The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent

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

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

Glorious Battle of Bunker Hill.

This is the 76th anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill. It was fought by Americans contending for liberty and the right of self-government, against the British troops by command of a tyrannical government, claiming the right to rule by absolute authority. The governed were not allowed to be heard, nor were they permitted to judge or remonstrate against the lawless acts that oppressed them. Such a state of things could be no longer borne by a people and their descendants, who had fled from oppression in the old world to find liberty in the new. Unarmed and undisciplined in war, they did not hesitate to throw the gauntlet at British power and defy her military host. The people struck for freedom, and nothing could withstand their firm resolve. Call it rebellion if you will, but it was an oppressed people casting off the yoke of the oppressor. Whenever a government becomes insupportable by reason of the oppressions and wrongs of the governed, the latter have the right to resist and throw off the yoke of the oppressor; then it is a revolution! This state of things led to the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill, in America, and laid the foundation of the American Republic, "the United States of America."

Intelligence of the breaking out of hostilities and the collision of arms at "the Battle of Lexington, the 19th April 1775," between a detachment of the British troops from Boston, and the Provincial Militia of Massachusetts, flew through the country. Circulars were addressed by the committee of safety calling out the militia. Arms and ammunition were scarce; but the different towns were urged "to encourage the enlistment of men to form an army," and to send them forward without delay. "Our all is at stake," was the language used, "death and devastation are the certain consequences of delay. Every moment is infinitely precious. An hour lost may deluge our country in blood, and entail perpetual slavery upon the few of our posterity that may survive the carnage."

The British army was stationed in Boston, under the order of General Gage, invested with plenary powers and absolute command. It was officered by many of the most distinguished generals, and composed of the flower of the British forces. The force was large. It was in the face of this formidable array, the Americans almost without arms and destitute, had to contend.

It was on Friday, the 16th of June, 1775, the commanders of the militia began to fortify Bunker Hill. Orders were issued for Prescott's, Frye's and Bridge's regiments, and a fatigue party of 200 Connecticut troops, to parade at six o'clock in the evening, with entrenching tools. They furnished their own packs, blankets, and provisions. Capt. Gridley's Artillery company of forty-nine men and two field pieces, was ordered out; numbering in all about 1200 men. The detachment was placed in command of Col. W. Prescott, of Pepperell, who had orders from Gen. Ward, the Commander-in-chief of the Provincial militia, to fortify Bunker Hill, under the direction of Col. Richard Gridley, the Chief Engineer. The troops marched off, the packs thrown down, and the men went to work about 12 o'clock at night. The intrenchments, by the well directed labor of the night, were raised about six feet high, and were seen by the British at early dawn, from their out-posts in Boston, on the morning of the 17th June. The sailors on board the ships of war in the harbor were the first to espy this band of patriot soldiers. Some of the ships commenced firing, and a battery of six guns opened upon this devoted band, from Copp's Hill, in Boston. The Americans, protected by their works, kept steadily at their works and labor, making platforms of wood and earth to stand on and fire.

Early in the morning, a private was killed by a cannon ball, and some of the men left the hill. It was asked what should be done. "Bury him," said Col. Prescott. "What!" said an astonished officer, "without prayers!" A chaplain insisted on performing service over the first victim, and gathered many soldiers about him. Prescott ordered them to disperse; but the chaplain persisted, and the victim was buried, with prayers said! Col. Prescott, to inspire confidence, mounted the parapet and walked leisurely around it, encouraging his officers and men all the while. The tall, commanding form of Prescott was observed by Gen. Gage, as he was viewing the Americans through his glass. He interrogated Councillor Willard as to who the person was, who seemed to command. Willard recognized his brother-in-law, Col. Preston. "Will he fight?" inquired Gen. Gage. "Yes, sir; he is an old soldier, and will fight as long as a drop of blood remains in his veins." "The works must be carried," replied Gen. Gage.

As the day advanced, the heat became oppressive. There was as much suffering among the men from want of food and drink, as from heat and fatigue. They asked to be relieved, but the Colonel refused. The enemy, he said, did not dare to attack them, and if he did, would be defeated. The men who raised the works, were the best able to defend them.

Gen. Ward was applied to for reinforcements, but was at first in doubt to what point to direct them. But at 11 o'clock, the regiments of Cols. Read and Stark, of New Hampshire, were sent to Bunker Hill to join Prescott's party. Other troops were ordered. During the forenoon, the flood-tide enabled the British to bring three or four floating batteries to play on the entrenchments, when the fire became more severe. The ships continued to discharge their guns all morning.

In the meantime, General Gage completed his arrangements to attack the entrenchments. He ordered the ten oldest companies of grenadiers, the fifth and thirty-eighth regiments, to parade and march to the long wharf. The fifty-second and forty-third regiments, with the remaining companies of grenadiers and light infantry, to march to the north battery; and the forty-seventh regiment and first battalion of marines were to proceed to the same point, and hold themselves in readiness. The rest of the army were held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. This force was placed under the command of General Howe and Brigadier General Pigot, and other veteran officers.

About one o'clock the British landed in good order at Moulton's point, under cover, and the fire of their ships of war and batteries. It was a most imposing sight. The sun shining in meridian splendor; the scarlet uniforms; the glistening armor; the brazen artillery; the flashes of fire and belchings of smoke from the big guns, formed a spectacle fitted to appal the stoutest heart.

The army formed into three lines on landing, and reconnoitred the American position. General Howe, on viewing the entrenchments which he was ordered to carry, sent to General Gage for re-inforcements. Many of the troops quietly dined. It was the last meal of many a brave soldier.

In the meantime, the patriot band at the entrenchments, near Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill, viewed this formidable display of British force with intense anxiety. They knew the contest would be an unequal one—that of raw militia against the far-famed regulars. Re-inforcements had been promised, but did not arrive as was expected. The defences of the Americans at three o'clock in the afternoon, were still in an unfinished state. The lines of defence, the redoubt and entrenchments, were manned by the original force under Colonel Prescott, except the 200 Connecticut troops, and the artillery company, with two field pieces, under Captain Knowlton, which were stationed at a stone fence on the extreme left, to prevent its being turned by the British, led by General Howe in person. They were joined just previous to the action, by portions of regiments under Colonels Brewer, Nixon, Woodbridge and Little, and Major Moore, and one company of artillery, under Capt. Callender. It was stationed at the exposed position between the breast work and rail fence. Several companies were re-called from Charlestown, after the British landed, lined the cart-way on the right of the redoubt. The redoubt was on the hill back of Charlestown, facing Boston.

The New Hampshire forces, under Colonels Stark and Read, and a few Massachusetts troops, were at the rail fence, on the American left. Gen. Putnam was here when the action commenced, and Gen. Pomeroy, armed with a musket, served here as a volunteer. Three companies were stationed on the extreme right, at the base of Breed's Hill. The re-inforcements as they came on the field, were marched to the redoubt, and took the most advantageous position. The brave Gen. Warren took post in the redoubt.

It was three o'clock when the British reinforcements landed. They consisted of the 47th Regiment, a battalion of Marines, and several companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry. This force was marched directly to the redoubt. There were between three and four thousand troops now landed. The general discharge of artillery was now incessant, and intended to cover the advance of the British columns. They moved forward in two divisions. Gen. Howe with the right wing, to penetrate the American line at the rail fence. Gen. Pigot led the left wing, to storm the breastwork and redoubt. The artillery partly ceased, and the miry ground prevented the advance of the big guns. The troops moved forward, in the hot sun, but slowly, with heavy knapsacks, impeded by tall grass and fences. They felt unbounded confidence in their strength, regarding their antagonists with scorn, and expected an easy victory.

The Americans coolly waited their approach, and reserved fire until the British were within ten or twelve rods, and waited until the word was given. Powder was scarce, and not to be wasted; the orders were "to fire low, and wait until they saw the whites of their eyes."

General Pigot's division consisted of five regiments and the Marines, under Major Pitcairn. They moved directly towards the redoubt and in front of the breastwork. Col. Prescott went round the work, encouraging the men. At length the enemy came near enough, and orders to fire were given. There was a simultaneous discharge from the redoubt and breastwork that did terrible execution on the British ranks. It was received with veteran firmness. The Americans being protected by their works, suffered little; but their murderous fire literally strewed the ground with the dead and wounded. General Pigot had to order a retreat. Major Pitcairn, who ordered the Americans at Lexington to throw down their arms and disperse, as rebels—and who fired his pistols, which led to the first attack and shedding of blood in the revolutionary war—was killed outright at the head of his Marines in this attack. Many other officers fell.

General Howe, with his Grenadiers and Light Infantry, encountered the Americans at the rail fence. Callender's battery first opened with great effect; some of the discharges at the head of the advancing columns being directed by Gen. Putnam in person. The word was given by the officers to fire, and the Americans fired with great effect. Both officers and men fell in all directions. Many marksmen were intent on picking off the officers. The Americans firing from behind fences, every shot took effect. Whole companies were cut up with terrible severity; and so great was the carnage, that the columns, a few moments before so proud, now were disconcerted, broken, and retreated with precipitancy.

Generals Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and other general officers, were left almost alone, the men, subalterns, and company officers having been nearly all killed, wounded, or retreated. Many of the Americans wanted to pursue, and some with exulting huzzas jumped over the fence, but were prevented from the pursuit by the officers. These were moments of joy. The American volunteer saw the veterans of England fly before his fire, which inspired him with new confidence. General Putnam rode to the rear to urge on reinforcements. Colonel Prescott mingled freely among his troops, and encouraged them. He praised their good conduct, and congratulated them on their success. General Howe soon rallied his troops to another assault. They came up, and continued to fire as they advanced. They were obliged to step over the dead bodies of their fallen countrymen. The artillery did more service in the attack, and the enemy were mowed down in their advance.

Charlestown was now set on fire by shot and shells, and the houses being principally of wood, the conflagration spread with terrific effect. And now ensued a scene of war and strife unparalleled. The brilliantly appointed army advancing to the attack, storming intrenchments, supported by ships of war and batteries; the blaze of the burning town, the curling smoke from the spires of public edifices, the air filled with clouds of dense black smoke, the surrounding hills, fields, roofs and steeples crowded with anxious spectators; shouts of contending armies, roar of cannon and mortars, and the high courage of the men, gave a grandeur and sublimity to the conflict never before witnessed. This appalling scene never for a moment intimidated the Americans. The wind directed the smoke so as to leave a full view of the British columns, which fired as they advanced.

Colonels Brewer, Nixon, and Buckminster were wounded, and Colonel Parker and Major Moore, killed of the Americans. But they withheld their fire until the word was given, and the enemy near. It prostrated whole ranks of officers and men. The British stood the shock, and continued to advance with great spirit; but the stream of fire from the American line was even more destructive than before. General Howe was opposite the rail fence in the hottest of it. Two of his aids, and other officers near him, were shot down, and he was left almost alone. He was three times in the field, left by himself, so num erous were the killed about him. The troops were twice driven back, and they retreated in even greater disorder than before, many running to their boats. The ground in front of the American works was covered with the killed and wounded.

It was thought they would not renew the attack, but Putnam was active in bringing up fresh troops to the American lines, while many were leaving them under various pretences. Prescott, however, remained at his post, encouraging his men. He commanded at the redoubt; the ammunition was nearly exhausted. The report was that a few artillery cartridges constituted the whole stock of powder. He ordered them to be opened, and the powder distributed. The few who had bayonets were stationed at points most likely to be scaled. In this situation, they awaited the last attack.

General Howe, exasperated at these repulses, determined to make another assault. But he had learned to respect his enemy, and adopted a wiser mode of warfare. He ordered his troops to lay aside their knapsacks, reserve their fire, and rely on the bayonet. To direct their main attack on the redoubt, and to push the artillery on, and rake the intrenchments. The gallant execution of these orders reversed the fortunes of the day. General Howe, whose fine figure and gallant bearing was observed at the American lines, led the grenadiers and light infantry in front of the breastwork, while Generals Clinton and Pigot led the extreme left of the troops to scale the redoubt. On their right, the artillery drove the defenders of the breastwork into the redoubt for protection. Prescott soon saw the effect of the new dispositions of the enemy, and his artillery, wheeling into its murderous position, concentrating the whole force of its fire, and the attack on the redoubt; and that it must be carried. He gave his orders with coolness. Most of the men had but one round of ammunition, and few more than three. They were directed to reserve their fire, until the British came within twenty yards. At this distance, a deadly volley was poured upon the advancing columns, which made them waver for an instant, but they sprang forward, and the American fire began to slacken.

The columns of Clinton and Pigot reached a position on the other side of the redoubt, in which they were protected, and all three sides were attacked at once. Col. Prescott ordered the men who had no bayonets to retire to the back part, and fire on the enemy as they appeared on the parapet. But the defenders had spent their ammunition. The redoubt was soon scaled. Gen. Pigot mounted on a corner of it, and was followed by his men. The conflict was now hand to hand. The British continued to enter, and Col. Prescott ordered a retreat before overpowering numbers. He was among the last to leave—was surrounded by the British, who made passes at him with the bayonet, which he skillfully parried with his sword. "He stepped off with his sword up." The British, with loud cheers, took possession of the works, and delivered a destructive fire upon the retreating troops. At this period the brave General Warren was slain. He mingled in the fight, and behaved with great bravery, even to rashness, and was among the last to leave the works, and had proceeded but a few rods when a ball struck him in the forehead and he fell to the ground. Gen. Warren had exerted great influence in the battle. He had been elected a Major General on the 14th June, but had not received his commission on the day of the battle.

Col. Gardner was killed while at the head of his troops, gallantly fighting and covering the retreat. At the rail-fence the troops still maintained their ground, under Cols. Stark, Read, and Capt. Knowlton, aided by Lieut. Col. Ward. The line was nobly defended; and this force saved the main body, who were retreating in disorder from the redoubt, from being cut off by the enemy. When they perceived Col. Prescott's force had left the hill, they retired in good order. The whole body of Americans were now in full retreat—the greater part over the top of Bunker Hill. The brow of the hill was a place of great slaughter. Gen. Putnam rode up to the rear of the retreating troops, and urged them to renew the fight. The veteran Pomeroy, with his shattered musket in his hand, and his face to the foe, endeavored to rally the men. It was not possible to check the retreat. The field was lost, but American *freedom and independence were secured.*

Thus ended this bloody day. The Americans lost 140 killed, 271 wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. The British loss was admitted, in the official accounts, to be 226 killed, 828 wounded—total, 1,024! The Americans set it down at *fifteen hundred!*

A Novel Case.—A novel case was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court, in Delaware, last week, before Judges Taney and Hall. It appears that in 1848 or '49, the Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, Md., levied on the property of a man in that county, named Stull, in whose possession the property, (consisting of 20 head of horses, mules, wagons, etc.,) was left until the day of sale. In the meantime, the teams were taken to Kent county, Del., to haul timber, where they were seized and sold for $1700 by the Sheriff of that county, who also held an execution against Stull, notwithstanding he was informed they had levied that the sheriff of the latter county, after making the levy, had a special property in the goods, and that the subsequent seizure and sale were invalid. Verdict for the plaintiff, $871 63, being the sum due the Maryland creditors.

A CARD.

THE sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans, now exciting the attention of the Board of Health and the Medical Faculty, has led to a full investigation thereof, and to a consultation by Dr. Simonds of the statistical tables of hygiene and mortuary facts, which are laid before the community in a course of lectures at Lyceum Hall.

By a careful examination of the comparative health and mortality bills of Boston and New Orleans, at different periods, a great improvement is discovered in both places, within the last three or four years, and the balance is mainly attributable to increased cleanliness, induced by Shower Bathing.

In Boston, five years ago, Hydropathy became a mania, and the SHOWER BATH, affording the most complete, economical and convenient mode of treatment, was readily adopted. Hence the improved health of that city. The increased health and consequent diminution of the mortuary bills of New Orleans, are greatly attributable to the use of the PERRYAN BATHS by at least SIX THOUSAND PERSONS, who, notwithstanding the prejudices to which they are exposed, manifest, by their ruddy faces, cheerful feelings, and elastic steps, a degree of health of which none can be assured unless they use the PERRYAN SHOWER BATHS. Such are the views at the manufacturer's, E. WOOD PERRY,
jy3 1m (9 Magazine street.

NEW MUSIC !!! NEW MUSIC.

TYLER & HEWITT, Piano Forte and Music Store, 39 Camp street, have just received from the North upwards of Five Hundred New Pieces of MUSIC, from various composers, and suitable to players of all grades. Among these pieces may be found the following beautiful compositions, viz: "Drinking Song," from Macbeth, by Verdi; the celebrated "Ricci Waltz," as sung with such great success at the St. Charles Theatre by Signora Bosio; Fantasia on Signor Beletti's favorites, air of "Sulla poupa del mio brick;" "Parodi Polka;" "Sleigh-ride Polka;" Fantasia from the "Bohemian Girl;" "Souvenir de Vienne," "Waltz," etc., all by Strakosch. "Good-bye Polka;" "Mysotis Polka;" "Mountain Daisy," Jetty Treffz's gem song; Polkas, Mazurkas, Waltzes, Songs, Operatic Sketches, etc., in great quantities.

☞ Musical Merchandise of all kinds.
my27 TYLER & HEWITT, 39 Camp street.

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208 *Girod Street, New Orleans.*

WHEELER, GEDDES & CO., would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to do STEAMBOAT WORK, and build SUGAR MILL ENGINES, of all descriptions; also, Draining, Planing, and Saw Mill MACHINERY and RAILROAD WORK, such as Turn Tables, Stay Plates, Switches, Chairs, etc., on the shortest notice and the most approved system.

Having Lathes of various sizes, we are enabled to turn and bore iron and limit screws of almost all kinds.

Orders for Columns, Pipes, Wheels, Forance Mouths, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Iron Shutters and Doors, Gallery and Door Railings, Shafts and Pulleys, Axles and Boxes, Girders, Stove Plates, Ventilators, Sash Weights, etc., will meet with prompt attention.

The Blacksmith Department is fitted up to enable workmen to execute any orders that may be received.

Orders from Plantations punctually attended to, which please address to

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mh14 1p 1y d&W

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BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

JIM, a griff, about 20 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Dupere.

The owner will please comply with the law and take him away. J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, May 31, 1851. my31 1awlw

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

BEN, a dark griff, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; says he belongs to Wm. B. Howell.

The owner will please comply with the law and take him away. J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, May 31, 1851. my31 1awlw

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

WILLIAM, a dark griff, about 19 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Hany.

JOSEPHINE BERO, a light griff, about 23 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high; says she's free; supposed to be a slave.

The owners will please comply with the law and take them away. J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, June 2, 1851. je3 1awlw

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

JOHN, a dark griff, about 30 years old, 5 feet 2½ inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Myers.

The owner will please comply with the law and take him away. J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, June 11, 1851. jn11 1awlw

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 68 Poydras st., New Orleans. fe8

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 91 Common st. ja5

I. W. ARTHUR. JOHN THOMAS.
ARTHUR & CO., I. W., Commission, Provision and Grocery Merchants, 28 and 29 New Levee.

S. ARMSTRONG. GEO. C. LAWRASON. ARNOLD HARRIS.
ARMSTRONG, LAWRASON & CO., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and agents for the United States Mail Steamship Company from New Orleans to New York and Chagres; also, Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to California and Oregon. Office 108 Magazine street. a16 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 124 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy12 1y

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

DIBOLL, WM. O., Contractor and Builder, No. 170 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, Jobbing of all descriptions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Stores fitted up; counters made of black walnut or mahogany, and finely polished. Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranteed for one year. Sash, Doors and Blinds made and repaired. Lattice-work and Packing House of all kinds made to order. Step Ladders of all sizes constantly on hand. jy26 1y

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

DEWEY, WM. J., Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent, 88 Gravier st. d14 1d&oddm

ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 67 Grevier street. n1

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 66 Gravier street. d1 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.
jy21 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND. W. H. GREENWOOD.
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. 38 40, and 42 Old Levee, and No. 89 Front Levee, New Orleans.

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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. f7 8 1y

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. GREENWOOD & Co.,) Commission Merchant, No. 36 Bank Place, New Orleans. d1

JONES, SAMUEL, Jr., late TALBOT, JONES & Co., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 46 Poydras street, New Orleans. d11 1y

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Magazine street, Agency of the St. Louis Shot Tower, have constantly on hand a complete assortment of LEAD and BUCK SHOT, and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower. d11 ytf

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MARR & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street. ap3

T. G. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 30 Banks Arcade. Slave Depot, No. 135 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 32 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Merchants' Bank of W. B. Parsons. Re-appointed 25th February, 1851. mh3 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. m18 1y

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

PAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 30 and 32 Gravier street. n11 d& W

PUIG, MUR & CO. Commission Merchants, 83 St. Louis street. n11 1y

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DALMER, JOSEPH H., Warehouse, 114 Gravier st.

PRICE, GEO. R. (late of Nashville, Tenn.) Wholesale Grocer, 36 Gravier street. n25

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street. n24

G. W. SACK. W. H. FOSTER.
SACK & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N. O. ap23 1y

RANDOLPH & POPE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Apothecaries; Dealers in English, French and German Drugs and Chemicals, 108 Pordras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets. d12 1y

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SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AULT & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street.

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, leasing or improving of Real Estate, 59 Gravier street, New Orleans. Refers—Samuel J. Peters, C. Adams, Jr., Jas. Robb, Thomas Sloo, Esqs.

STOUGHTON, CHARLES, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 94 Camp street. n25

THEODORE O. STARK. GEORGE W. CHRISTY.
Notary Public. Attorney at Law.
STARK & CHRISTY, Office No. 10 Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap10

TYLER, E. A., 36 Camp street, Fine Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, rich Jewelry of all kinds, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Razors, Strops, Work and Dressing Boxes, Pocket Books, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, etc. Jewelry manufactured and repaired; Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. d1 1y

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TERRIO, J. NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 61 Chetimatchas street, Donaldsonville, La. n9

VEASIE, J. H., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas and Madison. Office, Pearl st., Natchez, Miss. mh1

JOSEPH WADE. J. SANDS HENSHAW.
WADE & HENSHAW, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, San Francisco, California. mh13 6m*

WRIGHT & CO., A. J., Cotton Factors and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans. La. f17 1y

WEBB, JOHN H., Original Vinegar Establishment, corner of Common and Magnia street, opposite Charity Hospital. f7 1y

WOOD & CO., F. W., Ship Chandlers, Grocers and Provision Dealers, opposite Pier 31, Second Municipality, Nos. 5 and 7 East Stores, Third Municipality.

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 36 Camp street. n12

CISTERNS AND PACKING BOXES made to order, and Jobbing done by
d1 1y JOHN H. BRIAN, 228 Camp st. near Julia.

SEYMOUR & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Nos. 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

KEEP constantly on hand a good supply of every article in the GROCERY LINE, such as FLOUR, BACON, BUTTER, LARD, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, FISH, etc. etc. in large or small quantities, on as low terms as any other house in the South.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has established a NEW FURNITURE STORE at 129 Canal street, State-house Square, where he has a complete stock of New and Fashionable Furniture, Transparent Window Shades, Carpeting, Matting, Hair and Moss Mattresses, etc. etc., which will be sold on accommodating terms. Purchasers are requested to call and examine.

☞ Second-hand Furniture bought, exchanged, and for sale at the old stand, 7 Baronne street.

☞ Furniture taken on storage. my20 ea6t(jlmlp

The Kentucky Military Institute,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the immediate superintendence of Gen. R. P. ALLEN and E. W. MORGAN, both distinguished graduates of West Point, and thorough practical Engineers, assisted by an able and efficient Faculty. The course of study is very full; accurates 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, with daily exercise, by drill or field exercises combined with the studies, to strengthen the body while cultivating the mental and moral man. Studies continued at intervals during vacations, and August. Entire charge $82 per session of five months, payable in advance to the Treasurer, E. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

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

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

☞ For her information can be obtained at the Crescent Office. ap3 1aw & Wess 1y

LIME—80 casks Irish Western Lime in store, for sale in lots to suit.
n5 FERD. KENNETT & CO. 93 Magazine st.

COFFEE—250 bags Rio, Havana and Java, for sale by
je6 L. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

OIL OF VITRIOL—100 carboys Oil of Vitriol, manufactured at the Southern Chemical Works, for sale by P. L. MASSEY,
my24 corner Camp and Gravier streets.

GLUE—5 bbls. Glue, a good article, landing and for sale by P. L. MASSEY,
my24 corner Camp and Gravier streets.

LARD—75 bbls. and kegs No. 1, for sale by
L. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

MEDICAL DEPOT OF
PATENT MEDICINES,
59 POYDRAS STREET, New Orleans.

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.
Bell's,
Shakers, (Howes,)
Comstock's,
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. Coe's Syrup,
Dr. Clarke's Wild Cherry and Tar.

Hair Tonics.
Smith's Hair Tonic,
Owen's Magistratia,
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,
Laugenbeck's Sugar Coated
Copaiva,
Mortimer's,
Graefenberg Fever and Ague.

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

Cosmetics.
Meen Fan,
Almond Soap,
Farina Cologne,
Windsor Soap,
Rose Hair Oil,
Taylor's Shaving Soap,
Military Soap,
Transparent Soap.

Dentifrices.
Orris Tooth Wash,
Chloride do. do.
Dr. Laurge's Tooth and Gum Specific,
Calcined Carbon.

Liniments.
Mustang Liniment,
Hewes' 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,
Bosch Balm,
Smith's Panacea,
Houck's do.
Indian do.
Christian's do.
Gay's Cazchalagua.

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,
Rachelor's 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 Pulmonary Balsam,
Indian Nervine Balsam for Fits,
Spohn's Sick Head Ache Remedy,
Lady's Elixir of Health,
Mother's Relief,
Lucine Cordial,
Juno Cordial,
Devine Catholicon,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Graefenberg Eye Lotion,
Olmstead's Eye Salve,
French Cerumee,
Mrs. Joyce' Gold Candy,
Stove Varnish,
Bartine's Lotion,
Speed's Electrical Fetrifuge,
Jew David's Powders,
Linn's do.
Oil Tanniu,
Accoustic Oil, for Deafness,
Thompson's Toothache Drops, etc. etc.
Hair Brushes,
Flesh do.
Tooth do.
Paint do.
French Liquid Bluing,
Feather Dusters, etc.

Plasters.
Sherman's Poor Man's,
Albinain's do.
Do. India Rubber Back,
The Improved Poor Man's,
Dr. Davil's or Hebrew,
Peter's Vegetable,
Knapp's Indian,
White's Machine Spread
(Strengthening,
Whiting's Strengthening,
Kidd's Universal,
Herrick's Royal.

Liniments.
Hunt's
Butler's Bone and Fever,
Davis's Horse,
Bartine's Lotion,
Lower,

Tooth Pastes.
Sherman's Compound O Tooth,
Thompson's Aromatic Tooth,
Jones' Toothache,
Toothache Drops.

Cough Remedies.
Sherman's Cough,
Camphor,
Child's Worm,
Wistar's Cough.

Drops.
Solomon's Toothache,
Sherman's Toothache,
Williams' Toothache.

Miscellaneous.
Thorn's Extract,
Winer's Arcanum Extract,
Carter's Hemorrhoidal Mixture,
Evans' Chamomile,
Vandite's Anti-bilious,
Incoldby's Pills,
Hoofland's,
Halsey's Gold.

Cough Remedies.
Sherman's Balsam,
Buchan's Hungarian,
Dr. Davis' Wild Cherry and Tar,
Winer's Eucampane,
Wistar's Balsam,
Thompson's Tar and Naptha,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Dunegan's Expectorant,
Bartholomew's do.
Bailey's Syrup Wild Cherry,
Swayne's do. do.
Swayne's Pulmonic Syrup,
New England do. do.
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort.

Bitters.
Moffat's Phœnix,
Hubbard's Wild Cherry,
Wood's do. do.
Blake's Aromatic,
Herrick's

Panaceas.
Swain's,
Hoack's,
Cullen's Indian