New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1858.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1858.—*Senate.*—Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the motion to print the report of the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting information in relation to the publication of the results of the United States naval exploring expeditions to the North Pacific ocean and the La Plata river, reported in favor of printing the same, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of the Hungarian settlers upon certain tracts of land in Iowa, hitherto reserved from sale by order of the President, dated January 22, 1855, reported it without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Kennedy asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to establish a line of mail steamships between certain ports in the United States and Great Britain, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

[This bill provides that a line of steamships shall be established between the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, stopping at Norfolk and Savannah, in the United States, and Liverpool, in England—the departure to be four times in each month from the United States in alternate weeks, and four times in each month from England, the days to be fixed by the Postmaster General. The second section authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson for the establishment of the line, to consist of six iron steamers, of not less than three thousand tons each, and goes on to specify the manner in which they shall be built and equipped. The third section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to advance the bonds of the United States, bearing five per cent. coupons, payable semi-annually, and the principal payable in twenty years, to the amount of two-thirds of the cost of building said ships, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses, under the supervision of such party as the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General may direct. This advance is to be returned to the treasury in annual payments of ten per cent., commencing at the end of the second year, and continuing until the whole amount is paid. The fourth section fixes the compensation at $25,000 for each complete voyage out and back, to be made from the appropriations made to the Post-Office Department, from which the Postmaster General is to deduct in each month the *pro rate* proportion of the interest maturing upon the bonds. The fifth section secures the amount advanced by a mortgage lien on the steamers, which shall be insured in good insurance companies, and policies to the amount advanced to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. The sixth section fixes the period of contract at ten years, and the regular service to commence within twelve months from the date of the contract, but temporary service may be entered upon at the option of the Postmaster General, within the said term, in steamships to be employed therefor, until the iron steamships are finished and placed upon the line.]

Mr. Bright asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to complete the construction of military roads in the Territory of Washington, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

After some discussion in reference to the priority of business, the Senate proceeded, on motion by Mr. Hunter, to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Indians for the year ending June 30, 1859. More than half an hour was occupied in the reading of this bill, which appropriates between twelve and thirteen hundred thousand dollars.

The bill was read a third time and passed without amendment—yeas 26, nays 9.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, nothing of the slightest importance transpired.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1858.—*Senate.*—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th ult., calling for information in relation to the outrages lately committed against the family of Mr. Dixon, an American citizen, residing at Jaffa, in Palestine, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Hale, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the causes that rendered it necessary to lay up and put out of commission the U. S. steam frigate Roanoke; also, whether any board of survey was ordered on said ship in August and September, 1857, or at any previous or subsequent period; together with other particulars.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the adjustment of the difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack on the United States steamer Water-Witch, and other matters referred to in the annual message of the President. The joint resolution authorizes the President to "adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay."

The question pending was, on motion of Mr. Collamer, to strike out the words, "and use such force."

Mr. Mason said that the adoption of the amendment would destroy the whole effect of the joint resolution.

Mr. Collamer replied that in that case its effect ought to be destroyed.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 19.

Mr. Mason then moved that the joint resolution lie on the table, which was agreed to.

On motion, by Mr. Jones, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Hungarian settlers upon certain tracts of land in Iowa, hitherto reserved from sale by order of the President, dated January 22, 1855; and the bill having been amended, was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill enendatory of the act entitled, "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1852. Mr. J. stated that the passage of this bill would save about one million of dollars annually, and explained its provisions. It was a codification of the existing laws on the subject of the public printing, which were now scattered through a great number of acts of Congress; and it proposed to limit the number of copies of documents ordered. The bill had been prepared with great care, but he did not pretend to say that it was perfect, and he was willing to accept any amendment which the Senate might deem proper.

Several slight amendments were proposed and adopted, when the bill was read a third time and passed; whereupon the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to confirm the sale of the reservation held by the Christian Indians, and provide a permanent home for said Indians, and it was committed.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a bill to amend an act authorizing the establishment of a naval depot at Blythe Island, on the coast of Georgia, and for other purposes, and to make a further appropriation for such improvement of said depot as may be necessary for the construction of vessels of war, and it was committed.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act granting land to soldiers and seamen, so as to include those employed on private vessels regularly commissioned in the service of the United States, and it was committed.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation for a military road in Oregon Territory, and it was committed.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, said he desired to make a report on Central American matters and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He sent up his report, and the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the United States can never consent that any foreign power shall have the right to enter our territory with a view of forcibly carrying away any person who may be therein, so it becomes the duty of its Government to disavow and disclaim all right on its part to enter for the same purpose the territory of any foreign power, or State, with which we are on terms of amity or friendship.

Resolved, That officers of the United States have no right to use the force under their command in the territory of any foreign State, at the instance of or for the benefit of such State, unless previously authorized by Congress.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the views of the President, as made known in his message to the two Houses of Congress, are in accordance with these principles, no action is necessary on the part of Congress.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, desired to offer the following resolution as a substitute, and to have it printed and taken up with the other resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and the same are hereby presented to Commodore Hiram Paulding, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the squadron under his command for the capture on the 8th of December last, at Punta Arenas, of one William Walker and others associated with him, who were engaged in carrying on against the Government and people of Nicaragua an unlawful military enterprise, which was set on foot by the said Walker and his associates within the territory and in violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Stallworth desired to state, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that he did not approve of the resolutions reported by Mr. Clingman, nor of the resolution reported by Mr. Preston. He should offer at the proper time the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the conduct of Commodore Paulding and his men in arresting Gen. William Walker, was without authority of law, and merits the condemnation of the House.

Mr. Clingman pressed the report in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and moved its postponement until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The Speaker stated the following resolution to be before the House for its consideration:

Whereas, The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, designated as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is, under the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, a surrender of the rights of this country, and upon the American construction an entangling alliance, without mutuality in its benefits or restrictions, and has hitherto been productive only of misunderstandings and controversies between the two Governments; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps as may be, in his judgment, best calculated to effect the speedy abrogation of said treaty.

On motion of Mr. Clingman the subject was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the House then went to the Speaker's table and agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the resolution to extend the provisions of the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy." So the resolution is passed.

The House took up the bill for the admission of Minnesota, and, after a protracted debate, adjourned.

Apprenticed African Laborers.

HON. H. M. POLK'S LETTER.

[From the Vernon (Jackson Parish) Times, 30th ult.]

The importance of apprenticing African laborers, in the absence of other equally desirable sources of labor, for a term of years to cultivate the uncultivated millions of acres of cotton and sugar growing lands, is beginning to attract attention and to elicit discussions of its merits. Among the pioneers of the opponents of this policy is the author of the communication to be found in last week's impression of the Times, to the task of answering which we shall now devote ourself. In doing this we are aware of the disadvantages which we shall encounter. Albeit, we are willing to place our construction of public necessities in the scales with others of a dissimilar nature, provided it be not condemned until found spurious. All that we desire is an unprejudiced and clear-sighted consideration of what may be offered, which we maintain, no one is capable of realizing who has formed settled opinions without due and full investigation.

The letter sets out with allusion to the haste which characterized the passage of the Brigham bill through the House, which fact speaks more for the industry of that body than was usual; as the subsequent votes on a proposition to ask the Senate to return the bill to the former body did the determination of members to adhere to their previous votes on the final passage of the bill in the House. Of the bill in question we shall say but little; probably nothing. With its friends it had objections; but for cogent reasons they opposed its being altered or amended. As yet, we advocate no particular apprentice scheme; the leading feature we believe is as near right as circumstances will permit. Legislative wisdom can perfect the principle of apprenticeship by salutary statutes; and by overlooking the power and force these will have, Mr. Polk has committed an error on which many of his conclusions are based. From this the logical inference is plain. We desire the reader to note particularly that much also is drawn from the fact of the imported Africans being *free*, which fact is no where disproved or even stoutly denied by Mr. Polk.

Arguing from this condition of freedom, Mr. Polk paints a dismal and deplorable picture of the trouble these Africans will bring on our State when their freedom is complete. It is not absolutely necessary that fifteen years shall terminate their term of service. The longer their term, the greater interest attaches with us to their well-being—which is a sufficient ground to argue for long terms and consequent subjection to us, their superiors. Some will die in apprenticeship, others re-indenture, some be laborers for life, others may return to Africa; and the residue, which will never number many hundreds, can be disposed of in various ways by legislative enactments. Twenty-five thousand, in this manner, can be easily cared for with benefit to themselves and profit to the State at large. As to fears of insubordination, we have none. If our slaves have the desire to rise against us, our danger is now a cause of alarm. We should be slow to admit this desire. But what is the desire without the knowledge to execute it, and what of such knowledge without the ability to execute. There must be, 1, the desire to incite the slave; 2, the knowledge how to carry out the desire, and 3, the ability or the means to be employed in executing the purpose. Is the "bestial and benighted savage" possessed of all these pre-requisites that he can turn topsy-turvy the minds of our slaves and marshal in regiment squads our now "intelligent, honest, faithful and christian" servile population? The "benighted savage," possessed of enlightened prudence and complete mastery of the warlike arts, and the "faithful, intelligent, honest and christian slave" *his* tool and his beloved master's assassin? A dilemma, to be sure! Thus concisely are the "poor-house" and "insubordination" arguments met.

The "monopoly" argument is a less serious objection. The number to be imported must be limited. Indiscriminate importers or transportations defeat this object. Besides, other violations of law and humanity must have a *known* responsible head to answer for such violations—an impossibility where importation is a pell-mell business. And then how many, were it free to all, would be likely to fit out vessels and undergo the trouble and incur the consequent expense? Drop the monopoly argument.

The Senate Committee is next taken to task for saying "may" when they could have as easily used "shall" or "must," when referring to the condition of the African when once his indenture has expired. The Legislature, we answer, has plenary power to deal with free negroes—to force them to quit our soil or to go into slavery. Is this denied? We opine not. No danger then of fostering pauper Africans so long as such intelligent legislators as Mr. Polk go to our capitol.

Next comes an allusion to fraud, which we will consider in the legal point involved. (We are disposed to drop the word *legality*, as we think it somewhat spurious. Why not say Constitutionality? We naturally recur, then, to reserved rights, as totally distinct from delegated powers.)

As to the report, we have nothing to do, only so far as we have incurred the sponsorship of the little thing by heralding it to the public." We know it to have been carefully prepared, and probably are as well acquainted with the incidents of its birth, the history of its life, and the purity of its extraction, as any one who has looked upon the features of the young giant. It is not an outcast, by any means, and when the sober, second thought assumes control, it will be pronounced a chip from the right block.

Verily, the "legality" objection is something inconsiderate, and after submitting the facts of the case as an evidence of this belief, we propose to let it rest upon its merits. The attentive reader will recollect how his attention was directed to the admission of Col. Polk, as to the social status of the African—how he raised superstructures on the benighted man's *freedom*. Well, would it be believed that transporting a freeman from Africa to America was contravening the laws of Congress in regard to the *slave* trade? Hardly. Yet the opponents of this measure contend for this illegal, illogical and unreasonable construction of laws and facts. No one will pretend to deny that the child of the imported African is other than free. Not one. Hence, arguing *a priori*, the mother (and father too, as both are similarly incarnated) must be free, or else the child is a slave for life. This is logical. Now, the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the famous Dred Scott case, very aptly comes in and says Congress has no power over the African only *as property*. Think on that. The Scotts denied the right to import Africans, who are universally admitted to bear free children, and consequently, in all manners of law free themselves, by Congress which the highest tribunal of judicial authority was decided, possesses no power over such persons only as property! States Rights Democrats and all good Southern men, will revolt at such an interpretation of Federal authority. There is still another proof of the entire constitutionality of this measure which we pass by, believing that only investigation and reflection are wanted to establish this in every candid mind.

As the preachers say, we must pass hastily on, for fancy pleads impatience and reality advises the want of space. The allusion made to the deprived state of the African by our correspondent is very near correct. Such is their normal condition; and hence their rightful subjection to the white race. If we cannot tutor them and make their manifest observe our minds, as well as christianize them, on boastful pride over the slaves we have is idle and unfair. The laudinous philanthropy of our friend, who, once convinced of the justness of our cause, might meet with the sad fate of Sir John Franklin in hunting up the Esquimaux, or the blade less eyeball'd one anticipated by Joe and Sneek in their "second pearls" to "the wild Indians of the West" while indulging adventure, is very objectionable. Chariby, or which perhaps is a better word, worldly charity is of a reciprocal nature. Who would sow seeds on a rock, or cry to the enraged hippopotamus for mercy?

There are many rebutting proofs against the "cotton" argument of Mr. Polk. It is vain to dispute the increasing demand for our great staples. The exports of cotton for '57 very nearly equal the entire stock produced in '55, and the price (or cotton we mean) was at an increase of 1 cent a pound. The supply has kept pace with the demand by a diversion from other channels of labor of the operatives into the more profitable production of cotton and sugar. Our boasted strides toward home manufacturing are consequently paralyzed and we are again looking to the North in a great measure for domestics, prints, etc.

The cotton shrine is being daily extended into countries hitherto ignorant of its utility. Are we able to maintain the monopoly of this trade, so essential to our prosperous existence? We look to the natural increase of our slaves, and find it steadily and ominously diminishing when compared to the like increase in the whites. They are being emancipated by last will and testament, thousands are transported to Canada by means of the underground railroad, pensioned and premature graves for some, and for others personal seclusion in State institutions, and, compared with the white race, statistics demonstrate a disproportionate ratio, resulting from these several causes. Even the per centums of increase are conclusive on this point. While the area of King Cotton's empire is expanding every day, and his conquests are extending over other hitherto unsubdued climes, what are we doing to keep his palace strong and well-garrisoned? Our sovereignty demands action. Had our cotton fibres gone into every land which it is presumed will one day, and that very soon, the demands which could then only arise from natural increase of population by the natural increase of our cotton-field hands. Such is not the case. Supineness may superinduce competition abroad, and gradual diminution in our wealth at home, which is, according to political economy, the amount of surplus productions we send off.

That we need more laborers is evident. Why the increase in the hireling's wages if his labor is not increasing in pecuniary importance? Why is the negro worth to-day $1500, who fifteen years ago was readily purchased at $500? The *flush* times will hardly be urged; rather the contrary will be studiously concealed or industriously mystified. Then again, which conduces better for our welfare, as proves by experience, cotton at a high or low price? It is proverbial with the farmer that at the same time he desires high prices for his cotton, he is compelled to pay more for the necessaries of life. Here we are taught the lower not always drags the higher down. But we must defer for future consideration other facts we had thought of advancing to make our position firmer.

What is said of the abolition of slavery in the border States has been partly met heretofore by us. But admit the assertion of Mr. Polk on this point, and his conclusion as an inevitable consequence—*i. e.* our then inability to preserve our rights only by stout hearts and strong arms—and the death-knell of the Union is tolled almost already. Inchoate States, less identified with the interests of the South than those on the border, are now courting company of the Black Republican junto in Congress. We allude to Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and others—all of which, when admitted, will league with the open foes of the South! Is not the crisis already right out yonder? If true in one case, is it so in the other.

The committee's allusion to the prospective magnitude of our slave estates is not an original idea. We have seen it in the strongest pro-slavery organs. Admit the doctrine and it fails to corrupt free suffrage, the base of our Government, say more than money will always do. Applied to slavery, as being anti-republican, it carries no more weight than when applied to land speculations. Money has its influence and power, whether its representative be Wall street paper or kinky-headed Africans. Money secures to no man extra constitutional rights and guarantees over his neighbor who lives frugally and with his own hands provides the wants of his cherished family; both are sovereigns in law, politics, and coordinate workers in the cause of religion. Hence, the charge of anti-republicanism can be as cogently and as pertinently urged against the millions invested in Northern shoe-pegs or wooden clocks as the same amount represented by flesh and blood—equally as justly against Northern chattels as Southern effects.

Summing up the points of the case, we conclude, that inasmuch as our Legislature has power sufficient to obviate all the evident consequences which may result from the residence of free negroes among us, and that there is no constitutional prohibition against importation, nothing remains to be proved, to make African importation feasible and expedient, but its sound policy! Cheapness of labor and economy of capital constitute agricultural wealth; the absence of these must multiply the hardships of the working classes. Were the South a separate people two years would not elapse ere the slave trade would be re-opened; and the readiness with which our people would avail themselves of additional labor is conclusive evidence of this assertion as well as of the imperative wants of their condition. Then, labor is greatly needed. What is the best means of supplying it? Manifestly African importation.

Entertaining the full conviction of the steady progress of slavery and its incalculable benefit to us as a people, we see a new and more brilliant dawn opening upon the hopes and the absolute perpetuity of the institution. Mind is asserting its dominion over matter; intellect is hourly subduing muscle, and making its value to subserve the ends of Jehovah's all-wise intentions. The white man's destiny is pre-eminent over the black man's; and the genius of the one will alone develop the inherent virtues of the other. One originates; the other will plumb every inch of his superior's demands. From the day that Noah cursed Ham, as "the servant of servants," his descendants have been earnestly going onward to their proper sphere. There they will rest evermore.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Incorporated March 15, 1856.

In conformity with the requirements of the Charter of this Institution, the following statement of affairs is published:

LIABILITIES.

Received from 1909 depositors in 1857 deposits	$738,625 28	
Paid in 6297 drafts	488,716 54	
Amount due depositors 30th April, 1858		$255,908 04
Certificates of Deposit		
Amount outstanding 30th April, 1858		20,793 92
Total amount liabilities April 30, 1858		$276,694 29

ASSETS.

$37,000 New Orleans City Stock, cost	$30,270 00	
Loans upon pledge of $126,000 New Orleans City Stock	124,070 00	
Of $4000 Louisiana State Stock	3,000 00	
Loans secured by mortgages on improved city property, worth double the amount loaned	28,000 00	
Cash—		
In Bank of Louisiana	$11,601 42	
In vault	5,759 14	17,361 56
		$202,701 56

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1858.

Personally appeared before me, John W. Andrews, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, D. B. Withers, Treasurer of the New Orleans Savings Institution, who being duly sworn, deposes that the above statement is true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Institution.

D. B. WITHERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 6th day of May, 1858.

JOHN W. ANDREWS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Trustees have declared a sixth semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in accordance with the By-laws, for the six months previous to the 1st instant.

The Dividend due each depositor will be paid in cash, or placed to his or her credit as may be preferred.

SAM JONES, Jr., Secretary.

New Orleans, May 6, 1858. may8

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—OF—

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID

Extract Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Weaknesses, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING,

Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek!

Joy to the Afflicted!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more destructive to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, Fatuity and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths of Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite devoid of mind, neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"Wild wandering glance, mien despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief betray."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the "Fluid Extract Buchu" will cure you. Try it without delay. Read the testimony of the Sick and Wounded!

QUACK NOSTRUMS AS QUACK DOCTORS,

who polluting coast of all the Union, are nuisances. Citizens know them, and shunning suffering, money and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and

SPECIFIC REMEDY.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant to the taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest care, and all chemical know ledge and experience devoted to its combination. See Professor Dewees' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of Medicine.

$100!

One hundred dollars will be paid to any physician who can prove that the medicine ever injured a patient, and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good, in most of them one week to thirteen years' standing has been effected. The mass of

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY

in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 Bottles have been sold!

And not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally known to be one of the most eminent and highly esteemed citizens of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, and long and well known throughout the United States as a Druggist, Manufacturer, or injurious Drugs, but pure and Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1858. WM. F. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any address, accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

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Practical and Analytical Chemist,
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G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist, No. 12 Magazine street—

Having received a new and extensive stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc., etc., respectfully informs the merchants, planters and physicians that he is prepared to supply them with every article in the drug line they may require, all of the purest quality, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in the city. Among the articles already on hand and coming in store are the following:

200 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American.
100 pounds Blue Mass, English and American.
200 " Calomel, " "
200 " Mercurial Ointment.
200 " Honduras Sarsaparilla.
100 " best Turkey Opium.
100 ounces Sulphate and Acetate Morphine.
25 " Otto Rose.
20 casks Sal Soda.
100 kegs ssp. Carb Soda.
10 " German Blue Wash.
5 cases Indigo, Caracas and Manilla.
25 bbls. Cirumna, light.
10 casks Pot. and Pearlash.
50 packages Saleratus.
15 barrels pure Castor Oil.
50 " Alcohol.
40 " Copperas.
25 " Epsom Salts.
10 " Flour Sulphur.
10 " Roll Sulphur.
2 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria.
2000 pounds Gum Arabic, select, fine and sorts.
25 jars Carb. Ammonia.
10 carboys Aq. "
10 " Spirits Nitre.
25 " Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid.
500 pounds Acetic Acid.
1000 " Tartaric "
200 ounces Tannic "
1000 pounds Arrow Root, American.
500 " " Bermuda.
200 " Assafoetida, in cans.
200 " Balsam Copaiva.
50 " " solidified.
20 kegs Pearl Barley.
150 " best Turkey Opium.
10 barrels Black Lead.
18 " Ginger Root.
10 " Refined Camphor.
50 boxes Castile Soap.
200 pounds Cayenne Pepper.
18 gross Copavia Capsules.
2 casks Chloride Lime.
100 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.
10 barrels Cream Tartar.
2 " Fol. Barbin.
1000 gallons Copal Varnish.
2 barrels Uva Ursi.
2 " Gum Myrrh.
2 " Sugar Lead, White.
5 " Valerian Root.
10 " Tapioca.
10 " Camomile Flowers, Rom. and German.
5 " Scotch Snuff, in bladders.
100 dozen Lorillard Macaboy Snuff.
200 " Rosme's " and Scotch Snuff.
200 " Garrett's " " "
400 pounds White Wax.
100 " Durer's Powders.
1000 ½ assorted Herbs.
50 kegs Refined Saltpetre.
5 cases British Lustre, superior article.
20 " Cooper's Isinglass.
5 bales Hops.
100 pounds Iodide Potash.
200 ounces Nitrate Silver.
2 cases Manna Flake and Sorts.
20 cases Magnesia, calcined, Eng.
2 cases " cash.
10 " Refined Borax.
2 gross Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
25 pounds Oil Bergamot.
20 " " Peppermint.
20 " " Aniseed.
20 " " Cloves.
25 " " Cedar.
10 " " Cubebs.
20 " " Pepper, Black.
25 " " Almonds.
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters.
10 " Seidlitz Powders.
5 " Soda " .
30 " Sugar of Lemons.
6 " Yeast Powders.
2 bags Colombo Root.
1 cask Gentian " .
2 bales Liquorice " .
6 cases Liquorice Calab. and Sicily.
5 " Pearl Sago.
10 kegs Tamarinds, fresh.
1 cask Bay Rum, pure.
25 dozen " Jo.
50 pounds Powdered Cantharides.
2000 pounds Madder.
1 cask Pipe Clay.
20 barrels English Venetian Red.
10 " Spanish Brown.
15 " Mineral Paint.
20 ⅛ " Whitings.
20 " Paris White.
10 " Chalk.
25 " Lamp Black.
5 " Pumice Stone.
1 " Powdered Soap Stone.
5 " Putty, in bladders.

White Lead;	Chrome Yellow;
Vermilion;	Chrome Green;
Prussia Blue;	Paris Green;
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead;	Sienna B. and G.;
Turkey Umber;	Vandyke Brown;
Drop Black;	Black Paint;
Patent Dryers;	Litharge;
Copal Varnish;	Linseed Oil;
Coach "	Spirits Turpentine;
Japan and White Copal;	Tanners' Oil.
White Damar Varnish;	Neatsfoot "
Black Leather;	Solar "
Asphaltum;	Lard "
Paint Brushes;	Whale "

600 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Window Glass, French and American;
Ointment, Jars, blue and white
Shoe Blacking; Bed Pans, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, large assortment;
Cotton Brokers' Ink; Trusses, " "
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Bett's Supporters;
Dentists' Gold Foil; Apothecaries' Scales;
Glanders' Diamonds; Powder Boxes;
Medicine Chests; Pill Boxes, wood and paper;
Medical Saddle Bags; Sacrificators;
Physicians' Cases; Tooth Forceps;
Amputating Instruments; Thumb and Spring Lancets;
Pocket Knives and Cutlery;
Cupping Glasses; Nipple Glasses;
Hughes's Improved Breast Pump;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Cups.

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Hoyt's Extracts; Handkerchiefs;
Lubin's " " "
Wright's " " "
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soap;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lilly White;
Liquid Cologne;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Buffalo Combs; Combs;
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Combs;
Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Tricopherous;
Hair Restorative Soap;
Taylor's Fonciere Soap. Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Florida Water; Water Soap;
Hazelline's Hair Dye; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Marsden's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades
Vernon Rouge;
Rose Lip Salve;
Sanatorium Compound

Patent Medicines, etc.

PANNETSTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WISTAR'S Cordial Wild Cherry;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla;
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
SANDS' Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Improved Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters;
SEQUINTON'S Bitters;
TALLY-HO Bitters;
KLITZ'S Worm Pleasant;
BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
WISTAR'S Cordial Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry and Tar;
ROGERS'S Cherry and Tar;
COD LIVER OIL, Hedeoma, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Rockaway;
" do Verona;
HASTINGS' Extract of Napes;
JAYNE'S Expectorant;
ORCOOS'S Chalybeate;
THOMPSON'S Eye Water;
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAMPION'S Vermifuge and Worm Pills;
BATTINGTON'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SPENCER'S Vegetable Pills;
LEE'S and COOK'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MOFFAT'S Pills;
McLANE'S Pills;
HULL'S Liver Pills;
SPEER'S Fever Pills;
THORN'S Extract;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Pain Killer;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
McMUNN'S Elixir of Opium;
ARNOLD'S Linimentum;
TARLANTON'S Liniment;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment;
GRAFE'S Ointment;
DR. MOZES'S Invigorating Cordial;
LUCRIA Cordial;
JUDKINS'S Cordial;
DR. ABERNETHY'S Detergent;
DALEY'S Carminative;
INGALLS'S Cholera Remedy;
KENDALL'S Cholera Syrup;
ALEXANDER'S Jaundice;
HARRISON'S Hair Dye;
BACHELOR'S Hair Dye;
PHALON'S Hair Dye;
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic;
CHEVALIER'S Hair Dye;
WOLFE'S Aromatic Schnapps;
WATERS' Bedbug Ink;
PARSONS' Indelible Ink;
KIDDER'S Indelible Ink;
WRIGHT'S Cerate Liquid;
500 " " Ointment assorted.
500 " " Cerate Paste.
PURE BRANDY, PORT and SHERRY WINES, for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

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The subscribers invite the attention of City and Country Dealers to their extensive assortment of Goods, adapted to every branch of trade. We receive our Goods direct from the Manufacturers, both Foreign and Domestic, and are enabled to offer them to dealers as low as any other house in the country.

We have received by ships Marcia Greenleaf, and other late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large assortment of—

Joseph Rodgers & Son's Fine Pocket CUTLERY.
" " " RAZORS, in cases.
" " " SCISSORS, "
Wostenholm's Fine Pocket CUTLERY.
W. & S. Butcher's " "
Wade & Butcher's Fine RAZORS.
English Double GUNS—real Twist.
" " " Damascus.
Butcher's Table CUTLERY.
American " " Ivory Handled.
Eley's Double Waterproof CAPS.
" Anti-Corrosive "
Genuine French G. D's "
English Bowie and Sheath KNIVES.
Hunting KNIVES—Ebony Handles.
English and German SCISSORS.
American and English SHEARS.
German SCISSORS and SHEARS, on cards.
Loman's superior American RIFLES.

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TABLE SPOONS,
TABLE FORKS,
DESSERT FORKS,
CASTERS,
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Combs.

IVORY COMBS—Superfine, Nos. 8 to 16.
" " " " " —
" " " " " —
BUFFALO DRESSING—Fine assortment.
" POCKET " "
INDIA RUBBER DRESSING—Fine assortment.
" " TUCK " "
" " PUFF " "
" " SIDE, 3 to 4 inches.
" " ROUND "
" " POCKET "
HELL SIDE—Great variety.
" TUCK "
" POCKET "
" DRESSING COMBS.

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Silver Plated " Great assortment.
German Silver Spectacle CASES.
Silver Plated " " "
Tin and Leather " " "
Swan Hill HOOKS and EYES—all Nos.
Solid Silver THIMBLES—Nos. 6 to 10.