New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1859.

Anniversary Events—Feb. 16.

1837—Death of Elisha Kent Kane, the great Arctic explorer, at Havana.

1856—Death of John Stoddard, aged 84; an author, and for many years a contributor of leading articles to the London Times, and for a long time Chief Justice of Malta.

1854—The steamer Kate Kearney blew up at Louisville, killing and wounding a large number of people.

1852—The steamship Independence, on her way from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco, was destroyed by fire, and 140 lives lost. Same day, death of Wm. Gibbs McNeill, a military officer, who commanded the State troops during the Dorr excitement in Rhode Island.

1848—The Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, was gutted by a mob, in consequence of the discovery there of some dissected remains of bodies taken from the burying ground in that city. Same day, the Kentucky State Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, was destroyed by fire, and one of the inmates burnt.

1847—A land slide occurred at Troy, N. Y., killing eighteen people.

1836—The first African newspaper, the Liberia Herald, was issued at Monrovia.

1813—The Pennsylvania Legislature complimented Commodores Decatur and Biddle with an elegant sword to each, and a vote of thanks.

1812—Battle of Carlama, in Spain, in which the French were defeated by the Spaniards.

1807—The French defeated the Russians in two battles, at Bergfrit and Ostrolenka.

1804—The attempt to blow up the vessel of Stephen Decatur and his men, in burning the U. S. frigate Philadelphia, under the batteries of Tripoli; the frigate having grounded in the harbor, and become a prize to the Tripolitans. The thing was done in a small boat, in 15 minutes, and only one man of the party was killed. For this brave act Decatur received a promotion and a sword and thanks.

1790—Death in prison of Stephen Charles Lomenie de Brienne, Archbishop and Minister of France, under Louis XVI.

1792—Death of Muley Yezid, Emperor of Morocco, from wounds received in the battle with his brother, for the throne, on the 11th. This event stopped the slaughter which had been going on in the city since the conquest of it; 30,000 people, of both sexes and all ages, having been put to the sword.

1779—Bruce, the traveller, arrived at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and was received by the Emperor in his palace.

1760—The Cherokees attacked Fort Prince George, in Virginia, and were repulsed. Twenty Indians, led in the fort as hostages, were put to death for rising on the garrison during the action.

1754—Death of Richard Mead, a celebrated physician, aged 81. In 1720 he introduced into England the practice of inoculation as a prevention to smallpox.

1656—Spain declared war against England.

1639—Texeira, having ascended the Amazon and reached Quito, on this day started back for Spain.

1532—Several persons died of poisoned soup, administered on this day at the house of the Bishop of Rochester. The deed was traced to the cook, Richard Roose. Parliament immediately passed an act making poisoning treason, and the punishment boiling to death. In good time, Roose was boiled to death in a cauldron.

1510—The Portuguese, under Albuquerque, entered Goa, in Hindostan.

1497—Birth of the great reformer, Philip Melancthon. His proper name was Schwartzerd, meaning black earth, but he adopted the Greek word of the same meaning, and made it immortal as a name.

1379—Death of Alonzo III of Portugal.

989—Death of Pamphilius Presbyter of Cæsarea, a man of great wealth and learning, traces of whose library still exist.

THE SECRET IRISH SOCIETIES.—The Northern (Irelaud) Whig, has published a copy of the "secret" examination of the fifteen persons arrested in Belfast. How the Whig obtained the report is not known, and the publication has caused much "surprise and annoyance" to the Irish Government.

The evidence of Hugh Carlin, one of the approvers, has some points of interest. After stating that he was a member of the Knights of St. Patrick Thresher Society, and that he had heard it called the "Ribbon Society," he said:

We had signs and passwords. I don't mind the sign of the last quarter; but I remember some of the passwords, as near as I can recollect, were: "We expect a war between England and France;" the reply to which was, "Yes, the Irish Brigade is on the advance;" "Let each man fill his station;" "The navies are making preparation." There were also passwords, called quarrelling passwords, which were, "Don't be ignorant;" the reply to which was, "I am better bred." There is also a night password, which is, "The clouds are dark;" the reply to which was, "Yes, they are dark as hardy."

The approver then named several of the prisoners who were members of the society. He continued:

I have been a long time in this society. It is confined to one religion only—the Roman Catholic. Did you ever meet a man of any other religion in that society? I never did. I know of my own knowledge that all the prisoners now present are Roman Catholics. I met them all at chapel. The places were the meetings of the society are always held are kept by Roman Catholics.

By James Hughes—Does the Roman Catholic clergy know you to be a member of the society? I suppose not.

If you were on your death-bed, would the Roman Catholic clergy go to you if they knew you belonged to that society? They would come, but would not give me the rites of my church unless I dropped it.

John Kelly, the other approver, was examined. He said:

I am a bar clerk, I belong to the Ribbon Society in Belfast. I was admitted into the society in Bernard Boyle's public-house, 16 Mill street, Belfast. I made the obligation to Patrick McShane, who desired me to go down on my bended knees, and bless myself "in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—Amen;" and after repeating these words I repeated after, saying, "I, John Kelly, do solemnly declare that I will uphold this society, and that I will take part in any quarrel where a brother should be engaged, and that I will attend all meetings, wherever they shall be appointed, in the town of Belfast." There were some other things in the oath I don't remember. The society is entirely confined to persons of the Roman Catholic religion.

WHAT DOGS CAN DO.—The Wheeling (Va.) Times says that two dogs are placed in a revolving drum in a pork-house in that city, and the power thus furnished applied by a belt, turns a machinery which cuts as much timothy and clover hay in one hour as two men could cut in a day.

GRIEF FOR A DEPARTED MOTHER.—Jacob Shaffer, aged twenty-two years, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Saturday night, 5th inst., by taking laudanum, at the stable of Mr. Chew, Fourth street, near South. Deceased was found in a chaise. It is supposed that grief, for the loss of his mother, induced the commission of the act. The following is the copy of a note which he had written upon a slate in the office:

Mr. Chew.—By the time you are up in the morning I shall be no more. I have seen enough of the world, so farewell. Something says I can see my mother, if I go now. I don't want a doctor about me, so you know; now don't for my sake. Bury me by the side of mother. There is scales over my eyes now. I have no more to say.

A NEW STYLE OF DEADHEADING.—The Boston Ledger states that a conductor upon the Eastern Railroad, a few days since, discovered, when the train arrived at Newburyport, a young man under a lady's hoops. It appeared that he had attempted to deadhead it in that way, and had succeeded so far as to ride all the way from Portland to Newburyport under the cover of the voluminous crinoline of his lady friend.

HOMICIDE.—On Sunday evening last, we learn, (says the Montgomery Mail) that Mr. J. S. Graves was killed at Dublin, in this county, by a man by the name of Douglas, who is now in jail in this city.

REWARD INCREASED.—Adams' Express Company offer a reward of $10,000 (just double that which they offered heretofore) for the recovery of the $40,000 stolen from them recently in Georgia.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.—A deputation from Bordeaux has been permitted to present an address to the Emperor, proposing the formation of a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, through which French ships may go from the western to the southern coast of France without passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Public School Examinations, First District.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination at this school commenced yesterday, and will be continued until the "third course" graduates on Friday. We found the average attendance to be sixty-five pupils, of whom forty-eight are in the first course, fourteen in the second, and seven in the third—these latter comprising the graduating class. Mr. Wm. McGregor, a thorough and accomplished teacher, is the Principal, and his assistants, Mr. John McNair and Monsieur Roux, teacher of French. The following are the names of the pupils comprising the graduating class: T. R. Duval, A. H. Clark, W. C. Cook, F. T. Duval, W. A. Clarke, J. W. Hopkins, and J. D. Hill.

The third class had little to do yesterday, being exercise, in intellectual philosophy only, in which they displayed commendable readiness. The first class was examined in Latin, history, declamation and composition, and the second class in rhetoric. The compositions were presented as the contributions and editorial matter of a document—entitled "The Independent"—a written "newspaper"—*sans* the news, its topics being matters of "mere literature," save and except one noticeable local item, which stood out prominently but alone, and resting solely upon merits which were sufficient to sustain it, and to entitle the incident recounted to a place in a real newspaper.

"The Independent" was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, advocating the scheme in a conservative leader, was down on Benedict Arnold and treason generally, and for or against many other measures or matters; some of the compositions which were read from the pages of the paper by its editors being very clever. In the exercises in declamation, two or three of the smaller boys showed themselves very fair recitationists.

The examination of this school will be continued to day, but the graduating class will have little to do, being exercised in French only, in common with the whole school, but they will monopolize Friday, no other class participating in that day's exercises.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination of this school commenced on Monday. Miss E. A. Perry is the Principal; her assistants, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Abbott and M'lle Loubere, teacher of French. Average attendance of pupils, one hundred, of whom forty are in the first course, thirty-two in the second, and twenty-eight in the third. The first day was exclusively devoted to the first course, which was examined in rhetoric, physical geography, French, history, algebra and composition, with gratifying results.

Yesterday the second course was catechised in history, French, natural philosophy, rhetoric and chemistry, the pupils displaying greater or less proficiency, but all showing that they had profited by the labors of careful and competent instructors, and giving promise that next year will find them thoroughly drilled in the various studies, and with intellects enlarged and strengthened by the enlightened system of culture to which they are subjected. We were pleased with the progress of the class in the branches of history and rhetoric. As exercised in the latter many of the pupils proved themselves to be extensively informed, evincing great acumen in replies which were quite as much arrived at by their own reasoning powers as learned from the book. They had been taught that they possessed a capacity other than memory—that unfortunate mental part which is too often burdened with an entire "education," leaving other faculties to be dwarfed from lack of the exercise which would strengthen them, and left to pine away into insignificance.

To-day the examination of the third course—the graduating class—commences to be concluded to morrow. The exercises to-day will be in French, history, natural philosophy, botany and compositions.

THE PAULDING BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL.—This, the third on the list of the primary schools, underwent examination yesterday. It is in a handsome and well-ventilated building, at the corner of Constance and Gainnie streets; and children being comparatively scarce in that quarter, it is both a male and female school; the boys having the lower story, and the yard on one side, and the girls having the upper story, and the yard on the other side.

The school is organized and divided as follows: Male Department, containing 220 boys, under four teachers—Principal, Mr. A. L. Lyon; first assistant, Mr. U. H. Pearce; second assistant, Mrs. E. M. North; and third assistant, Mrs. R. Crane. Female Department, containing 195 girls, under four teachers—Principal, Miss J. Falconer; first assistant, Miss H. Hagan; second assistant, Mrs. C. E. Leonard; and third assistant, Mrs. E. K. Clarke. Total, 415 pupils, under eight teachers. Quite a number of ladies, and some few gentlemen, were present in the different rooms, and we are gratified to state that four members of the School Board thought it worth their while to call, and see how teachers and children were getting along.

We looked in upon several of the younger classes, and seeing that they were getting bravely on, divided the remainder of our time there to the inspection of the elder or graduating classes—the boys under Mr. Lyon down stairs, and the girls under Miss Falconer up stairs. Both the Principals, we found, labored under the disadvantage of having more classes under their immediate care than are usually allotted to the head teachers—three separate classes under each; a circumstance resulting from the necessity of dividing the pupils in each department into four rooms, instead of five or six, as in other schools.

Miss Falconer's first class consisted of a dozen fine-looking girls, mostly verging upon young-lady-hood; and they proved that their time had not been wasted. We heard them through reading, geography and history, and were much pleased. In the two latter branches they gave evidences of great and severe study. The histories of different States of the Union, called for at random, were given with as much readiness and clearness, (save in a few instances, resulting evidently from confusion,) as if they had the whole of their books by rote. In geography they took a general circumnavigation of the globe, defining coasts, islands, capes, and other points of navigation, as well as any "ancients mariner," and ascending river and penetrating "far-off countries," with evidence of knowing them quite as well as they might (and probably do) know the chief streets of a shopping tour in New Orleans.

The several pieces of reading we heard were very creditable, and the several songs given, very pleasant. The girls showed themselves to be on the best of terms with their teacher—respectful and obedient, yet smiling and loving—which we took as a good sign: for when a girl loves her teacher, she is bound to improve. We could not remain to see the other exercises or hear the composition readings of this class; but we were satisfied from what we did observe, that they would be creditable alike to pupils and teacher.

Mr. Lyon's head class, consisting of six boys only, seemed to make up in excellence what they lacked in number; though the boys in the other classes under the same teacher were sufficiently numerous. The above six went through their arithmetic whilst we were present; filling up the blackboards with problems selected at random, working them out speedily and correctly, and explaining them to the audience in the most admirable manner. Only one boy stumbled, and that was by traveling through the figures too fast. The readings and compositions were to come off just as we left, pressed for time; not being able to remain to the end. In their other exercises, previously given, they must have succeeded as well as in arithmetic, for we heard high compliments from the lips of parents who had been present throughout; as well as general satisfaction expressed in regard to the minor classes, with whom we were unable to remain.

To-day the Marshall and Franklin Schools are to be examined. Entrance to the Franklin, on St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia; entrance to the Marshall, on St. Mary street, across the square; the two schools adjoining.

EXTENSIVE STEALING.—The Kemper (Miss.) Democrat says that Jesse M. Beason was committed on the 5th inst., to take his trial on the charge of stealing ten slaves, two horses, two mules and a buggy, belonging to the estate of Jonathan Beason deceased, on the 18th of November last. He was arrested and the property recovered near Pensacola, by J. Binns, and J. B. McCraw, who receive a reward of $1000 for the capture. Beason was held to bail on two separate charges in $5000 for himself, and the same amount for his securities.

"That's very singular, sir," said a young lady to a gentleman, who had just kissed her. "Oh, well, my dear Miss, I will soon make it plural."

Thirty-fifth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—*Senate.*—A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received, expressing the opinion that it is inexpedient to transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department.

The Senate referred the House resolution permitting Lieut. Maury and Prof. Bache to receive medals from the Sardinian Government.

Mr. Seward and Mr. King presented memorials, respectively, for the investigation of the merits of marine signals, and for erecting defences for New York.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution calling for any correspondence of Wm. Carey Jones, on which Generals Martinez and Jarez, calling themselves the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the filibuster invaders of Nicaragua, and if such an assertion was made, whether any, and what apology is necessary for the misstatement. Adopted.

Mr. Seward's bill relative to marine signals, proposes the appointment of a Board, comprising one member from the Light-House Board, two from the Navy, and one each from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans, to be designated by the Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade. Sixty days notice is to be given, and all codes for day and night signals are to be examined that are offered within thirty days, and report at the next session of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Memorials were presented from the Legislature of Maryland for the final settlement for life of half pay for certain revolutionary officers; also for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. De Kalb.

Mr. Bigler attempted to bring up his resolution looking to an adjustment of the Revenue laws so as to to equalize the revenue and expenditures, and after some discussion the subject was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a resolution as a substitute, to the effect that the President be requested to call on the Heads of the Executive Departments to submit estimates on a basis not exceeding $50,000,000, exclusive of the public debt and interest, and that the Finance Committee prepare a bill on the said basis to limit the expenses to an honest, rigid and economical administration of the Government; referred.

Mr. Hunter succeeded in having the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill taken up and submitted several amendments that they might be printed.

The Senate then, after an Executive session, adjourned.

House.—Mr. Faulkner, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution that preliminary to the final settlement of the accounts of the citizens of Oregon and Washington, for services in 1855 and '56, in repelling Indian hostilities, the Third Auditor of the Treasury be directed to examine the vouchers and make a report to the House on the 1st Monday in December, of the amounts respectively, according to the rule laid down by the Committee, which includes only army pay to the volunteers received into the service by the Territorial authorities—no double pay. The supplies, transportations, etc., to be paid for with due regard to the number of troops, and the prices current at the time.

Mr. Lane departed from the principle laid down. It was better that no bill should be passed than that this basis should be adopted.

After some debate the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Lovejoy moved that the clause for the safe keeping of prisoners be stricken out, saying that he understood that fugitive slaves were included. He was for adhering to the bond and giving only the "pound of flesh."

Mr. Singleton said he was glad to hear this, and said he would be glad if the gentleman from Illinois would return the negro he stole from one of his constituents.

Mr. Lovejoy said the gentleman's constituent never owned a negro, for every human being God made belonged to himself. He had no hesitation in avowing that he always did help the fugitive slave.

Mr. Singleton asked, what do you call that but stealing?

Mr. Lovejoy replied that stealing was to take a man and keep him as a slave.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, characterized Mr. Lovejoy as a general jail deliverer, who would turn loose every person now held by the United States for crime.

Mr. John Cochrane humoredly suggested that Mr. Lovejoy insert the word "free," so as to make the clause read "free prisoners."

Mr. Lovejoy's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Singleton subsequently said that Mr. Lovejoy having admitted that he was engaged in slave stealing, was a disgrace to the nation.

The Chairman (Mr. Barksdale) called him to order.

Mr. Giddings said the gentleman was perfectly in order, and he hoped that he would be permitted to proceed.

The Committee here rose and the House non-concurred in an amendment striking out the appropriation for the Congressional Globe and reporting.

Adjourned.

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston News, of Saturday last, publishes the following weekly cotton report:

Sales.—Saturday, 28; Monday, 457; Tuesday, 1851; Wednesday, 137; Thursday, 10; Friday, 776. Total 2759 bales.

Quotations.—(Classifications assimilating to those of Liverpool.)—Inferior, nominal; Ordinary, 8¼ to 8½; Good Ordinary, 9½ to 9¾; Low Middling, 10½ to 10¾; Middling, 10¾ to 11; Good Middling, 11¼; Middling Fair, nominal; Fair, nominal.

Remarks.—Factors have offered pretty freely this week, submitting in most instances to a corresponding decline with New Orleans. Yet buyers did not seem to take hold except at inside figures. The market closed quiet at 10¾ to 11c.

The Sherman Patriot says the excitement about the Arizona gold mines is growing immense, and the overland mail stage was crowded with passengers for the "new diggins," a few days since.

The Waco Democrat is gratified to learn that Capt. Ford has declined to execute the writs issued for the arrest of the parties who killed the Reserve Indians. The same paper says that a little boy living in Erath county was lost in the woods, and wandered abou five days without food or drink; when found he was nearly exhausted, and died next day.

Gen. J. W. Speight, of Waco, was severely injured by a falling tree a few days since. One of the branches struck him on the top of the head, and peeled of the scalp to the middle of the forehead. He is doing well and will soon be out again, says the Southerner.

The Dallas Herald says:

At the late term of the District Court for Ellis county, two "free persons of color," came before the Court and went into voluntary servitude, under the humane provisions of our laws on that subject.

Latest from the Kansas Gold District.

The Brownsville (N. T.) Advertiser of the 4th inst. announces the arrival in that place of several well-known gentlemen direct from the gold region in western Kansas, and publishes the following information derived from them:

These gentlemen have thoroughly prospected, and exhibited specimens of the precious metal. Mr. Lawrence is an old California adventurer, and has no hesitancy in pronouncing the Cherry Creek mines equal, if not superior, to any of those of California. Those now mining, under the many disadvantages, are making from $2 to $12, and often $15 per day—from 5 to 33 cents per pan. Gold is found from the surface down to the bed-rock a depth averaging fifteen feet. The only difficulty, at present, is the want of water. But as several companies of competent capitalists are already organized for furnishing water, this, therefore, cannot much longer remain an obstacle of any consequence. The gold yet found to any extent, is what is termed "float gold," and quicksilver will necessarily have to be used to a considerable extent, in collecting the finer and more valuable particles.

Shot gold has been discovered to some extent, and old miners are confident of finding "nugget gold" in the spring. But little prospecting has yet been done in the mountains owing to the season of the year and the occupancy of time in preparing comfortable quarters.

Gold has been discovered, in satisfactory quantities, along the base of the mountains, from New Mexico to Fort Laramie.

There is, perhaps, no country in which game abounds more plentifully—buffalo, elk, black and white tailed deer, black and grizzly bear, antelope, mountain sheep and goat, turkey and sage hen.

Almost everything to eat, drink and wear, will be in great demand, and will pay well to take out from this portion of the country, except, perhaps, flour, w ich can be brought from New Mexico and sold at less price than can be afforded after freighting from here.

Mr. Lawrence, who has had great experience on the Plains, thinks for heavy loading, cattle are preferable; but for light loads and quick trips, of course mules are best. He also thinks there will be no danger of overstocking the country with beef cattle, as is feared by many, on account of the presence of such an abundance of wild game. If the diggings prove as lucrative as there is every reason to believe they will, miners will not take the time to hunt, but prefer paying even large prices for beef at their cabin door. This is, to our mind, sound reasoning. Milch cows will be in great demand.

The Indians are perfectly quiet and no danger from them need be apprehended, as there are more than two white men to every Indian in that country. The gold region is in the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne country.

It is needless to say that this encouraging and reliable news has given new impetus to the gold excitement in this vicinity. Many who were before disposed to "doubt," no longer "hesitate," and will be off on the "first boat."

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—Twenty-one murder cases are waiting to be tried in the New York Court of General Sessions—a greater number than was ever known at one time before.

DR. C. P. CRANE.

DR. C. P. CRANE'S
SYSTEM OF
INHALATION
—OF—
Electro-Chemical and Medicated Vapors,
In the Treatment and Cure of
CONSUMPTION,
And all Diseases of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND AIR PASSAGES,
Now well established as
The most Rational and only Reliable
Method of Effecting a CURE.
—ALSO—
ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY
APPLIED TO THERAPEUTICS BY THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED and
Only Infallible and Scientific
Mode of applying
ELECTRICITY
In the Treatment and Cure of CHRONIC and FUNCTIONAL DISEASES,
Extraction of Metals
AND ALL FOREIGN SUBSTANCES
From the System.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE AT
THE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 146 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
Between Camp and St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS,

Where the Doctor can be consulted from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Families visited at their Residences if desired. Special Department for Ladies.

That the public may properly understand his method of curing the above-named diseases, the Doctor begs to call attention to the following extracts of his work upon CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, and Diseases of the EYE and EAR:

Consumption.

Consumption is a local disease, generated and fed by the blood in a certain chemical condition, and can only be removed by local chemical means, capable of altering that condition, through the medium of the diseased organ. To accomplish this purpose, as we cannot apply solids or fluids to a cavity designed only for the reception of air, we reduce them to a volatile condition, and form an appropriate instrument to inhale or breathe the vapor.

By the inhalation of vapors, we can produce all the beneficial effects capable of being produced by medicines much more speedily and efficiently than from the administration of crude medicines through the stomach. The practice of giving medicines by the stomach, in the treatment of this disease, is objectionable; first, because they do not come in direct contact with the organ affected; secondly, because their most powerful actions is expended on organs in a healthy state, or only disordered through sympathy, thereby deranging digestion, and destroying the nutrition of the body; and finally, because many agents of great value can only be administered in the gaseous state.

Catarrh.

Catarrh is a diseased state of the Pituitary or mucus Gland, situated within the head back of the eyes, which secretes in health a pure, limpid fluid, and is given out through minute vessels or tubes traversing each nostril, for the purpose of lubricating the schneidenian or lining membrane of the nose and shielding it from acrid substances. Upon this membrane are the olfactory nerves. When this gland becomes diseased, the fluid is morbid and vitiated, and exerts an injurious and poisonous influence upon the whole portion of the membrane with which it comes in contact. It is produced from various causes. Sudden changes of the atmosphere, and malaria or floating media; eruptive fevers, scarlatina, erysipelas, measles, venereal or syphilis, will produce it. No medicine taken into the stomach, or "snuff" nostrums, can cause a removal of Catarrh, or obviate the tendency of these results.

I do not hesitate to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that this is a local diseased condition of the Pituary Gland, and can only be met and cured by local chemical means, capable of altering that condition through the medium of the diseased organ.

My method of applying the curative agents to the parts affected, by the inhalation and injection of medicated fluid and vapors through the nostrils, in catarrh and ozena, is the only rational and philosophical process, and the cures effected by me, and the testimony connected with them, are the best proof of the potency of the medicines administered by inhalation.

Diseases of the Eye.

Dr. Crane has been very successful, during the past six years, in this city, in treating the following diseases of the eye:

OPTHALMIA TARSIA, or chronic inflammation in the edges of the eyelids.
ECTROPIAN, or permanent inversion of the eyelid.
RETROPIAN, or aversion of the eyelid.
PETOTIS, or falling of the upper eyelid.
XEROPTHALMIA, or dryness of the eye, resulting from a want of proper secretion of the conjunction.
EPIPHORA, a superabundance of tears, and all other diseases of the conjunction.
AMAUROSIS, or an imperfection of vision, arising from disease in the retina, optic nerve, brain, or fifth pair of nerves.

Diseases of the Ear.

In all cases of disease in this important organ, Dr. Crane's method will be found to effect cures even after all others had failed; and in Deaf and Dumb cases, if the hearing was ever good at any time, both the hearing and speech are very often restored.

Electro-Chemical Baths.

DR. CRANE, in connection with his specialities, has also a PERMANENT OFFICE and INSTITUTE at 146 St. Joseph street, for the thorough treatment and cure of all functional diseases, and for the extraction of mercury, and all foreign substances, from the system, by the application of the ELECTRO-CHEMICAL FORCES, or ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, as discovered by his late associate, Prof. Vergnes.

In the preparation of the ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, for the extraction of metals and other foreign substances from the human system, the science of Chemistry is brought into requisition, acting in unison with nicely-adjusted currents of electricity, recharging every fibre of the system, and radiating through every pore.

Their efficacy in extracting all metallic substances, either taken as medicines, or absorbed, while exercising the professions of Painters, Gilders, Looking-Glass Platers, Plumbers, Lead and Paris Green Manufacturers, Chemists, Electrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Brass Founders, etc., is no longer a question of doubt.

For Scrofula and all affections arising from the impurities of the blood, and in the class of Uterine maladies, these baths have proved infallible. Their electric and beneficial effect in cases of Fever and Ague, and upon weak and debilitated females, who lack vital energy, is truly wonderful.

The remedy is simple in its arrangement, and almost instantaneous in its effects; differing far from all other medical expedients; it simply strengthens nature, in her efforts, by an agent as once potent and kindred in character, and thus enables her to expel the morbid causes of disturbance, and reform the normal conditions of health.

The five years' experience of DR. CRANE warrants him in affirming and guaranteeing, that these Baths will relieve and permanently cure, all those afflicted with Rheumatism (inflammatory or chronic), Paralysis, Neuralgia, Contracted Muscles, Stiff and Enlarged Joints, and the various forms and dyspeptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system.

TESTIMONIALS.

That the public may judge for themselves as to the success of the Doctor in treatment of the diseases in his speciality, the following certificates, selected by chance from among thousands given by citizens of this city and neighboring country, are copied:

ASSUMPTION, LA., May 15, 1857.

This may certify that my boy, Davy, had been all cured with disease for four or five years, and under care of several of our best physicians, who pronounced his case dropsy, but were unable to benefit him or arrest the progress of the disease, and we considered him incurable in May, 1856. I call upon Dr. Crane, who examined the boy, and told his disease was Hypertrophy and imperfection of the mitral valves of the heart, and the direction's state of the blood, the effect of disease in the stomach. He further stated that the disease was considered incurable by the usual method of treatment. He was then suffering from the dropsical effusion and dyspnoea, so that he was unable to lie down at all. After a week's treatment the symptoms were decidedly favorable, which induced the Dr. to continue the treatment, and at the expiration of one month all the characteristic symptoms of the disease had left him. The treatment was continued another month, that we might be fully satisfied that the disease had entirely disappeared, when I took him home. He was at first very thin and weak, but rapidly recovered his strength and flesh, and has since been entirely well, and for about nine months a full field hand, weighing two hundred pounds, and one of my most valuable negroes.

F. W. PIKE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1857.

This may certify that my wife was suffering from a most severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had been, for many days, unable to move a limb, and for some time unable to swallow, when I heard of the wonderful cures which Dr. C. P. Crane was performing at the Electro-Chemical Institute, 146 St. Joseph street. My wife was carried there upon a couch, in a state of helplessness. She took one Electro-Chemical Bath, and was by this means restored in a short time to her usual state of health.

WM. A. WILLETT,
125 Julia street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1857.

Having witnessed the complete restoration to health of a friend in the second stage of Phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption, I feel it a duty to make known the means by which this result was accomplished.

As briefly as possible, I will state the circumstances of the case. This young lady had been examined by one of our best physicians, considered most skillful in diseases of the chest and lungs, who pronounced her in consumption; that one lobe of the lungs was gone, and she would probably not live more than two months. About the first of December, 1856, I called on Dr. C. P. Crane, 146 St. Joseph street, who made an examination of her chest and lungs, and pronounced them as before described by Dr. W———, much diseased, and partly hepatized; but added, "I do not consider it a hopeless case, for by arresting further tubercular deposition, she will have sound lung enough left to live on, and will be no more liable to die of consumption than if she had not been sick. She then commenced treatment under his peculiar system of inhalation, and in three months was so much improved as to consider herself as well as ever. Having every reason to be grateful to Dr. Crane, to whom, under God, she considers she owes her life and present state of health, I have given this publicity, that others suffering from this hitherto considered hopeless disease, might feel that there is still hope, if they will avail themselves of the skill and experience of this scientific physician.

SEMEN FIELD,
Firm of Rand & Field, 66 Gravier st., N. O.

feb 3 2p1T—1m

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GUNPOWDER, in hf. chests, of every quality, 80 "
" in 5 lb., 12 lb. and canisters, 100
YOUNG HYSON, hf. chests, ass'd quality, 80 "
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" " in 16, 15 and 20 lb., 100 "
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Western, English Dairy,
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Stilton, etc.
Sugar—Loving's Refined—
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" " " 50 " Pulverized.
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" LOUISIANA, in hhds. and bbls.
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SEEDLESS RAISINS—In Mats.
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CITRONS,
PRUNES—Dry, etc.
Nuts—
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ALMONDS,
BRAZIL NUTS, etc., etc.
Hams—
Sugar Cured, choice brands.
Plain " " "
SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, etc.
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