The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Council of the Second Municipality.

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

OFFICE.....No. 98 ST CHARLES STREET.

News by the Steamship Baltic.

FROM LIVERPOOL....MAY 14.

English and Continental Affairs—Rumored Death of the King of Naples—The Kaffir War Still Raging—Decline in Cotton—Advance in Flour and Corn—Wheat Firm, etc.

NEW YORK, May 24, 9 P. M.—The steamer Baltic arrived at six o'clock, bringing four days later intelligence from Liverpool.

The West India mail steamer, Great Western, arrived at Southampton, on Thursday, with nearly $1,000,000 in specie and gold dust. The whole was dispatched to London in four wagons. On the way three boxes, containing gold dust worth upwards of $26,000, were stolen from one of the wagons. One box has since been recovered worth $6500.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Kaffir war is still raging.

It is reported that the King of Naples is dead.

England.

The debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has been deferred to the 16th The Property Tax Bill has passed the House of Commons.

The World's Fair progresses satisfactorily. The average daily receipts are £800.

The steamer City of Manchester, to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool, is to be launched in June next.

Viscount Melbourne is in such a precarious state of health, that but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Lady Franklin's vessel, the Prince Albert, is to sail for the Arctic regions about the 15th of May.

Letters from Australia state that Smith O'Brien has appealed to the English Government in reference to the petty tyranny practiced upon him by the Provincial authorities.

France.

M. Dupin has been elected President of the Assembly, and Gen. Badue, Vice President.

It is said, in some quarters, that Louis Napoleon will soon resume his journey through the Department, and this time will proceed South.

M. Leon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, had ordered the prefects of eighty-six Departments to come to Paris, and at a private meeting he developed to them a plan of the campaign in behalf of Louis Napoleon.

The festival, on the 4th of May, had not met with much enthusiasm in the Provinces. Great indifference was manifested to the display made by the Mayors and Prefects.

The President has appointed Gen. Pelissier Governor at Algeria, in place of Gen. Hautpoul. A proposition for an income tax has been submitted in the Assembly.

Italy.

Letters from Rome to May 1st, state that the President of the Propaganda, Cardinal Franconi, has just issued an appeal to all Italy, calling upon all good Catholics to subscribe funds for the erection of a Roman Catholic Cathedral in London. The Pope, we questioned the right of the Spanish Government to sell church lands, has signed a *concordat*, which makes such sales legal.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Vienna, 7th, says that the principal bankers of the capital, including M. M. Rothschild, Sina Schaup and Koenigswarter, had a conference with Baron de Kubeck, President of the Council of the Empire, to come to an understanding on the financial arrangements necessary to carry out the ministerial projects. The Council of the Empire has decided upon opposing all political measures, so long as these pecuniary embarrassments continue.

Letters from Venice, of the 6th instant, announce the arrival in that city of the King of Greece and party.

King Otho has taken up his residence at the palace of the Duke of Modena.

Spain.

Queen Isabella had the misfortune to break her leg in descending from her carriage, at Aranjuez.

Portugal.

The new Ministry is not deemed likely to be of long duration. Public opinion is in favor of an administration of which Count Savardio, Viscount Vandiera and M. Carvalio should form part, on account of the respectability of these men.

Germany.

Count Bille Brahe has been appointed to the Presidency of the Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark Assembly.

Austria.

The English Government has signified its intention to regard the admission of all the Austrian Provinces into the Germanic Confederation as purely a German question, provided the other German Governments consent. This is regarded as tantamount to a withdrawal of the English protest.

A uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Empire occupied the attention of the Chamber of Commerce.

Prussia.

The journey to Poland of the King of Prussia is definitively fixed. He will enter Warsaw on the 15th inst.

It is doubtful whether the Emperor of Austria will be there at the same time. The Emperor of Russia will meet the King of Prussia, on his arrival, at Warsaw.

The Prussian Chambers closed on the 9th, in the White Hall of the Palace.

Turkey.

The *Journal de Constantinople* states that Omer Pacha had attacked and dispersed the insurgents in Bosnia, under Ali Kedutch and Cedi Capitch. A great number of rebels were killed, and many taken prisoners. Among the latter were several foreign officers. Nineteen prisoners of the Province of Widden, and forty Samarians, compromised in late events, have been pardoned by the Sultan.

Greece.

Athens journals contain nothing in the shape of political news. Brigands had assembled in considerable numbers in the different provinces. In Arcania, a band of fifty men had given battle to an armed force, and the Mayor and five frontier guards were killed.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—*Cotton.*—Since the sailing of the last steamer, cotton has declined from ⅛ to ⅛d per lb. The sales for the four days are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales yesterday were 3,000 bales.

The demand for sugar, pending large sales in London to-morrow, has ceased.

Molasses is unchanged in price.

In coffee the transactions are limited, though holders are firm. Teas quiet.

Provisions.—Bacon is in fair demand at previous rates. Hams are dull. The prices of lard are maintained.

The Manchester market continues dull.

Money Market.—Consols are steady at 97⅛ to 97⅛ for money. Discount bills 3 per cent. Money market easy.

The bullion in the Bank of England is decreasing. No change has taken place in American securities. Freights steady.

In bark there is but little doing. Sales of 50 hhds Philadelphia, to arrive, at 9s.

Breadstuffs have improved. Flour was sold freely yesterday at a slight advance. Philadelphia and Baltimore is quoted 20s 6d to 21s 6d. Indian corn is in demand at 6d to 1s per quarter advance. Wheat is firm at previous rates.

Exchanges are unaltered.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, May 13, 1851.—The panic in cotton does not abate, and a further decline of fully three-eighths to one-half of a penny per pound, has occurred since the date of the circular of May 9, with a market so irregular that correct quotations are out of the question.

Fair Orleans, nominally, 6¾ to 6¾d.; Mobile, 5¾d.; Uplands, 5¾d.; Middling, 5¾ to 5¾d. per pound. The sales for the four days ending this evening, 15,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 2500, and exporters 600.

The large import of flour during the last three days, has checked the slight improvement in our corn market, which closes quietly at last week's prices.

Trade, Commerce, and Finance.

As the merry, merry month of May proceeds, business becomes more buoyant, and symptoms of a steady, if not active trade visible during the ensuing summer. The produce markets, here and in London, are well supplied; and at the public sales which have taken place during the week, the biddings have been of a spirited character; in some instances prices have also slightly advanced.

The position of the money market remains for the most part unaltered. Although the Bank of England returns issued on Friday, exhibit a further decrease of bullion to the extent of $36,290, hopes are beginning to be entertained that the large influx of visitors expected to arrive in this country from America and the Continent, to view the wonders of the World's Fair, will greatly tend to the diminution of the export of gold and silver coin; whilst the returns arising from the export trade of March and April, which are reported to be extensive, must no doubt bring foreign exchanges to a position favorable to this country. Under these circumstances, there is less anxiety manifested by the commercial community respecting the movements of the Bank of England and the rate of discount than previously, most parties feeling satisfied that should the "screw" be tightened, and the rate of interest fixed at three and a half per cent., a few weeks only would elapse until the present rate would again be declared. At present, bills of short date, with good endorsements, are easily discounted at three per cent.

Several causes seem combined against the cotton trade. Among these are large imports, increased receipts at the shipping ports of the United States, and the rather dull and discouraging aspect of affairs in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. The accounts by the America, which arrived here on Monday, advise us of a decline in the New York market to the extent of half a cent per pound, during the week ending April 29. On that day a telegraphic dispatch, received at Boston, on the 30th, states that the market had assumed a somewhat firmer aspect, but without change in price. The receipts at the shipping ports were, on the 28th ult., 210,000 bales in excess of those of last year; the exports to Great Britain exceeded those of 1850, 239,000; and the stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, was 5000 bales less than at the same time last season. It is usual with parties interested in the cotton trade on the other side of the Atlantic to set speculations and conjectures, without limit, afloat, respecting the "coming crop." Accordingly, the first batch of the season reached us per the Africa. There were rumors of a "killing frost" in the Southern States, together with extensive damage done by "rains," "floods," etc. Probably repenting of the extravagance of these "rumors," the America's letters tell us what the greater part of the public had put them down for; that they were fudge reports, made up to order, with the view of raising prices here, and thus enabling the holders of cotton in Liverpool to fleece spinners, on pretext of the near approach of a serious advance on the price of all descriptions. "Wit once bought is worth twice taught," is an old but incontrovertible maxim, and we are glad to see that our sagacious neighbors, the spinners of Manchester and the surrounding localities, have fully resolved to value these annual rumors and intersected prognostications at their real worth. Indeed it is somewhat surprising that a body of men carrying on a business involving such an enormous amount of capital as cotton manufacturers do, have not, many years since, taken some steps to secure themselves against the disposition of the Americans to levy unwarrantable charges for their cotton. The thing would be easily done. Establish a system of agents through all the cotton districts, whose business it would be to report weekly on the state of the growing crops, and transmit them through a correspondent at New York to an agent here, who should compile and lithograph a full and true statement of the trade, and forward same to every party who would subscribe to the expense. By this means, the fraudulent designs of American cotton growers would be thwarted, and the consumer informed of the real state of the trade, so that he could safely make his purchases sure that he would not be "done," and his pocket picked, as it has been of thousands of pounds every year, as it has been for a long time past.

The weather in the latter end of the week was rather unfavorable for the growing crops, much rain having fallen, and the atmosphere being quite cold and ungenial for this season of the year. It has, however, been fine both yesterday and to-day, every thing that the farmer could desire towards forcing forward the young crops. We are now less liable to be affected by the *seasons* than when the corn laws were in operation; consequently, the grain trade keeps exceedingly free from fluctuation. In the latter end of the past week there was more than the usual demand for most articles, and holders were enabled to obtain slightly advanced prices for wheat, flour, oats, oatmeal and Indian corn; but as large imports of flour are to hand the past three days the market is less active, and closed quietly this evening at last week's prices. It is somewhat singular that any difficulty should exist in obtaining an accurate account of the stocks of breadstuffs in this port. So long as it exists, it holds out a temptation to speculators, who often burn their fingers in the trade. Surely some plan could be devised to correct the evil complained of; and although some of the corn factors may object to letting the world know the real stocks on hand, we are sure that they would benefit as much as the public by giving such information. We hope, therefore, that ere long, periodical returns will be made of a trade that is extending more and more every day. Notwithstanding the determination of the Manchester school of politicians to grind down agriculture to the worst possible state, we are glad to learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has, at last, consented to take the case of the farmers of Great Britain into his consideration, and promised that he will not tax them, if they can show that they have not realized any profits. As our Yankee neighbors would say, "we guess" that will be an easy task.

Trade in the manufacturing districts cannot be good, if we attach any credit to the several reports which have reached us from various quarters of both Lancashire and Yorkshire. The producers of goods and yarns at Manchester look gloomy, and between a sluggish home demand, and the distracting tenor of American accounts respecting the cotton crop, etc., hardly know how to act. To keep stocks low is the only chance; but this cannot well be done, unless by having recourse to "short time," and that would be a serious drawback to the triumphs of free trade, which was to elevate the condition of the working classes, afford ample employment, good wages, and plenty of food and raiment. This cheap-loaf question, it would appear, has not yet had its full effect, and few months will elapse, should things exist as they are at present, until the "Leaguers" themselves would be glad of the imposition of a 5s duty.

The market for public securities keeps exceedingly steady, and we are gratified to learn that the settlement of the account has progressed favorably.

As regards railway shares, much depression has existed during the greater part of the week; little business was done, and the value of all the leading stocks, etc., declined two per cent. A rather better feeling has existed since yesterday morning. Rather more firmness was displayed in the morning's market, and slightly improved prices were established, but there was a great want of activity, and an almost entire absence of buying orders. The "Contangos" were materially lighter than they have recently been, but even this new feature produced no sensible improvement. The market closed this evening with great languor, but no change of moment taking place.

With regard to foreign and colonial produce, we may remark that pending the result of the large public sales in London, the demand for sugar here has been nearly suspended, the transactions being confined to a small parcel of Jamaica at 27s to 38s 6d, and 25 hhds Demerara at 38s per cwt. [Liverpool Courier, May 14.

California Gold Stolen in London.—On last Thursday the West India Company's steamer, Great Western, arrived at Southampton, with specie, bullion and gold dust, from Mexico, California and the West Indies, worth nearly a million of dollars. The whole of this was dispatched to London, in four wagons, by the luggage train, just before eight o'clock on Thursday night. The wagons were the ordinary open ones, and the only covering they had was tarpaulin, fastened at the sides with cord. Two clerks and two messengers, belonging to the West India Company, went up by the luggage train in a closed carriage; their duties were to guard the wagons after they arrived in London, at two o'clock the next morning, and to see the gold and silver safely lodged in the Bank of England. The wagons were roughly weighed before they left Southampton on Thursday night, and at six o'clock on Friday morning, preparations were made for unloading them. The weight of each of them appeared to be the same, but on examining one of the wagons, three boxes, which, according to the manifest, contained gold dust worth $26,500, or about £5300, were missing. A consultation was held, and an experiment tried as to the practicability of a person getting under the tarpaulin and cord fastenings without cutting them, and it was found that a person could get under and out again in four minutes. There was no doubt, therefore, entertained that a daring and extensive robbery had been effected. The detective police force was made acquainted with it, and a special train was sent from London to Southampton, warning the station-masters and the railway police on the line of the robbery. At Winchester information was given to the county constabulary and to the city police, and all were on the alert.

Just above the Winchester station there is a bridge crossing the line on the Stockbridge road; close to the bridge, there is a roadside inn, named the Jolly Farmer, at the fore door of which there is a path leading down to the railway fence, and to the arch of the bridge. At five o'clock on Friday afternoon, a little cowboy, named Turpin, was bird nesting near this spot, and in a thick thorn bush, close to the railway arch, he found a box about a foot long and six inches in height and depth, which he took to his mistress. It was directed to Dunbar & Lous, Limehouse, and was supposed, from its weight, to contain lead or shot. On account of its having been found close to the rail, it was taken to Mr. Deane, the Winchester station master, and it proved to be one of the missing boxes of gold dust, the value of its contents being $6,500. Two policemen were immediately ordered to watch the spot where the box was found, and at about eleven o'clock at night an ill-looking fellow, very respectably dressed, with a bag under his arm, was seen to walk down the path from the Jolly Farmer, and when within a dozen yards of the thorn bush he was secured by one of the policemen on watch. He had been walking to and fro on the bridge for hours in the course of the day, and was continually calling at the public-house for something to drink. He was brought up before the Winchester magistrates on Saturday, and stated his name to be William Pamplin. The third officer of the Great Western was present at the examination, and identified the box as one brought home by that ship. The prisoner was remanded until Friday next. From the situation of the box when it was found, it is believed that it was not thrown there from the wagon, but must have been deliberately placed there. Winchester is the second station from Southampton, and it is quite dark when the luggage train arrives there.

As soon as the discovery of the box by the cowboy was made, the fact was communicated to London by telegraph, and Inspector Field, the most accomplished detective police officer in the kingdom, left the metropolis for Winchester. Just as he arrived there, Pamplin was brought into the railway station, and charged with being concerned in the robbery. The prisoner was not known to the police. His story is that he is a tailor by trade, and that having quarrelled with his wife he left London for the country in search of work. His being found where he was, was owing to his having missed his way while proceeding to the Jolly Farmer for refreshment. [Liverpool Courier, May 14.

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. J. S. Houghton, M. D., No 11 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, the only manufacturer, and permanent relief for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by a new 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 teaspoonful of the fluid, mixed 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 25 states the same general fact, and describes the method of preparation. There say few higher authorities than Dr Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writing on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the quantity of the Gastric Juice, is a prominent and all prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh, was completely foiled with the complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr Graham, author of the famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomach of animals, separated in water, impart 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 epoch 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 in the genuine secretion of the stomach."

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, "the artificial fluid acted as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

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WINER'S VERMIFUGE has now stood the test of several years, and been proved superior to any and all preparations for similar purposes in the 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 strictly true, as those who are warranted in using, and than facts will prove. No one who has once used it will use any other when it can be obtained. Many have waited several months 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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MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

Preemption Rights.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 31, 1851.

IN order that the liberal views of Congress, in passing the Act of 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 exposure of the warrants to sale, so far as possible in obtaining the benefits granted by the gratitude of their country for faithful and patriotic services; and at the same time to secure to the parties entitled equal settlers on the Public Lands, the fruits of their industry and privations; the Secretary of the Interior has directed:

That public notice be given to all settlers on Public Lands subject to private entry, to come forward and file their declaratory 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 placed, said warrants shall remain in the hands of the Land Officers at least forty days. If 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 proclaimed and offered at 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 above and practical settlements made on lands along the routes of railroads or canals.

When application is made to this office by the warrantee to locate the warrant, the applicant should designate 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 designate several others in the order in which they are desired, that in case the tract first selected shall have been taken, the warrant can be located upon the first of the others which may be vacant without further delay. In these cases the affidavit of the applicant, taken before an officer 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, Guardian, 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 warrant for bounty Land issued under the Act of 28th September, 1850, or by virtue of any other Act of Congress, shall be located on any land which had not therefore been brought into 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.

my19 1m w1w J. BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner.

FAMILY GROCERIES—
10 kegs Goshen Butter;
16 half barrels beef, Fulton Market;
20 kegs Leaf Lard;
40 barrels Extra Fine Flour;
12 cases Underwood's Pickles, assorted;
12 bags Spanish Chocolate;
20 bags Java Coffee;
Crushed and Powdered Sugar, etc.

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mh17 LABUZAN & CO. 35 Common st.

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Davis' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar,
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Dr. Coxe's Syrup,
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Taylor's Shaving Soap,
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PAIN

IS the warning given of the presence of disease, and the prostration of the nervous system. To stop pain instantly is our first great desideratum—then to strengthen the nerves, and to give vitality and a healthy action to the nervous energy, so as to enable the system to ward off the attacks of disease. This we accomplish by

Radway's Ready Relief,

which is prepared expressly for the instant relief of pain, and to strengthen, invigorate, and to regulate the action of the nerves, muscles, secretions, and every organ in the system. Since Radway's Ready Relief has become a popular remedy, it is now prescribed by physicians in every place as the best and quickest cure for all

Neuralgia, Tic Doulourux, Sick and Nervous Headache,

who have used weak and inefficient remedies in vain, certify that one or two applications of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF externally, and 30 drops at a dose internally, have completely cured them. It has stopped the most excruciating pangs of pain of

Rheumatism

in fifteen minutes, and cured the disease entirely in twenty-four hours. It has cured some during its application. It will always stop the pain in five or ten minutes.

Neuralgia.

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

Paralysis

Or nervous prostration, a relaxation of the muscles—in 30 cases out of 100 it will restore the use of the limb in a few hours. It strengthens, warms, and invigorates every muscle, nerve and sinew in the system.

Pains in the Bones.

All pains and all aches feel its wonderful soothing and strengthening influence; it instantly arrests the most severe pains.

Jumping Tooth-ache.

It will stop the most tantalizing tooth-ache in a few seconds. This, thousands of our citizens can attest. Nervous pains of all kinds are arrested in a few moments by Radway's Ready Relief.

Sick Headache.

999 cases out of 1000 it will free from pain in 15 minutes, and the continued use according to directions will positively cure.

☞ Price—50 and 25 cents.

RADWAY'S MEDICATED SOAP,
As a beautifier of the Skin.

It surpasses every thing of the kind in the world, it removes Redness, Roughness, Blotches, Pustules, Pimples, Rash, It cures Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Sore Heads, Sores, Pustular Eruptions. It imparts health to the skin and beauty to the complexion. It is the cleanest, purest, and most beautiful soap in the reach of rivalry, and for Shaving purposes it is the best in use. One cake of Radway's Soap will last longer than three cakes of the same size of any other Soap in use, therefore it is the cheapest and best soap in the world. ☞ Price 25 cents, large cakes in engraved wrappers, and the signature of R. G. Radway upon each wrapper.

THE CROWNING ORNAMENT OF BEAUTY

Is a beautiful head of Luxuriant Hair.

Radway's Circassian Balm.

The lady or gentleman who desires a beautiful article to dress their Hair, are advised to make use of Radway's Circassian Balm; it possesses many advantages over all other hair tonics and preparations. First, it cleanses the scalp from dandruff, gives tone and vigor to the roots and bulbs, invigorates to healthy action the germ of life, which gives to the hair a healthy root, and forces the hair to grow; it cures Baldness, stops the hair from falling out, makes it fine, strong, soft and glossy, keeps it from turning gray, or becoming discolored. It is truly a luxury to dress the hair with this delicious preparation.

☞ Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO.

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The Kentucky Military Institute,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the immediate superintendence of Gols. R. T. P. ALLEN and E. W. M'GEAN, both distinguished graduates of West Point, and thorough practical Engineers—assisted by an able and efficient Faculty. The course of study is very full; apparatus extensive; buildings commodious; discipline exact; location every way desirable, at Frankfort Springs, six miles from Frankfort, noted for health and exemption from bad influences; means, in brief, ample for a thorough classical, scientific and practical education. Much daily exercise, by drill or field excursions connected with the studies, to strengthen the body while cultivating the mental faculties. Session of five months, commencing on the 1st instant—July and August. Entire charge $85 per semi-annual session, payable in advance to the Treasurer, E. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

Address either Superintendent at "Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky.," or the undersigned.

[Signed] B. DUDLEY, Adj't Gen. and Pres't Board.

☞ Further information can be furnished at the Crescent Office. ap3 1aw & Wee 1y

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ARBOUIN, MARETT & CO. COGNAC.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the old established house of "Arbouin, Marett & Co.," is prepared to receive orders for their very superior COGNAC BRANDIES, upon the most liberal terms; to be shipped in any quantity, or to any port that may be required.

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BARELLI & CO., 61 Common street, offer for sale the following superior different consignments:

Cognac Brandy; Madeira and Port Wine;
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Essences of Bergamot, Lemon, Orange and Rose;
Walnuts and Lentils;
St. Julien Medoc Claret, in bottles. my19

GLASS LAMPS AND LANTERNS—
50 packages GLASS LAMPS;
50 " LANTERNS, a great variety of patterns and sizes, which are offered to the trade at manufacturer's prices. 1mh12 E. WOOD PERRY, 81 Magazine st.

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CEMENT—1000 bbls. Newark and Rosendale, landing; 1000 bbls. Roman and other brands, for sale by

my22 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY—In four dozen packages, for sale by

my14 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

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ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 21 Common st. ja5

I. W. ARTHUR. JOHN THOMAS.
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ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 67 Gravier street. nl

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 66 Gravier street. nl 1y

GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO., Dealers in Coffee, Gunny Bags, Rice and Western Produce, No. 78 Magazine street, New Orleans.

☞ Mr. W. C. Fitz is our authorized Agent to transact all business of the House, as per notarial act, passed this day before A. C. Ainsworth, Notary Public.

jy25 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

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GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ale, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 25 40, and 42 Old Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans. n14

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HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

HOWARD, T. H., Attorney at Law, 11 Camp street. f'6 1y

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. GREENWOOD & CO.,) Commission Merchant, No. 86 Bank Place, New Orleans. of

JONES, SAMUEL, JR., (late TALBOT, JONES & CO., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 45 Poydras street, New Orleans. o11 1y

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J. H. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 20 Banks Arcade. Slave Depot, No. 135 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 23 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Insurance Bank of W. B. Parker. Re-appointed 25th February, 1851. mh3 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. ja18 1y

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph H. Marks, office No. 29 Natchez street, opposite Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap11 1y

PAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 30 and 32 Gravier street. a17 dk W

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 88 St. Louis street.

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PALMER, JOSEPH R., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 56 Gravier street. ap16 dk W

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RACE & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N.O. mh21 ly

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