The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 73.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

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

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

FROM EUROPE.

News by the Steamship Franklin.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL SUCCESSFUL.

The United States mail steamer Franklin, Capt. J. A. Wotton, arrived at New York on the morning of the 19th instant, bringing four days' later intelligence from Europe. The Franklin sailed from Havre on the night of the 6th, and from Cowes (England) at four P. M., on the 7th. Her voyage from the latter place, therefore, occupied a little over eleven and a half days. She brings the London mails of the morning of the 7th, which were taken from Southampton by a special steamer. The Franklin brings upwards of a hundred passengers, and a fair freight of general merchandise from Havre, considering that the Cunard Company's agent had again resorted to the unfair course of lowering the freight to fifteen dollars per ton from Havre to New York, while twenty-five dollars per ton is charged from Liverpool.

England.

The Chrystal Palace continued to be thronged with thousands of admiring and wondering visitors. On Monday, the 5th instant, the price of admission fell from one pound to five shillings a head, and on that occasion nearly 6400 persons paid the entrance fee, about £1600 sterling being taken at the doors. The demand for season tickets also continued, and the receipts altogether were estimated at £2000 a day. The weather for most of the time had been unpropitious, and this considerably checked the influx of visitors. The Executive Committee are engaged in devising means for the methodical examination of the articles exposed, so that the visitors may in the best manner receive all the educational benefits the exhibition ought to bestow. The different juries commenced their labors, and the brilliant success of the State opening encourages a hope in some minds that the Queen will take part in the ceremonies on the occasion of distributing the prizes.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Lord John Russell informed the House of the course the Government proposed to pursue in consequence of their defeat, by a majority of fourteen, on the motion of Mr. Hume against the renewal of the Income Tax for three years. His lordship said the Cabinet were prepared to bow to the decision of the House, and to submit to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry, to consider the details of the obnoxious tax. This impost is therefore doomed to speedy extinction. The reverse of the Ministry on this question was received with universal satisfaction.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th instant, the Duke of Argyle presented nearly one hundred petitions, amongst which was one from Glasgow, signed by 56,000 persons, against the Papal aggression.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Anstey,

Mr. Hawes stated that the Lieutenant Governor of Van Dieman's Land had thought it his duty to withdraw the tickets of leave which had been granted to the three prisoners, M'Manus, O'Doherty and O'Donohue, in consequence of their misconduct, in acting in direct disobedience of the regulations, by deliberately leaving their districts without leave, and that he had sentenced them to certain terms of imprisonment.

Lord Naas moved that the House do forthwith resolve itself into a committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on home made spirits in bond. He described the mode of collecting the duties upon these spirits, and the injury and vexation which it inflicted upon the distiller, and whilst the revenue would be no loser by changing the mode of measurement, which would not unsettle existing arrangements, it would considerably increase the consumption of whisky without an increase of intemperance.

Lord J. Russell said he considered this a motion to reduce the duty on Scotch and Irish spirits, and regarding it as a question of revenue, this was not a tax he was prepared to reduce, nor did he think it fair to give an advantage to Irish and Scotch spirits over English.

After general discussion, the question was taken and the numbers on the decision were equal—157 on each side; whereupon the Speaker, according to usage, to afford an opportunity of another division in the committee, gave the casting vote in favor of the motion.

Mr. Roebuck, after this fourth defeat, put it to the noble Lord, whether it was wise or politic to retain the Government. If the House was so blind to the interests of the country as to keep Ministers in that state, let the House bear the responsibility; but the noble Lord, out of regard for his own personal character, should not lend his authority to such a state of things.

Lord J. Russell said he respectfully declined the advice tendered to him by Mr. Roebuck with respect to his personal character. Thanking him for his good intention, he should take care of his personal character himself. The course which the Government ought to take upon such an occasion was a matter of very grave import. The resignation of Government involved very serious consequences. All he could say was, that he trusted those who generally supported the present Ministers would give them credit for weighing the situation they were in, and would believe that whilst they were not disposed, on the one hand, to allow the character of the Government to be impaired, they would not, on the other hand, through a sense of defeat, take the hasty course of immediately resigning office.

France.

From Paris we learn that the 5th of May, (the anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic,) had passed off without the slightest attempt at disturbance. The weather was very unfavorable for the spectacle, but the crowds of spectators were nevertheless very great. The fireworks were a failure in consequence of heavy rains. The intended Bonapartist banquet in the suburbs was prohibited by the authorities. The festival likewise passed off in Lyons and other cities of France with profound tranquillity. The confusion of parties was still very great in the French capital, and the utmost uncertainty prevailed as to the probable solution of the pending political questions.

Prussia.

The Lower Chamber at Berlin are engaged in the discussion of the Press Law. The general result of the debate promises to be the restoration of most of the provisions of the Upper House, which were struck out by the commission of the Lower one. Even without them the bill is equal to the severest press law in Europe, and with them it will be the masterpiece of legislation in that direction. No clue is yet given to the probable termination of the Dresden Conferences.

Austria.

From Vienna it is stated that a note had been forwarded to Constantinople, denouncing the detention, for two years longer, of fourteen of the Hungarian refugees. Austria offered to bear the expenses.

Italy.

Affairs in Italy have assumed no different aspect. Despotism rules the day every where, except in Piedmont. The latter country is more and more reaping the benefits of Constitutional freedom.

Spain.

Advices from Spain are to the 29th instant. A Carlist conspiracy, on a small scale, has been discovered in Catalonia, and the seven members of it who were taken, have been shot by the troops in whose custody they were, on the plea of having attempted to escape. Though there is no fear, for the present at least, of the tranquility of Spain being disturbed by Carlist or other movements, it is an unquestionable fact that these political opinions have many adherents. One of their journals, *La Esperanza*, has the largest circulation of all newspapers, exceeding by nearly 25 per cent. that of the *Clamor Publico*, a Progressista organ, which is the next in circulation.

The different political parties complain of the Government for the extraordinary influence, they call it coercion, which it displays through its Governors and other functionaries in the provinces, in order to obtain all the votes for its candidates, and the Governors of Zaragosa, Toledo, Badajos, Zamora, Almeria, and Huesca, make themselves more conspicuous in the electioneering work.

Portugal.

The intelligence from Portugal, from Lisbon to the 29th ult., and Oporto to the 30th ult., is of great interest. The telegraphic dispatch received by way of Paris and Madrid, announcing the insurrection of the Oporto garrison, is fully confirmed. No contest or engagement took place, but three lives were lost, Colonel Cardova and two soldiers being killed.

The insurrection of the Oporto garrison was caused by the arrest of several officers by the Count de Casal, the Governor of Oporto, who remained faithful to the Queen's cause, and who possessed proofs of a projected movement in Oporto. The Count, after making several ineffectual attempts to quell the revolt, abruptly quitted Oporto on the 25th ult., accompanied by only one aid-de-camp. Col. Cardozo, of the 2d Infantry, in endeavoring to bring his men to obedience, was shot by the soldiers.

The Duke of Saldanha entered Oporto on the 27th, and has established his head-quarters there. The whole city turned out to welcome him, and his reception was most enthusiastic. On the 29th he reviewed the troops in garrison.

The movement in Oporto being communicated on the 26th, by telegraph, to Lisbon, Count de Thomar's ministry immediately tendered its resignation to the Queen, and this being accepted, the Count embarked on board the Montrose, and was landed at Vigo, where he remains watching the turn of events. The Count was not accompanied by his family, and was taken on board the packet by the boats of her Majesty's ship Leander.

The Duke of Terceira was named President of a new Ministry, and was on his way from Coimbra to Lisbon. It was not thought likely the Duke would accept the post designed for him.

The Queen's delay in calling to power parties sufficiently opposed to Thomar to offer guarantees that he would not be again recalled was considered most imprudent, and, although the Patuela or Junta party remained quiet, fears of their rising were entertained.

The insurrection in favor of Saldanha was rapidly spreading through all parts of the kingdom.

Count de Thomar was received at Vigo by the Alcalde of that place, with whom he landed in one of the government boats. A Spanish army of observation was said to be assembling at Turis, a Spanish town on the north side of the Minho, and opposite to the Portuguese fortress of Valencia; one regiment had arrived, and two others, together with the Captain-General of the Province and his staff, were expected on the 30th ult. The troops in garrison at Valencia had declared in favor of Saldanha.

The English ships of war Leander, Arrogant, and Dauntless were at Lisbon. The Encounter was at anchor off Oporto on the 30th ult., and the Phaeton, Arethusa, and Indefatigable were cruising off the mouth of the Douro.

The French ship-of-the-line Henry IV (100 guns) had arrived in the Tagus, for the protection of French interests. The French war steamer Caffarelli, and the Spanish steam-frigate Castella, were also at Lisbon.

LONDON, May 7.—*Gold.*—The quotation of Gold at Paris is about 3 per mille discount (new tariff rate) which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.10; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.00, it follows that gold is 0·40 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.4½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.5¼, it follows that gold is 0.18 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—*Cotton Market.*—There has been a moderate demand for Cotton to-day. Sales 3000 bales—1000 on speculation and for export—at prices ½d. per pound dearer than last Friday, and less offering at the advance.

The cotton census taken at Liverpool on the 1st inst., shows the total actual stock in that port to be 527,960 bales. It was estimated at 556,900 bales, showing a difference of 28,940 bales.

Flour and Grain was in moderate demand at the quotations brought out by the last steamer.

The English Corn Market at Mark Lane was steady at the rates brought by the previous steamer. Foreign Wheat was in limited demand, but floating cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn were eagerly inquired for. Flour firmly held, in consequence of the weather being cold for the season.

The accounts of the state of trade in the Provinces describe a further depression.

From the Liverpool Mercury of May 6.

At our market this day, Wheat met a slow sale; the best samples were held at about the rates of Tuesday, but all secondary qualities, with the exception of Egyptian, were rather lower.

Oats were scarce, and an advance of 1d. per bushel was generally asked for the best dealers.

Barley was in short supply, and fully as dear.

Beans and Peas were unaltered.

The best American yellow Indian Corn, ex ship, was offering at 30s. 6d. per 480 pounds, and only met a limited sale.

Oatmeal moved freely at full prices.

There was more doing in American Flour, at previous rates. French also met a fair sale, without change in price.

May 5—*Cotton.*—The sales since Friday are 10,000 bags, of which 2000 are taken on speculation and for export. In prices there is no alteration. To-day's sales are 5000 bags, arrived since Friday six vessels from the United States, and four from Egypt.

The following Americans were presented to the Queen at her drawing-room, or levee, by the American Minister, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, on the 6th instant; Hon. Charles B. Haddock, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States for Portugal; Capt. Joshua R. Sands, Lieut. L. B. Avery, Lieut. John K. Duer, and Lieut. George H. Preble, of the United States frigate St. Lawrence.

Banquet to the Foreign Commissioners.—At a meeting of the Council of Chairmen of the Metropolitan Commission, it was unanimously resolved to invite the Foreign Commissioners to an entertainment. The invitation will be extended to the Foreign Embassadors and Ministers, and the principal members of the Royal Commission Executive. The banquet will be upon a scale of great splendor.

Bremen.

Emigration from Bremen.—From the 1st of January to the 28th of April, fifty-one vessels left Bremen for the United States, with 7690 passengers. Of these, thirty vessels and 4022 passengers were for New York; eight vessels and 1968 passengers for New Orleans; seven vessels and 1199 passengers for Baltimore; three vessels and 272 passengers for Galveston, and three vessels and 229 passengers for Philadelphia.

France.

Galignani's Messenger of May 5, says that while the Socialists in many of the departments are creating alarm by their menaces and attempts to disturb public tranquility, the partial elections that are taking place in the council general and in the municipal councils nearly all give a large majority to the party of order.

Important Intelligence by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 19—*Washington Items.*—The latest advices from San Francisco received at the Department of the Interior, state that our Indian Commissioners, sustained by the United States and State troops, have succeeded to a great extent in bringing the apprehended difficulties with Californian Indian tribes to an amicable termination.

The Treasury Department has paid already over $2,000,000 fo the claimants against Mexico, and have nearly a million and a quarter yet to pay.

RICHMOND, May 19, 10 P. M.—*The Virginia Convention.*—The Convention to-day concurred in the decision of the Committee of the Whole on the basis question. Bills were presented basing representation in both branches of the Legislature on federal numbers; laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The compromise is considered safe.

BOSTON, May 19—*Capital Punishment, etc.*—The Legislature to-day rejected the bill abolishing capital punishment, by 75 majority. The proposition for removing the seat of government to Worcester has passed to a third reading.

BOSTON, May 18—*Elopement.*—On Saturday afternoon a gentleman named William Bachelder, manufacturer of bronzed goods, on Broadway, arrived in this city, in pursuit of his wife and child, who had absconded with a fancy painter, named Charles McGell. The missing two were found at a boarding house on Third street, East Cambridge, and were taken into custody on a charge of adultery. They were committed to jail. The principal object of Mr. Bachelder's pursuit was to obtain possession of his child, an interesting girl five years old.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT BUFFALO.—*The Cuba Invasion.*—President Fillmore, in his speech in reply to the Mayor's welcome, alluded eloquently to the time when he wandered through the streets of Buffalo a friendless boy, and compared it with the generous and enthusiastic reception he had met with on this occasion. In the course of his remarks, the President thus referred to the Cuba invasion:

"Your illustrious Mayor has also alluded with approbation to the fact, that the Government exerted its power in preventing aggression on the territory of a foreign nation with which we are at peace. In discharging that duty, fellow-citizens, the Government was actuated by precisely the same principles as it would be in enforcing the laws of our own country. There is no liberty—there is no security for any one, unless law, whatever it is, is enforced.

"There would be no justice on our part towards foreign countries, unless we maintain those friendly relations, and extend to them the rights which are due from one friendly country to another. We might push headlong into a conquest of Cuba, or into a war against any foreign power; but don't you see the consequences that would arise from such a state of things. We would, by so doing, destroy the very principle on which our Government is based, and our ruin as a nation would be the result. Our only security, therefore, is in our justice and in our moderation. Hence our Government, hence our Congress, make it a criminal offence to invade the territory of any foreign country with which we are at peace. (Applause.) In the suppression of the invasion of Cuba, I did but execute the law which I swore on the Holy Evangelist I would execute, and which I again swear I will continue to execute, if God, in his providence, shall let me live. (Great applause.)

CABINET BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON.—Ion thinks and writes thus sensibly on the subject of salaries proper to our Cabinet officers:

"Some years ago—and, indeed, from the very beginning of this city—it was proposed that the Government should furnish houses free of rent, for the heads of departments; and the streets on the President's Square were always looked to as the most convenient and suitable site for them. It is now said that a public spirited citizen, Mr. Corcoran, will build eight houses of the first class, and offer them at cost to the Government, for the purpose of affording suitable and commodious residences for the heads of departments. Perhaps the government will not consent to purchase them; but still it will prompt Congress to increase the salaries of those officers to ten thousand dollars a year—which is as small a sum as a Cabinet officer can live for, in the manner of a gentleman, in this city. Nor is it just to require that a Cabinet minister should expend his whole salary, or be placed in circumstances that render necessary the expenditure of the whole. As we have no system of civil pensions, and never shall have, as I hope, good salaries for civil officers ought to be allowed."

THE VIRGINIA BASIS.—The Richmond Convention have agreed upon a basis of representation that will give a majority of representatives, in both Houses of the Legislature, upon the part of the State over the Blue Ridge. This will content the West for a while—perhaps for ten years, though it is considered as a concession to the East. The principle of Compromise has, at length, prevailed in the affairs of the old Dominion, as well as in the concerns of the Union. It is the only principle upon which individual States or the States in the aggregate can be kept together in good fellowship.

SHOCKING DEATH.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says, that as the steamship Alabama was proceeding down the bay, bound for Savannah, on the 17th instant, Mr. Charles Young, third engineer, an active, energetic man, in his twenty fifth year, got caught between the pillar block and the crank of the engine, in which position his head was crushed, and his brains were scattered over the works in an instant. He was much esteemed by his employers, and all who knew him.

We regret to notice, in the Lexington Observer of yesterday, the death of Mrs. Ann Innes, of Franklin county, and the mother of the estimable lady of the Hon. John J. Crittenden. Mrs. Innes died on the 11th inst., in the 91st year of her age. She was truly a "Mother in Israel," universally esteemed and beloved by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. [Louisville Courier, 15th inst.

WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop of Maryland bids fair for an abundant yield. Some farmers complain of the "fly," but it is neither general nor destructive. The heads are full and large enough, and the stalks are long enough to satisfy farmers with their prospects.

MUSICAL HALL IN BOSTON.—$100,000 is the amount of stock required. $80,000 had been taken on the 18th. Barnum has taken $5000.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

Preemption Rights.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 31, 1851.

IN order that the liberal views of Congress, in passing the Act of 28th September, 1850, granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the Military service of the United States, may be carried out, and every excuse to the warrantees, be avoided as far as possible in obtaining the benefits granted by the gratitude of free country for faithful and patriotic services; and at the same time to secure to the hardy and enterprising settlers on the Public Lands the fruits of their industry and privations; the Secretary of the Interior has directed:

That it be made notice be given to all settlers on Public Lands subject to private entry, to come forward and file their dec ratory statements, within thirty days after making their settlements and improvements as required by the Preemption Act of 4th September, 1841, so as to secure their preemption rights, and prevent interference by the location of these warrants.

And that all warrants may be located upon the land applied for, if subject to private entry on the 3d March, 1851, without an affidavit as to whether said land is improved or not; and after having been so located, said warrants shall remain in the hands of the Land Officers at least forty days, at the end of that time there is no interference by those locations with preemption claims or otherwise, the warrants will be returned to this office for patenting; but if there is such interference, a new location will be made.

Warrantees can locate their warrants on their own preemption rights where the land was specified and offered to public sale prior to the 3d March, 1851; and where the minimum price of the land is more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, can pay in cash the difference between the cost of the land, and the amount covered by the warrant, estimating the warrant at $1 25 per acre. No preemption rights attach to the alter nate sections reserved to the United States along the routes of railroads or canals.

When application is made to this office by the warrantee to locate the warrant, the applicant must specify the grant, the Land District, section of country, or particular tract on which he wishes the location made; and where the tract is specified, it would be well to examine the plat of survey, to see if the tract thus ty are desired, that in case the tract first selected shall have been taken, the warrant can be located upon the first of the tracts which may be vacant which follow thereafter. In these cases the affidavit of the applicant, taken before an officers competent to administer oaths, that he is the identical person mentioned in the warrant, must accompany the application. The same rules must be complied with where application by letter is made to the District Land Officers. Where such application is made by the Attorney, Agent, Executor, etc., the evidence duly certified, of their authority to act, must also accompany the application.

By a clause in 1st Section of the Act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852, approved 3d March, 1851, it is enacted that no warrants for bounty land issued under the Act of 5th September, 1850, or by virtue of any other Act of Congress, shall be located on any land which had not theretofore been brought into the market and then subject to private entry; so that no land can be located under the Bounty Land Law of 28th September, 1850, or any other law granting Bounty Land, except that which had been proclaimed and offered for sale prior to the 3d of March, 1851.

ap19 1awtiw J. BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Prepared from the Fourth Stomach of the Ox.

PEPSIN

THE true Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet or the stomach of the Ox, after directions given by Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., 11 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, the only immediate and permanent relief for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, arising from Nature's own method, by an ex's own agent, the Gastric Juice. It is a certain preventive of Cholera, as it keeps the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy condition.

Half a teaspoonfull of this fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve five pounds of roast beef in about two hours out of the stomach.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Leibig, in his celebrated work on animal chemistry, says: "An artificial digestive fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the calf, in which various articles of food, such as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise "On Food and Diet," published by Fowler & Wells, New York, page 59, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writing on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a deficiency of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice, is a prominent and all prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished Professor of Medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which both speedily and completely relieved."

Dr Graham, author of the famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomach of animals, macerated in water, imparts to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Dr. Simon's great work, "The Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1846,) pp. 321-2, says: "The discovery of Pepsin forms a new era in the chemical history of digestion. From recent experiments, we know that food is dissolved as readily in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the natural Gastric Juice it self."

Prof Dunglison, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on "Human Physiology," devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach, and from animals, are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the vessel as in the natural digestion."

☞ For further proof of the remarkable merits of this discovery, call at 72 MAGAZINE STREET, and get a descriptive sheet, GRATIS. A. KENDALL, & CO.

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JOS. HUFTY would most respectfully inform the public generally that he has purchased the entire interest of the Southern Branch of the Empire Co., has leased the store, 59 POYDRAS STREET, and has fitted it up at considerable expense for the Patent Medicine business. Having unsurpassed facilities for supplying Druggists and Dealers generally with every article in this line, he confidently solicits an inspection of his stock and prices. Satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with their patronage.

The following list only comprises a part of his extensive assortment, which can and *will* be furnished to the Trade on as reasonable terms as any other house in the South:

Sarsaparillas.
Bull's,
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Dr. Townsend's,
Graefenberg,
Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock.

Bitters.
Dr. Blake's,
Dr. Green's,
Hutchinson's Vegetable,
Graefenberg,
Mortimer's Bitter Cordial,
Wild Cherry,
Moffat's Phœnix Bitters,
Pepsin's, for dyspepsia.

Cough Remedies.
Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar,
Dr. Davis' Compound of Wild Cherry and Tar,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar,
Davis' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar,
Pink Syrup,
Cod Liver Oil,
Dr. Coxe's Syrup,
Dr. Clarke's Wild Cherry and Tar.

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

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

Pills.
Graefenberg,
Moffat's Life Pills,
Brandreth's,
Lawrenbeck's Sugar Coated Cathartics,
Morrison's,
Graefenberg Fever and Ague.

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

Cosmetics.
Moss Face,
Almond Soap,
Farina Cologne,
Windsor Soap,
Rose Hair Oil,
Taylor's Shaving Soap,
Military do.
Transparent Soap.

Dentifrices.
Oris Tooth Wash,
Chlorine do. do.
Dr. Lacroix's Tooth and Gum Specific.
Calcined Carbon.

Liniments.
Mustang Liniment,
Hayes' Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Indian Vegetable Elixir,
Hayes' Liniment for Piles,
Libby's Pile Ointment,
Connell's Pain Extractor,
Dailey's do. do.
Judkins' Ointment,
Green Mountain Ointment,
Military do.
Connell's Mixture,
Rooch Bane,
Smith's Panacea,
Houck's do.
Indian do.
Children's do.
Gay's Canchalagua.

Fever and Ague.
Oriental Life Elixir,
Mortimer's American Tonic,
Indian Cholagogue, for Fever and Ague,
Green's Fever and Ague Tonic.

Hair Dye.
Phalon's Magic Hair Dye,
Bachelor's do. do. do.
Jayne's do. do. do.

Dr. Jayne's Medicines.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Jayne's Alterative,
Jayne's Hair Dye,
Jayne's Carminative Balsam,
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge,
Jayne's Sanative Pills,
Jayne's Ague Pills.

Miscellaneous.
Hunter's Healing Balsam,
Indian Nervine Balsam for Fits,
Spohn's Sick Head Ache Remedy,
Spohn's Elixir of Health,
Mother's Relief,
Lacroix Cordial,
Juno Cordial,
Uterine Catholicon,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Graefenberg Eye Lotion,
Olmstead's Eye Salve,
French Chrystals,
Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy,
Stove Varnish,
Barlow's Lotion,
Speer's Electrical Febrifuge,
Jew David's Plasters,
Linn's do.
Oil Tannin,
Acoustic Oil, for Deafness,
Thompson's Toothache Drops, etc. etc.
Hair Brushes,
Fish do.
Tooth do.
Paint do.
French Liquid Blacing,
Feather Dusters, etc.

As the above list only comprises some of the leading articles, dealers and others are informed that their orders will be promptly supplied with any article in the Patent Medicine line not included therein.

☞ H. is sole Agent for the GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi.

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WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR WORMS.

THIS VERMIFUGE will always expel Worms in from two to five hours after being administered; it is also safe in its operation, and more easily given than any other.

WINER'S VERMIFUGE has now stood the test of several years, and been proved superior to any and all preparations for similar purposes; it is certain to expel Worms, where they exist, as that 2 and 2 make 4. There is not the shadow of a doubt about it. IT CANNOT FAIL. This may appear strong language, but it is not stronger than we are warranted in using, and than facts will warrant, prove. No one who has once used it will use any other when it can be obtained. Many have waited several weeks when the agent has been out, until he could procure a new supply. And why? Because they had confidence in it, and knew that it would answer the purpose for which it was designed.

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Rheumatism

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Every case of neuralgia, where it has been properly used, it has stopped the pain in a few minutes. Its continued use will strengthen the nerves and rid the system entirely from disease.

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