New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1859.

Anniversary Events—March 10.

1685—Nassau Hall, in Princeton, N. J., was destroyed by fire. It was a hundred years old, and during the revolution was used as a barrack by both the British and American soldiers.

1831—Samuel Tucker, an American revolutionary commodore, died at Bremen, Maine.

1850—The William and Anne, a British trading vessel, was wrecked at the mouth of Columbia river, on the north-west coast of America, and the whole crew, 16 Europeans and 10 Sandwich islanders, murdered by the natives.

1832—John Pinkerton, an eminent and voluminous Scottish author, died at Paris, aged 68.

1820—Benjamin West, the painter, died at London, aged 82. He was born at Springfield, Pennsylvania, 1738. The first indications of his genius were elicited at the age of 7 years, by drawing the portrait of his sleeping sister in red and black ink. He began painting as a profession at the age of 18, and four years after went to England. He was subsequently induced by Sir Joshua Reynolds to take up his residence in London, where he acquired a reputation seldom obtained, and at the time of his death was President of the Royal Academy.

1813—Action at night in Chesapeake bay between the United States schooner Adeline and the British schooner Lottery; the latter, it is supposed, was sunk.

1813—Bonaparte issued a decree denationalizing all Saxons that should submit to the British orders in council.

1760—The city of London brilliantly illuminated on account of the convalescence of the king.

1723—Anthony Leydi, a farmer of Amesquet, Spain, died, aged 114. He had never been sick until a few days before his death, always abstained from wine and tobacco, and retained his senses, his teeth and hair until he died.

1770—The British soldiery, contrary to orders, plundered Boston.

1736—William Cosby, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the province of New York, died, almost universally detested.

1726—The Lyford giant born; when 5 years of age he could lift one hundred weight with one hand.

1685—James II granted a general pardon to many of his subjects, excepting among others the girls of Taunton, who gave a Bible and sword to Monmouth.

[illegible]—The first Council and Assembly of Pennsylvania met at Chester. The session occupied 22 days.

[illegible]—Henrietta Coligni, a French poetess of much [illegible], died.

[illegible]—Ladislaus III of Poland died. He oppressed his people till they revolted and placed Wenceslaus upon the throne. On the death of the latter he was reinstated, and governed with justice and moderation.

[illegible]—Heliogabalus, Emperor of Rome, assassinated. He was a cruel, vindictive and licentious tyrant.

Smith O'Brien in New York.

The friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot and orator, gave him a serenade in New York on the evening of the 26th ult., and he delivered the following speech:

I saw in a New York newspaper, published this morning, a remark that my voice was low, and I am painfully made to feel that it is too low to be heard by the immense assemblage that surrounds me this evening. But, although my voice is weak, and my powers of eloquence inadequate to express the feelings which I sustain to-night, upon being greeted by you with so affectionate a welcome, I can assure you that my heart is not wanting in sentiments appropriate to the occasion. I confess that I little anticipated to have been thus received in a land in which the majority of the people are to me comparatively strangers. But, think my own countrymen should remember some of the circumstances, the antecedent circumstances of my life, is not surprising. I am happy to say that by native-born Americans, as well as by those of my own countrymen whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, I have been received with an enthusiasm which I little expected, and which I may say I did not deserve.

As regards the native Americans, it cost me nothing to express to them the deep sentiments of admiration which I ever entertained for their country since the period of my boyhood. Among the earliest impressions formed upon my mind was respect for that illustrious man, who is the hero, not of this country alone, but who is the type of moral excellence and military glory throughout the world. I mean the illustrious Washington. From my infancy, too, I have learned to admire the struggle that was carried on by the native Americans of this country in vindication of their rights as the noblest vindication of the principles of freedom. I have learned, also, in maturer years, to estimate the profound wisdom of those great men who framed the Constitution of this country. I have no hesitation in saying that, considering the situation and circumstances of America at the close of the last century, I believe it was impossible for human wisdom to have framed a Constitution better adapted to the exigencies of this great people. Such was my feeling toward the native Americans at a time when I looked upon this as upon any other foreign land. But during the last fifteen years it has become the refuge of large numbers of foreign lands, and I believe that there are at present fully as many Irish by birth and Irish in the United States as there are in Ireland itself.

I cannot forget that at the time of Ireland's greatest distress, at a time when a large number of my fellow-countrymen were obliged, by what I call misgovernment, to flee from their native land, that they were received with open arms by all classes of this republic. And I felt at that time gratitude to the American people for the generosity which they exhibited. I must contrast it with the influences which induced my fellow-countrymen to emigrate. At all events, I trust that among you, my fellow-countrymen—for I believe I am addressing the Irish population—that the sentiment of gratitude to America will never be effaced from your bosoms. Gentlemen, allow me to say that, being introduced for the first time to this magnificent city, a city which may rival the most splendid capitals of Europe, if it does not surpass them—for I have traveled over the greater part of Europe and seen almost every capital—that none excels in magnificence this beautiful city; I say, gentlemen, that it gives me the greatest satisfaction to learn from friends who are well acquainted with all classes of society in the city, that the Irish occupy here a position which commands the respect of all who are acquainted with them. Among the richest merchants many are Irish; among the leading manufacturers many are Irish; among those who are engaged in the management of stores many are Irish. among the eminent lawyers of the State many are Irish. And let me not forget that, in descending to those classes who have not hitherto been endowed with wealth, that they at least contribute to the greatness of this republic by the vigor of their arms. Gentlemen, it will be a source of unmixed satisfaction to me to be able to report, when I return home, that among the population of New York I have found the Irish of all classes, including the most humble, respected as an element of that society among which they have found themselves placed. Well, gentlemen, such being your position here, you must feel that responsible duties belong to it. As you have received a shelter and home; as you have had opportunities of wealth in this great city and in this great State, that you will cherish towards this country that attachment and fealty which a wiser and more beneficient policy should have directed to the government of your native land. I will say to you, and to the Irish of the United States, that I trust that they will not forget that they are a minority among the great American people, and that they must be careful and avoid doing anything which can excite anything like jealousy on the part of the native Americans here.

Pursue this course and sustain the Union with a firm allegiance—an allegiance second only to the attachment to the land of your fathers. Then the statesmen and politicians and thinkers of America will feel that there is no element in the mixed population of this great country more important to the safety and glory of this country than the Celtic element. Gentlemen, I did not come to talk about myself. Too much has been said with reference to me, as I think. But I cannot deprecate that exhibition of feeling which indicates on your part a continued attachment to that dear old land which we claim as the land of our ancestors. And since you have been so kind as to give cheers in honor of your fellow-countryman, I shall ask you to give a cheer in honor first of that of our own dear old country, and next in favor of the United States of America.

THE BOSTON LITERATI AT DINNER.—A Boston correspondent of the New York Times says:

The great event of this week has been the birthday of James Russell Lowell. A number of his friends gave him a dinner on that occasion at the Parker House, which came off on last Wednesday with *eclat*. Agassiz sat at the head of the table and Longfellow at the foot. Lowell himself sat on the lothyological Professor's right hand, while Emerson occupied the seat on the left. *Au reste*, the guests were Stillman, the author and artist; Doctor Holmes; Underwood, the author of "Bells and Bears," now publishing in the Atlantic Monthly; Mr. Edmund Quincy, Professor Felton, Mr. Dwight, of the Journal of Music, with others equally agreeable or distinguished. Emerson read a strangely beautiful poem, suggested by the event celebrated. Dr. Holmes read another, and Mr. Lowell replied to these compliments in verse. Several charming birth-day gifts were presented to the poet Professor by his friends, among others a picture by Stillman.

Mr. Lowell is contemplating a further instalment of his Biglow Papers. He intends to carry Mr. Birdo Freedum Sawin to Kansas. Saxe has a poem in press with Ticknor & Fields, entitled "The Money King."

Later from California.

The Quaker City, from Minatitlia 5th inst., crossed the bar at 4 o'clock Tuesday evening, as announced in our telegraphic report, and arrived at this city early yesterday morning. By her mail we have San Francisco papers of the 19th ult. The Alta California of that date says:

Mr. S. West arrived yesterday by overland mail coach from St. Louis. He reports depredations by the Camanches, all the way from Clear Fork of Bozos to the Delaware Spring, a distance of nearly four hundred miles. Several of the stations have been visited by the savages, and all the best stock run off or stampeded. Some of the stations are left nearly destitute, and it is feared, without immediate protection is rendered, the mail will be without the means of carriage. The hostility of the Indians is becoming daily more manifest. They even go so far as to declare their intention of breaking up the line all through their country. The employees and drivers are kept in constant dread of their lives, although as yet no one has been killed. Mr. West says that it was with much difficulty they got along in some parts of Camanche territory—the few mules which the Indians have left being almost too poor and weak to draw the coach. In some places Mr. West and the drivers were obliged to help the animals by pushing the coach. At Horsehead Crossing, on the Pecos river, the stage was surrounded by some sixty Indians, who, however, done no harm. They remained about an hour, frightened the passengers very much, and retired. The road on the plains is said to be in splendid order.

On the night of the 14th ult., Wm Durie, a special police officer of San Francisco, was shot and killed. He had been in the habit of paying nightly visits to a Miss Elizabeth Fowzer, who had a child which he was said to be the father of, notwithstanding the fact that he was a married man. She lived with her mother, and her father, who for some reason separated himself from his family about a year ago, kept a cigar store a few squares away. On the night in question Durie knocked as usual at the back door, was admitted and then shot down in the yard. Persons came to the place, hearing the shot, but it being a dark, rainy night, did not hear nor see any one, and went away. Next morning Miss Fowzer herself found Durie in a ditch. He had but one hand above water, but she recognized him by a ring he had upon his finger. Circumstances tended to fasten the act upon the girl's father.

The Alta California, of the 18th, has the following:

It will give great satisfaction to the citizens of the Pacific coast to learn that the facilities for communication with the Western States are about to be still further extended by a new line of communication that will soon be opened between Salt Lake City and the lower portion of the valley of the Columbia. Gen. Harney, in command of the army of Oregon and Washington Territories, partly as a measure of military defense, and partly to confer protection on the large bodies of emigrants who, it is exected, will crowd the various transcontinental avenues of travel during the coming spring, has determined to open a new road from Salt Lake City to the Dalles, and is projecting a line of military posts to be established at convenient distances from each other along the new route.

The road ordinarily traveled by emigrants from Salt Lake to Oregon and Washington Territories was down the valley of Snake river to Burnt river, thence across to Walla-Walla river, which was followed to its mouth, and thence down the Columbia, the road being long, crooked, and in many places very rough. The new road is to start from Salt Lake City, run as near in a straight line as possible to the Dalles, passing the Blue mountains where the Malheur river breaks through them. Between the mountains and the Dalles the road will be in the valley of the Des Chutes river. The greater portion of the new route has already been traveled over with pack animals, so that is known to be practicable. As soon as the spring opens a corps of engineers will be dispatched to make an examination of the route and determine the best points for the establishment of military posts. The distance from the Dalles to Salt Lake City in a line is about five hundred and fifty miles, and by the new road will be fifty miles further; whereas, by the present road it is not less than eight hundred miles; so that two hundred miles, an important item for emigrants, will be saved by the Malheur route.

The Mariposa Gazette says:

The camp of three hunters, Messrs. Guy, Neal and Garner, at the Big Flat, on the Chowchillia, was plundered and destroyed on Tuesday night of last week. It appears that on the afternoon of that day, two drunken Indians came to the camp on horseback, and finding no one but Mr. Neal at home, made some demands, and acted outrageously—so much so, that they were ordered off. They then commenced an attack on Mr. N., and seized his gun, which was the only weapon about the place. Mr. N. wrested the gun from the Indian, who drew a single-barreled pistol. Mr. N. retreated, followed by both Indians, the other of whom also drew a pistol. Mr. Neal could do little else than to fire, which he did, killing one of them, and then ran, followed by the other, who, however, shortly turned back, mounted his horse and left. Neal then went to camp, and not deeming it safe to remain, came off. In the night, the camp was destroyed—blankets, provisions, ammunition, etc., carried away. It is not unlikely that trouble may grow out of the affair.

One of the interior papers reports the following case:

It having been reported in "Yuba city," Sutter county, that an elderly man there who had professed to have "honorable intentions" towards a widow, of that place, had not treated her very honorably, a party of young men repaired to his house on the night of the 8th, at 10 o'clock, and told him he must go and get married, or be ducked in a pond. He preferred the marriage ceremony, so a justice was found, and the knot was tied—the widow being very willing, and the beau not daring to say "no," when the question was asked if he would "have her for his lawful wife," etc. The couple then received a loud serenade with tin pans, etc., and the next morning the husband was seen going off "a solitary horseman, *a la* G. P. R. James. It is said the husband has another wife living in one of the Eastern States.

It is said that diggings of extraordinary richness have been discovered near Oroville. The Oroville Record says:

Rich and extensive diggings have been struck on the bluff near Garritt's ranch, in Bidwell, at a depth of some forty feet. A company of French miners having sunk their shaft through a layer of cement, below which it had been supposed gold did not exist, have struck a strata of pay dirt eleven feet in thickness, and of exceeding richness. We understand they are realizing from $600 to $1000 per day.

Mr. Buffum, near the same locality, has found a prospect of from three to six bits to the pan. This last shaft has penetrated into the pay dirt only some three feet. We have heard no one express a doubt of the great extent of these diggings, and are led to believe that Oroville has struck it at last, and that the miners in this vicinity have all their ground to work over at a much better remuneration.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The editor of the North Californian writes as follows of the Indian war in Humboldt county:

The expedition called out by Gov. Weller against the Indians in this section of the State has been most effective and serviceable. A portion of country from forty to fifty miles square has been almost entirely cleared of Indians, who have hitherto held complete sway over it, depredating upon our citizens who dared to intrude upon it as settlers, or travel over it. The worst of the Indians have been killed, captured, or driven off. There remains, however, much to be done to rid the country of them. Those spoken of as having been driven off are mostly Indians who have eluded the volunteers, and are among the most wary and treacherous of the Indians infested the country. They are now in the dense forests of redwood, hundreds together, it is thought, for a fight; and when that fight has been concluded, and these Indians either killed or captured, the object of the expedition will have mainly been accomplished. This fight was commenced on Friday last.

We learn from Gen. Kibbe that the command has been divided into three detachments, and will close in upon the Indians from three different points, covering such portions of the country as they will most likely choose for egress, if too hotly pursued. The General thinks "there are from one hundred to two hundred warriors, with fifty to seventy-five guns, and plenty of ammunition, to engage in the fight." We trust the Indians may stand and offer battle; should they do so, Captain Messick, with his volunteers, will give a good account of themselves, as they have hitherto done.

The Humboldt Times, of the 5th inst., says: "The storm the latter part of last week, and the early part of this, was so severe in the mountains that it was impossible for the men to travel much. On Tuesday of last week Capt. Messick joined Lieut. Winslett at Elk Prairie, where the whole command encamped until the forepart of this week, when, we learn, they they moved over on Mad river, where they prepared themselves for another start, and we are now in daily expectation of hearing of another engagement. On Friday, the 28th ult., Lieut. Winslett came upon a band of Indians on Redwood, when a skirmish ensued, in which Frank McCafferty was wounded in the hip, and several Indians killed. A large quantity of their provisions was destroyed, and is now thought that they cannot hold out in a body much longer."

San Diego.

From San Diego we have the following intelligence of the 7th of February:

NEW GOLD MINES NEAR FORT YUMA.—New gold mines of reputed richness have recently been discovered on the western bank of the Colorado river, twelve miles above Fort Yuma. It is said that a Mr. Crandall, an old and experienced miner from the northern mines in this State, made the discovery. His party, consisting of four besides himself, took out in seven days ninety ounces of coarse gold, which he (Mr. C.) brought down to the Fort, and sold to Messrs. Hopper, Hinton & Co., which goes to your city by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express to-day. One man dug a common pan full of dirt from crevices, took it to the river and washed out five ounces of coarse gold. These reports are considered at Fort Yuma and here to be perfectly reliable, and, as a matter of course, great excitement prevails.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A Mr. Buchanan was shot dead at Fort Yuma, about a week ago, by a Mr. Edward George. Cause: a quarrel over a game of cards, for a box of sardines. After Mr. Buchanan was shot he drew his revolver and shot twice at Mr. George—the first bullet missed its aim; the second took effect in the shoulder of Mr. George, causing a very bad and dangerous wound. It is thought that he cannot recover. Both parties were employees of the Overland Mail Company.

AFFAIRS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.—A revolution, reported by the San Diego Herald, in its last issue, to have occurred in Lower California, has turned out a most perfect humbug. I have been informed by no less than three gentlemen, who arrived yesterday from Santa Tomas, the capital, that nothing of the kind has been heard of at that place, and that peace and quiet is the order of the day.

JOHNSTON & TURNER.

GREAT EMPORIUM!

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

—AND—

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

FOR THE MILLION!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

On St. Charles Street,

Near the FRONT ENTRANCE,

—Have just opened—

THE GREATEST STOCK

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY!

They have, something in that line to suit the taste of

EVERYBODY,

MAN, BOY OR CHILD;

Whether it be to Work or to Visit in—for Fair Weather or Foul—for Peace or for War—for

HUNTING, BATHING, OR COURTING!!

All demands made upon their Stock is sure to meet with a ready response.

To show their customers the great variety kept, they will enumerate to a moderate extent. They will first call attention to their stock of

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,

Consisting of the different varieties of

FRENCH CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
AMERICAN CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
FRENCH FUR—Latest Style.
AMERICAN FUR—Latest Style.
FRENCH SILK—Latest Style.
AMERICAN SILK—Latest Style.

—ALSO—

All of the above-named qualities of the

NEW ORLEANS CREOLE STYLE!

which is not to be SURPASSED by anything ever produced

They have on hand also a very large stock of

FELT HATS,

being all the varieties of—

SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.

Fine French Fur MALAKOFFS and REDANS, with Broad or Narrow Brims.

Fine Black and Colored French, English and American FUR HATS—Broad or Narrow Brim—High or Low Crown.

BENGAL PLAIDS of French, English or American manufactures.

AMERICAN FUR HATS of all qualities.

WOOL HATS at all prices.

They also have the following described kinds of

GENTLEMEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS

CAPS:

SCOTCH BONNETS, YORKSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.

Oil Silk CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plaid, Black and Colored Silk.

Black, Blue and Brown Silk Velvet CAPS—All patterns.

United States Army and Regulation CAPS.

FANCY CAPS, with Plumes—for Children.

Common Cloth and Cassimere CAPS, for Servants, etc., etc

FOR THE LADIES

—They have—

RIDING HATS

In the following variety:

EMPRESS EUGENIA BEAVER, with Magnificent Ostrich Plumes.

Rich Black and Colored HATS, with Plumes to suit.

American Ladies' HATS, with Eagle Plumes.

Besides the above named Goods, they have a fine assortment of—

UMBRELLAS AND CANES,

Of all Descriptions of French, English and American manufacture.

FINE LEATHER HAT BOXES,

HAT AND COAT BRUSHES,

And last, though not least, a SPLENDID ARTICLE of

FURRED GLOVES

—And—

GAUNTLETS,

—For—

PILOTS AND EQUESTRIANS!

—Also—

RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS.

LADIES' RIDING WHIPS, with Magnificent Gold Heads.
GENTLEMEN'S RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS, with Gold Heads, and splendidly mounted with fine Ivory Carvings, etc.
FINELY MOUNTED COACH WHIPS, with Gold, Silver and Ivory Mountings.

The prices for all these Goods are at as low a figure as they can be bought anywhere in the Southwest, and all articles are warranted good.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

St. Charles Hat Emporium,

Under the Hotel.

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DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED, REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical Principles, by one of the Ablest Chemists of the Age.

NO MINERALS.

Dr. Wright thinks it well to make his professional character on the fact that no minerals whatever from the least component part of the ingredients in his REJUVENATING ELIXIR—well knowing what rule has been entailed on the community by opium and mercury.

Generally, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would say, never despair. No matter how worn down you may be—no matter how weak you are—no matter what the cause may have been—forsake at once whatever has led you to depart from Hygienic principles; take his

REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

and you will soon find yourself a new man, a pride instead of the reverse, to your friends, and a healthy, sound and worthy member of the whole human family.

For sale by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, La.,
Sole Proprietors,
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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 Eruption 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. Neither is more desirable 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, PARTURITY 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 by 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 destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"Wild, woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

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,

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
General Agents.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL INFORMATION.

The late Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia has laid it down as a rule, that "worms may be suspected in a child where there is emaciation, and especially weakness of the bowels, accompanied by a discharge of slime and mucus," and all medical authorities agree that to work a thorough cure, the stomach and bowels must be invigorated as well as the worms themselves discharged. *Winer's Canadian Vermifuge* fulfils both these conditions. It not only extirpates the vermicules, but strengthens the digestion, increases the solvent power of the gastric juice, and imparts a healthy action to the bowels. Hence its cures are complete and permanent.

THE IDEA OF THE LIVING BODY

Being the receptacle of greedy worms, is sickening; and yet six out of every ten children are more or less afflicted with them. Why should it be the case where there are volumes of testimony to prove that a few doses of Winer's Canadian Vermifuge will eradicate the disease? Parents make a note of the established fact, and remember that the medicine is free from all deleterious substances.

PAINLESS IN ITS OPERATION,

Certain in its results; free from all mineral substances, and invigorating to the system; these are the merits of WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, a preparation which eradicates every class of internal worms, with a degree of dispatch that is as agreeable as it is astonishing.

For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

J. WRIGHT & CO., Sole proprietors.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

How much pain and suffering—nay, even life itself—may be saved, by having a supply of "Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor" on hand, in case of sudden accidents. In cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, sprains and bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the Pain Extractor is ever the same. Families should never be without it. Full directions accompany each box. The genuine is always signed HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer, upon a steel engraved label.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

Has now been in use over thirty years; there is hardly a person but what has heard of it, and not a family that has used once, that could be induced to be without a box on hand in case of sudden accident. Where once used it is sure to become a standard remedy, because it has no equal in curing burns, scalds, cuts, wounds and bruises, fever sores, piles, and all other inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, where the parts affected can be reached.

A WORD TO FAMILIES.

When you look around your houses, and you think there is nothing wanting, your children all playful and smiling, and everything forbodes comfort and happiness, suddenly one of the dear young ones falls, and a scream is the result of the accident. You now look everywhere for relief and you can't find it—why? Because you have neglected to have on hand a box of "Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor!"—this is the whole trouble. Remember and always have it on hand. Instant relief will be at hand.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

Will subdue the pain and inflammation from the severest burns or scalds, in from one to twenty minutes, heal the wounds without scar, and effectually cure fever sores, piles, salt rheum, inflammatory rheumatism, sore and inflamed eyes, cuts, wounds, bruises, old sores, scald head, corns and bunions, sprains, swellings, felons, chilblains, bites of insects, sore nipples or swelled or broken breasts, and all other inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, where the parts affected can be reached.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
Sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

FEVER AND AGUE.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE.

This is the only sure and certain remedy for this hateful disease. No one need ever again complain of having it, unless they have never taken this celebrated remedy. If once they take

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE,

then farewell to Chills and Fever forever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
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Sole Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called

ELECTRIC OIL,

for the relief and cure of pain. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than twenty thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only genuine ELECTRIC OIL is Prof. DeGrath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Drug sts in this city, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's prices, of the Agent.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
121 and 151 Chartres street.

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BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.'S

MAMMOTH

BOOK AND PAPER ESTABLISHMENT

—AND—

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School Books,

No. 60 CAMP STREET,

Where is constantly kept a full and complete assortment of

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200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
300 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
150 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100 ozs. Sul. and Acetate Morphine,
25 ounces Otto Rose;
20 casks Sal Soda;
100 kegs Sup. Ch. Soda;
19 kegs Ger. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Circonna, light;
5 cases Indigo, Car. and Manilla;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
10 packages Saleratus;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
40 bbls. Copperas;
20 bbls. Epsom Salts;
10 bbls. Flour Sulphur;
10 bbls. Roll Sulphur;
2 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria;
2000 pounds Gum Arabic, select, fine and sorts;
25 carboys Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
25 jars Carb. Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
300 pounds Acetic Acid;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley;
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Assort.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 lbs. Assafœtida, in cans;
200 lbs. Balsam Copaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root
10 bbls. Refined Camphor
60 boxes Castile Soap;
500 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
10 gross Copaiba Capsules;
3 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
200 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 bbls. Uva Ursi;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
3 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls. Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Macaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Rosom's Macaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ¼ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpeter;
5 cases British Lustre, superior article;
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodide Potash;
300 ounces Nitrate Silver;
2 cases Manna Flake and Sorts;
20 cans Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases Refd. Borax;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
50 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Aniseed;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cedar;
10 pounds Oil Cubebs;
25 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
20 gross Seidlitz Powders;
gross Soda Powders;
30 gross Sugar of Lemons;
10 gross Yeast Powders;
5 cases Liquorice, Calab. and Sicily;
500 doz. Great Southern Mustard;
1 cask Gentian Root;
2 bales Liquorice Root;
10 kegs Tamarinds, fresh;
2 cask Bay Rum, pure;
2 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Lime Juice;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Eng. Venitian Red;
20 bbls. Spanish Brown;
15 bbls. Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
10 bbls. Chalk;
25 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powdered Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in blubders.

White Lead;	Chrome Yello
Vermillion;	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 Varnish;	Spirits Turpentine;
Japan and White Copal;	Tanners' Oil;
White Damar Varnish;	Neatsfoot Oil;
Black Leather;	Machinery Oil;
Asphaltum;	Lard Oil;
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