162.

Thirteen per cent. of the population of Scotland are paupers.

In Ireland, it appears from a report to the Government, made in July, 1847, that 3,020,712 persons subsisted on public alms, about 40 per cent. of the population. The nominal rental in Ireland is $65,000,000. The sum expended for the relief of the poor, $6,370,365, one-ninth of the rental. There were 250,000 persons in poor houses, and 45,000 in jail. [Ireland is not larger than Ohio.]

In Glasgow, one-fourth of the burials are at the public expense.

In London there are 20,000 journeymen tailors, of whom 14,000 earn a miserable existence by working fourteen hours a day, including Sunday. There are also in the same city 32,000 sewing women, who, on an average, make only 44d., or nine cents a day, by working fourteen hours—not quite three-quarters of a cent per hour.

FASHION WITHOUT CASTE.—Men of taste and gallant impulse will not permit the empire of fashion to become a *petty despotism*. The graceful editor of the Philadelphia Sun denounces the latest style of ladies' bonnets as a "hideous fashion." He thinks that "there are few women handsome enough to stand the present little bonnets, which are placed on the top of the head, and look as if they were about to fall off behind. They are of the lop-back order, and make the women look as hideous as Chinese and as brazen as the Colossus of Rhodes."

The New Yorker, in censuring this fashion, suggests an entire revolution in the dominion of dress. Hear him:

Fashion, at this precise epoch of the Christian *era*, with both male and female exquisites—and with shades of difference, the same may be said of all who pretend to style—is untasteful, vulgar, filthy, or ridiculous; a mere concoction of tailors and milliners, etc., who must get up something new monthly or quarterly, to keep their trade good and involve vanity in extravagances.

From the Boston Traveller.

The Plot to Overthrow the Empire of Hayti.

By later advices from Hayti, received in this city, we have a more connected account of the late plot to overthrow the existing imperial government of Hayti and to re-establish the republic. In the first place, the conspirators were blacks and not mulattoes. It appears that several extensive robberies had occurred at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haytien, and the government was convinced that these robberies had something to do with a political movement. Among others, the government treasury was robbed of a large amount. Of course the police there were wide awake to catch the perpetrators of these extensive and successful robberies. It appears, according to the accounts, that on a certain night one of the soldiers was robbed of his shirt. He stopped a man whom he suspected of the robbery, and, instead of finding the stolen article, found a large sum of money. The prisoner offered his captor a considerable amount to let him go, but the officer of the guard, hearing the noise, came out. The prisoner had then two men to bribe, and while he was about it the police, who were not far off, came up. Some reasons led them to suppose that the officer of the guard had a part of the money which the prisoner had in his possession, and he also was arrested. In searching his residence, documents were discovered which brought to light the whole conspiracy. It extended all over the Island, and many leading blacks were implicated. In addition to the arrest of a large number at Port-au-Prince, including one or two of the ministry, about one hundred were arrested at Cape Haytien, including several in office; also, the commissary of police at Gonaives. At or near the capital, the minister of public justice and several of his fellow conspirators have been shot; also several of those arrested at Cape Haytien. It is supposed that many more would suffer the penalty of death.

Relative to the demand made by Commodore Parker, of the Saranac, for damages for the illegal imprisonment of Captain Mayo, of the Leander, we learn that the Haytien Government informed him in substance that they were willing to pay Captain Mayo some compensation, but refused to give the sum demanded for the detention of the vessel. This answer Commodore Porter will report to the authorities at Washington.

We hear that the Haytien Government refuses to pay the claims, to a large amount and of long standing, in favor of American merchants, to which Mr. Green, and more latterly Mr. Walsh, has been deputised to call their attention.

Mr. Walsh, the American commissioner, has left the capital, in the steamer Water Witch, for other parts of the Island. What was the result of his negotiations, in conjunction with the French and English consuls, to induce Soulouque to settle the quarrel between the Haytiens and Dominicans, is not certainly known, but the story is that the project has entirely failed. It was the general opinion that Soulouque was never more powerful in the Island than at the present moment. He exhibits great sagacity in all his movements.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—*Boston*, April 28.—The schooner Mary Chilton, from Port-au-Prince, 9th instant, arrived today. Captain Hollins reports that the Chamber of Deputies had been in session to consider the proposition of the American Government, relative to acknowledging the independence of the Dominicans. It was generally believed, the day the Chilton sailed, that the Chamber had rejected the proposition, and had also rejected a claim made for the detention of the American brig Leander, and the imprisonment of her Captain. In consequence of this the Haytiens were daily in expectation of the arrival of the American squadron. Five of the conspirators against the empire had been shot. One of them was a customhouse officer, who died with the declaration that there were plenty more all behind who coincided with him in opinion that the Imperial Government was too expensive for so small an empire. Soulouque parades daily at the head of two or three thousand soldiers.

CASES IN WHICH LETTERS SHOULD BE PREPAID.—A gentleman writing to a lady.

A lady writing to her female friend, to the care of a gentleman, because they could not receive and delivering a tax too enough.

A merchant writing to another, requesting information.

A friend writing to his friend, requesting some friendly act; such as collecting a small dividend to be remitted, etc., the trouble being sufficient to prove his friendship without being taxed for so doing.

Always in writing to newspaper editors or proprietors of newspapers.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

☞ The Subscriber has purchased the Stock of Dr. HUNTER, opposite the site of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL. This is the largest collection of rare and valuable Second-hand Books in the city.

As it is the wish of the Subscriber to dispose of the Books, and devote his attention exclusively to dealing in Watches, Jewelry, etc., he offers them at the lowest prices for cash. Among them are the best works on Theology, Law, Medicine, Novels, Belles Lettres, Poetry and Science.

☞ The latest Novels and Publications always on hand.

ap8 JOSEPH HAFALI, No 34 St. Charles street.

JOHN V. CHILDS
ENGRAVER & PRINTER
8 CAMP STREET.

BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—The Brooklyn Warehouses, at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, are now in operation, receiving PRODUCE from the East and MERCHANDISE from the NORTH, intended for reshipment. Having 1800 feet front on the river, with wharves in front of the Warehouses, vessels are immediately unloaded and conveyed without drayage or exposure to the weather, ample room will be found for the discharge of steamers and loading of ships.

Charges are fixed at very low rates, and every accommodation offered to the Merchants in the city and the Shippers in the upper country. It is the wish of the Company to equal the conveniences of the Atlantic Dock, of New York.

Persons interested in transmitting Merchandise are invited to visit the premises.

Office, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, New Orleans.

T. J. CASEY, Secretary.

References—J. B. Geddes; Price, Frost & Co.; J. W. Seymour & Co.; E. P. Nichols. ap17

A. H. DONALDSON,
No. 97 Camp street, New Orleans,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

BRANDIES—Sazerac, 1795; Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1805; Pinet, Castillon & Co., Hennessy, London Dock, etc. etc.

SHERRY — Amontillado Harmony, Imperial, Yriarte, Rebolledo, etc.

MADEIRA—Blackburn's South Side, Howard, Marsh & Co., etc.

PORT—The Queen's, Oporto, London, etc. etc.

BURGUNDY — Chambertin, Hermitage, etc. etc.

CHAMPAGNE — Piper & Co.'s Heidsieck, Schneider, Crème de Bouzy, etc. etc.

HT. SAUTERNES—Chateau d'Yquem, etc. etc.

CLARET—Chateau Lafitte, la Rose, Leoville, etc. etc.

HOCK—Johannisberger, Rudesheimer, etc. etc.

☞ Very superior Holland Gin; Scotch, Irish, and Monongahela Whisky; French Cordials, Curacoa, etc. etc.

☞ Ship retailers and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

☞ Clubs and gentlemen furnished w choice Wines, Brandies, etc., in small packages, assorted to order. 6d 6mos

BEACH'S
ANTI CATHARTIC MIXTURE

A CERTAIN, prompt and effectual remedy for cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. It has been used by great numbers of persons with the highest satisfaction, and physicians themselves have pronounced it one of the most valuable medicines known, because it positively cures the diseases for which it is recommended.

☞ Sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

E. B. BEACH, Sole Proprietor.

ap12 1yd&W Apothecary and Druggist, 127 Canal st.

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. 225 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

METAIRIE COURSE—Horses taken on Pasture. Water is good and Grass abundant. Terms $4 per month. Apply to

my4 1mos C. S. ELLIS, at the Track.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE subscriber offers his professional services to Railroad Companies and others who may desire them. He has been engaged since 1839 in the survey, location and construction of Railroads in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and has therefore a practical experience in the management of such works, which, he feels confident, will enable him to give satisfaction to those whom he may serve. Letters addressed at Mansfield or Logansport, De Soto Parish, La., will be promptly attended to. Satisfactory references of character and capacity will be given.

my3 1mos JOHN L. COLE.

SODA ASH—200 tons high strength, and 20 tons Palm Oil, direct importation, for sa by

ap17 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 14 Magazine st.

RICE—50 casks, in store and for sale by

ap18 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

DOCTOR S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE.

The Most Extraordinary Medicine in the World.

THIS EXTRACT IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES, 12 OZ. TO THE PINT, CONCENTRATED, PLEASANTLY, AND WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY SOLD—IT CURES WITHOUT VOMITING, PURGING, SICKENING OR PECULIARLY TAXING THE PATIENT.

THE great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, that while it eradicates the disease it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

Ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the powers, but it creates new, pure and full blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed, within the last five years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 500 Children during the two past seasons.

10,000 CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND WANT OF NERVOUS ENERGY.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, tending towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. The Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the mind, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, etc. have been and can be cured.

SPITTING BLOOD.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obd't servant,

WM. RUSSELL, 56 Chatham street.

RHEUMATISM.

This is only one of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Black well's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and may have done me more than one thousand dollars' worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is unequalled in cases of Chills and Fever and Ague. The following letter is one of the hundreds that we have received from the South and West of like character:

OSWEGO, Michigan, Oct. 22, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I purchased for my wife two bottles of Sarsaparilla of your agent, Mr. McNair, of Kalamazoo, to try for the Fever and Ague. Before she finished the first bottle, it appeared to warm the blood, and every other day, when the chills and fever appeared, they were less violent; and before she had finished the bottle, she was entirely relieved, and she was much better than she had been before she took the ague. A lady that had for very thick with chills and fever, but had broke them with quinine was left in a very weak and distressed state. I thought her exceedingly with the ague cake, seeing the effect that it had on my wife, she sent and procured a few bottles, and it restored her to a few weeks to perfect health. Your Sarsaparilla is, without doubt, unequalled in diseases incident to the West, and if you think that this communication will be of use, you have my leave to use it as you please.

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES H. SMALL.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer of Westchester county:

FORDHAM, August 18, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circular she came like here. We thought, as she was in very delicate health we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and, sure enough, she has not been troubled with a single fit since, though previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, etc., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were affected very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation. Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 108 Wooster street.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned Physicians in the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. R. BRIGGS, M. D.
F. E. ELMENDORFF, M. D.

Albany, Ap 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly Agents, have come out making Sarsaparilla, Extract Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, etc. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stolen and copied our advertisements; they are all worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office, 126 *Fulton street*, Sun Building, New York; Reling & Co., 8 *State street*, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 *North Second street*, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; 105 *South Front street*, Albany; F. D. McIlvaine, Natchez; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

J. WRIGHT, 151 *Chartres street*,
Sole Agent, New Orleans.

43 FLOUR—194 bbls. Ohio superfine, landing ex steamer Gen. Scott, for sale by

ap8 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 39, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

FOX'S STARCH—300 boxes in store, for sale by A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 39, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

MEDICAL CARDS.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—JAMES G. BARNES, M. D., 10 Carondelet street. ja26&w

DR. A. H. NICHOLSON, Office No. 110 St. Charles street, residence No. 165 Carondelet st. ap18

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

DOCTOR WREN, of Jackson, between Rousseau and Lesseps streets, Lafayette. References—Dr. S. A. Cartwright, Dr. M. Cannon, Dr. Wm. G. Austin. mh5 1y

DR. C. S. FENNER devotes particular attention to the treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE. Office, 152 Gravier street, opposite the Varieties. d2 6m cs

DR. D. T. STILL, S. S. NOE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—NORTH & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 110 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

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DOREN, 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 spectacles, 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 a brilliancy to the Eye, and also strengthens the sight.

☞ Nos. 184 CIRCUS Street and 77 MAGAZINE Street. mh17 1y

DR. ELLIOTT, *Veterinary Surgeon*, would announce to the citizens of this city and its vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all business in his line entrusted to his care. Dr. Elliott begs leave to state that he has had a large 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.

Address, Apollo Hotel.

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

☞ FAMILY HORSES, well broke, always on hand and for sale. fe14 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 cured a most loathsome and fatally cured of an inveterate Cancer by Dr. Fryer, Indian Doctor, 52 Franchman 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, and for the last three years I have suffered the consequences of a grow on my right hand, near the joint of my wrist. Day by day, month by month, year by year, it continued to grow, under the treatment of several of the faculty, but it yielded to no one. At different times, it was opened on by physicians of distinguished profession and reputate, and although they caused me to undergo the excruciating pains of a knife, 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 fever to my bed, I was given up to die. Being 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 the cancer remained, comparatively but little pain without a knife having been 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.

April 14, 1851.

Dr. Fryer.

A communication from Mr. 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 publish it at our request, and invariably do so, 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. [Editor Daily Delta.

Certificates.

This is to certify that my wife had been laboring under a scirrhous cancer, in and on her nose, for the right eye, for fourteen years, which did eventually massarily deprive her of eye sight. It commenced thus: with a small irritable inflammable pimple on the side of the nose, which it seems, was the seat of a gradually 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 that we could hear of, both for and men, to cure this terrible enemy of the human race, but all to no purpose, until she took one package of Dr. W. K. F. Fryer's Cocoanut Vegetable Medicines, which cured her. Dr. Fryer's Vegetable Medicines, which course of treatment has cured her ultimately sound and well. Any information relative to the above case can be had by calling at my house, two miles north of Thomtown, Boon county, Ia. DAN. SHARARTS.

Attest: John Sharars, Boon county, Ia.
James T. Moore. August 3, 1841.

I would just say to the public that my wife had been laboring under a cancer in her breast, and it was thought, should it break in sixteen different places, and a disease of the liver and lungs for two years, which reduced her so in strength, that she could scarcely walk across the room, and was given up to die without assistance, during which time I tried various means and paid out a large sum of money, but without avail. I procured one package of Dr. W. K. F. Fryer's Cocoanut Vegetable Prescription or Vegetable Medicines, which cured her in a few days. 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 from troubling 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 DEWEY.

Attests: Mrs. Hannah Miller, Montgomery county, Ia.
Eliza Kimoad. August 7, 1841.

Cancer Cured.

We were called in, a day or two since, while passing in Franklin street, to see a case of cancer, performed by Dr. W. K. F. Fryer, the Indian Doctor. We found a lady of stout, stirring negro man, formerly a slave of Mr. J. Hoey, the enterprising business of Hoeyville, but is now the property of Dr. Fryer, who purchased him from his late owner. A tumor 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 breast, and had eaten through the breast bone, and glands, and extended more than half way down the breast. When we saw it, the tumor was entirely gone, and nothing but the cure remained, not yet perfectly healed, but so formed 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, so able on body on account of being considered incurable, but from its loathsome nature, and we were among those who could have been convinced to nothing less than ocular demonstration, that there was any cure for it. We cannot, however, discredit our own senses. We have had the most decisive proof, that the Doctor has cured what is to us, impossible to have cured. The Doctor proposed to Mr. Hoey, for his slave for one hundred dollars, but so sceptical was that gentleman of the Doctor's ability to effect a cure, that, after consulting able physicians, he declined to sell the boy to him for the amount of the fee demanded for his cure. The boy is now well, and Mr. Hoey has a most valuable servant, pronounced, in our presence, by a gentleman who is familiar 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.

ap12 4d Wif W. K. F. FRYER.

Dr. Fryer, the Indian Doctor.

☞ By his advertisement, in our paper to-day, it will be seen that he stays some strong and imposing certificates as to his skill and success in the treatment of the disease which he proposes to cure. His remedies are purely botanical, and their entire success in his cure of two aggravated cases of dropsy are personally known to us. [Editorial New Orleans Daily Crescent, April 12, 1851.

☞ We clip the following from the Mississippi Free Trader, dated Natchez, April 23, 1851:

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