New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Anniversary Events—May 19.

1556—John Keating died at Philadelphia, aged 96. He was a native of France and in early life was an officer in the service of Louis XVI. He came to the United States after the death of that monarch, with almost every families of the French noblesse and military, and founded the colony of The Asylum, near Towanda, in Pennsylvania.

1805—William Haines Cooper, a Lieutenant in the British navy, died, aged 26, from the effects of exposure and privation during four years Arctic service in search of Sir John Franklin. He commanded a cutter in an expedition from Icy Cape to the Mackenzie; for three days he was lost in a snow storm, and for two weeks he and his boat's crew were isolated near the northern shores of America. The hardships he endured caused the pulmonary disease of which he died.

1853—The Chinese rebels captured the city of Amoy.

1850—A body of Americans landed on the Island of Cuba, with a view to revolutionize it, and took the town of Cardenas.

1839—Thomas T. Biddulph, an eminent English clergyman, died. He was the author of various publications, one of which, "Sixteen Short Sermons," has been translated into fifteen languages.

1816—Explosion of a powder magazine at New Tharwell in Hungary, which destroyed three hundred houses, killed eighty persons, and three hundred were dug out of the ruins alive.

1806—Action at night between the British ship Virginia, and Dutch frigate Gelderland; the latter captured.

1798—Bonaparte with an immense armament sailed from Toulon for the conquest of Egypt. The sunrise was spotted and similar phenomena were called the mark of Napoleon.

1776—Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers, died. He was a delegate from New Hampshire in the first Congress, and his was the first name called on the vote of the Declaration of Independence.

1765—James Boswell, died, aged 55; a Scottish lawyer, rendered famous as the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, with whom he lived in the closest intimacy.

1758—Congress ordered two cannon to be named, one John Hancock, and the other Adams; being one moiety of four cannon which constituted the whole train of artillery possessed by the colonies at the commencement of the war. The other two were taken by the British.

1780—Dark day in New England, occasioned by a dense cloud of vapor. The people dined by candlelight, and the darkness of the night was represented as Egyptian.

1769—Cardinal Ganganelli proclaimed Pope under the title of Clement XIV.

1692—Battle of La Hogue; the combined English and Dutch fleets defeated the French of fifty sail, who lost twenty of their largest men-of-war, and were prevented from making a descent on England.

1643—Battle of Rocroy, between the French and Spaniards, in which the French under Duke de Enghien gained a signal victory.

1631—Peter Wright, chaplain to the Marquis of Winchester, executed.

1622—Osman I, Sultan of Turkey, strangled by his military. He undertook an expedition against Poland, in which he lost 80,000 men and 100,000 horses, these misfortunes were attributed to the Janizaries, who thereupon hurled him from the throne.

1536—Anne Boleyn, Queen of England, executed. She was crowned at Westminster 1533 with unparalleled splendor, and in a few weeks after became the mother of the famous Elizabeth.

1492—Columbus, proceeding towards Cuba, named the headland Cabo de Cruz on this day. He now ascertained from the natives that Cuba was an island, but after coasting it three hundred and thirty-five leagues from the eastern point, renounced the idea; and but for the scarcity of provisions, would have attempted to return to Europe by way of the Red sea, under the impression that he was on the coast of India.

1242—Henry III of England, embarked for France, taking with him thirty hogsheads of silver.

1218—Otho IV, (the proud), Emperor of Germany, died. He laid claim to some of the territories of the Pope, by whom he was excommunicated and deposed.

1217—Battle of Lincoln; the French defeated, and England effectually secured from the dominion of Lewis the Dauphin, who was then holding his court within the walls of London.

1132—Lincoln in England destroyed by fire.

904—Placetus Alcuinus, an English ecclesiastic, died in France. He may be considered one of the learned few whose genius dissipated the gloom of the eighth century. His writings, most of which are extant, were published 1617.

Last Battle between Austria and Sardinia.

The battle of Novara, nearly as fatal to the ambitious schemes of Sardinia as Pultowa was to Sweden, or Waterloo to Bonaparte, took place on the 24th of March, 1849, near Novara, a city of Piedmont, situated on a hill, about twenty-seven miles west of Milan. On the morning of the 20th the Piedmont troops, commanded by General Chrzanowski, had concentrated in force about fifty thousand men at Novara, and on each of that day received marching orders from Turin.

In the meantime, Charles Albert was in the immediate vicinity, about to advance to Pavia and take possession of the place. By strategical movements, ingeniously cut off communication between the forces commanded by his General and the King, and then pounced the latter. Finding themselves unable to retreat, the Sardinian troops faced the pursuers, and were, on the 21st, discomfited at Vercelli and hastily retreated towards Turin. On the 24th the Austrians and Piedmontese again came into collision. Then ensued the battle of Novara. Radetzky, in his official despatches to his government, gives the following account of the struggle:

"The hostile army, already (on the 24th of March) cut off from what, in reality, their line of retreat, determined, with a force of fifty thousand men, again to try the fortune of war in a position near Olengo, close to Novara. The second division, which forms the vanguard under General Aspre, marched on the 23d towards Olengo, and there succeeded the enemy, whose numerical force made the battle doubtful for some hours. I had placed the fourth division on the right hand of the enemy, and behind that the first, in order to take him completely in the rear on the other side of the Agogna. The Archduke Albrecht, commanding the vanguard division, kept the enemy at bay until Baron Aspre and Baron Appel, with the third division, brought up their forces on the two wings of that corps commanded by the Archduke Albrecht, while I ordered up the fourth division to support the center. We succeeded in facing the enemy until the fourth division, under Field-Marshal Lieutenant Thurn, acted so successfully on the enemy's right wing, on the other side of Agogna, that this decisive maneuver made the enemy retreat on all sides in great disorder, and seek shelter in the mountains in the direction of the north.

"Our trophies are twelve cannon, a standard, and about two or three thousand firearms. The loss of the enemy is, as far as yet known, two generals killed, sixteen staff officers killed and wounded, and from three to four thousand men. The regiments and battalions in the first line of battle had each from ten to twenty staff and other officers killed and wounded. The total loss amounts to between two and three thousand. But it was impossible to keep any one back. It was not enough not to be the last; every one wanted to be first. The battle lasted from ten in the morning until an advanced hour of the night."

Owing to the mismanagement of Gen. Chazanowski, Charles Albert was almost without artillery when he was forced to encounter the Austrians, and this made the victory for the latter much more easier than if the Sardinians had been fully provided. Radetzky had upwards of one hundred field pieces, which enabled him to ply the Piedmontese infantry with grape shot and destroy thousands of them. His victory was complete, and the Piedmontese army was completely routed.

Immediately after the battle, Charles Albert called his sons and officers together at Turin, and said to them: "I can no longer render my country the services to which I have consecrated my life. After mature reflection, I have resolved to abdicate." His friends endeavored to combat this intention. "No," he replied, with great firmness, "my resolution is taken; I am no longer King; the King is Victor Emanuel." It was owing to the disastrous result of the battle of Novara, and to this singularly dramatic action on the part of the disappointed monarch, that the present King of Sardinia, then Duke of Savoy, was prematurely raised to the throne.

Austria, assuming the abdication of the King as a sufficient apology for what she termed his unjust declaration of war, proposed to an armistice, according to which Victor Emanuel, on the part of Sardinia, agreed to disband the Hungarian, Polish and Lombardian regiments, on condition of their receiving a complete amnesty from Austria; to allow certain specified military occupation of Lombardy, including that of the fortress of Alessandria, by Austrian troops; to withdraw her fleets of Sardinia from the Adriatic, and her troops from Venice, and to conclude a prompt and durable peace, and reduce the army to a peace footing.

The Utah Trouble.

From a Salt Lake letter of the 9th of April to the New York Times we extract the following intelligence:

The U. S. District Court at Provo City adjourned on Monday last, the 4th inst., after a session of nearly four weeks.

This past session of the Court has been of unusual interest, and has formed one of the most important events in the history of our country.

It is now demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction that the Mormons are determined not to submit to Federal authority, or to any law or government except that of the Church. A. U. S. District Court, the only court of record having criminal jurisdiction, which the organic act of the Territory has provided for, cannot hold a session unless it acknowledges and submits to the superior power of the Mormon priesthood, and acts only in obedience to their dictates.

Last fall and winter a session of the United States District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory, was held in the city by Judge Sinclair. Its Grand Jury was selected impartially, from all classes, without regard to their religion or creed, and in fact was constituted of a small majority of Mormons. This majority, however, was sufficient to prevent the finding of a bill of indictment in a clear case of willful murder, and the court found itself, after a long, patient and strict effort to administer justice, compelled to adjourn, in consequence of the refusal of the Legislature to acknowledge or accept its authority and functions, by a willful failure to provide for its maintenance. Judge Sinclair then asserted that every possible effort had been made, without resorting to open violence, to twhart and break up his court, and that he was fully convinced that it was worse than useless to hold a term of court as long as a majority of the people had a fixed purpose of opposing its proceedings.

Judge Cradlebaugh, willing and anxious to give the citizens of the Territory every opportunity to justify themselves and retrace their rebellious steps, published a call for a session of the U. S. District Court in his, the Second District, this spring. The results of his attempt to administer the laws of the land have been made public, and are of incalculable importance, inasmuch as they have given us positive evidence of the direct interference of the Mormon leaders, even with U. S. Courts, and of their determination to keep the law in their own hands.

On Saturday last the examination of witnesses in the case of the murder of Joe Parishes and Potter, held before Judge Cradlebaugh, was concluded, and after hearing arguments from counsel of both sides, the Judge fully committed four of the prisoners now in arrest for trial for this crime. Their names are Kearns, McDonald, Durfee and Bartholomew. Alfred Nethercott, who had also been in arrest, was released, and John Daley was permitted to give bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance when required. Warrants are still in the hands of the Marshal for several other persons who have fled the country.

In summing up the evidence in the case, (a summary of which I sent you by the last mail,) Judge Cradlebaugh said:

"Until I commenced the examination of the testimony in this case, I always supposed that I lived in a land of civil and religious liberty, in which we were secured by the constitution of our country the right to remove, at pleasure, from one portion of our domain to another, and also that we enjoyed the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of our own consciences. But I regret to say, that the evidence in this case clearly proves, that so far as Utah is concerned, I have been mistaken in such supposition. Men are murdered here—coolly, deliberately, premeditatedly murdered. Their murder is deliberated and determined upon by Church council meetings, and that, too, for no other reason than that they had apostatized from your Church, and were striving to leave the Territory.

You are the tools, the dopes, the instruments of a tyrannical Church despotism. The heads of your Church order and direct you. You are taught to obey their orders, and commit these horrid murders. Deprived of your liberty, you have lost your manhood, and become the willing instruments of bad men.

I say to you, it will be my earnest effort, while with you, to knock off your ecclesiastical shackles and set you free."

Just at this point in the Judge's remarks, an elderly, gray-headed man, who was sitting in one of the front seats, and who was apparently engrossed with what was being said, forgetting where he was, sung out in an audible voice, so as to be heard through the dense audience, "Amen."

On Monday, Judge Cradlebaugh finally adjourned the court, and made the following entry upon the record:

"This court has sought diligently and faithfully to do its duty, to administer the laws of the United States and this Territory. It could not have any other object. But at every term it has had to encounter difficulties and embarrassments. Men high in authority in the Mormon Church, as well as men holding civil authority under the Territorial Government, seemed to have conspired to obstruct the course of public justice, and to cripple the earnest efforts of the court.

The whole community presents a united and organized opposition to the proper administration of justice. Every art and every expedient have been employed to cover up and conceal crimes committed by Mormons. Witnesses have been prevented by threats of violence from obeying the summons of this Court; others that have testified have been driven to seek safety in the protection of the small detachment of United States troops stationed near here, who, it is proper to say, are here on my requisition, and for whose presence I am responsible. The absolute necessity of having those troops here has been fully demonstrated by all that has transpired during the session of the Court.

To crown all, the Grand Jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, has lent itself as a willing instrument to this organized opposition to the laws of the country, and refused to meet its obligations. A most willing inclination has been manifested to prosecute Indians, and other persons, not Mormons, for their offenses, while Mormon murderers and thieves are allowed to go unpunished.

This Court determined, as its action manifests, that it will not be used by this community for its protection alone, but that it will do justice to all, or it will do nothing. Not being able to do this, the Court will adjourn without day."

The writer is very severe upon Gov. Cumming and the District Attorney for their undoubted Mormon proclivities, and says that the latter does everything in his power to defeat the ends of justice in every case where a Mormon is accused of crime.

DEATH OF DEER TRACK, AN OLD CHEROKEE WARRIOR.—Deer Track, a full blood Cherokee, aged about 70 years, died a few days ago, in the Cherokee Nation. He came to this country about 1817, when a young man, with a party of Cherokees, and settled at the Dardanelle Rock, as it was then called. The party, our informant says, came all the way in canoes—down the Tennessee river to the Ohio, thence down that river to the Mississippi river, thence to the mouth of the Arkansas, thence up the Arkansas to the Dardanelle Rock, a distance of nearly two thousand miles. Shortly after their arrival here a war broke out with the Osages, which continued many years, and it was in this war that Deer Track signalized his bravery. He was said to be a better warrior and a braver man than Dutch, whose character as an old settler Cherokee warrior is known all over the United States.

We knew Deer Track well, and always found him, though a full blood untutored Indian, very affable and gentlemanly in his deportment. He was tall and straight, and was but little bent by years. He was one of the oldest settlers of the Cherokees, having been a *mighty hunter* in Arkansas when it was a wilderness, when the buffalo ranged in every part of the Territory. The war with the Osages and Cherokees was caused by the Cherokees hunting on the ground claimed by the Osages, and they sent word to the Cherokees not to kill the buffalo as they were their battle, and the bear were their hogs. The Cherokees returned answer to them, that if they owned them, they should mark and brand them. A sanguinary and bloody war ensued, in which our departed friend, Deer Track, took a very active part.

In 1559, when the leaders of the Treaty party, the Ridges and Boudinot were murdered, Deer Track was highly incensed, and had he a few like himself, there would have been bloody work. He was a relative of the Ridges and looked upon their murder as an outrage that ought to be punished. But matters were otherwise ordered, and Deer Track spent the few remaining days of his life in peace and retirement, where he was but little known, except to a few of his old friends, who regarded him as a brave man.

[Ft. Smith Times.

SUICIDE OF A LITTLE GIRL.—The Greenfield Gazette gives the following account of a touching case of suicide by a little girl eight years old, daughter of Warren Leonard, at Deerfield, N. H., on Saturday, April 30:

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon her mother had occasion to correct her for some little misdemeanor, when she became very much excited and shut herself in a room, where she remained about an hour, when her mother called her to the kitchen. Her little brother, aged six and one-half years, then requested her to go out to play with him. She then left the house with him, saying she would go to the river and drown herself, and started across the meadows upon a run, her little brother following. When they came to the river, she said to him if he would take her clothes back to the house, she would take them off. He tried to prevent her, but she said she should be happy after she would be in the water, and took off her bonnet, when her brother caught hold of her dress to prevent her going in. She broke from him, and walked into the water where it was low at the shore. He watched her until she reached a sufficient depth for the current to carry her out of his sight, when he ran home and gave the alarm. It is the opinion of both parents that she was insane. She had been an easy child to govern before, and the correction at this time was only done by talking. No other method was used.

When a man has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.

A couple were married last winter on a cake of floating ice in the Ohio river. Queer wedding-cake that!

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of planters, in ordering their supplies of our

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE,

Has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of those Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS** Are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Below we give a list of some of the principal wholesale druggists and dealers in patent medicines in this city, and from whom the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can always be obtained. They are also sold by all respectable druggists.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
175 gross in store and to arrive.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
260 gross to arrive and in store.
SCOVIL & MEAD,
111 and 113 Chartres street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
100 gross to arrive and in store.
G. N. MORISON & CO.,
12 Magazine street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
150 gross to arrive and in store.
O. O. WOODMAN,
Corner Common and Magazine streets.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
125 gross to arrive and in store.
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
43 Magazine street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
A constant supply always in store and for sale by
JAMES SYME,
131 Canal street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
A constant supply in store and for sale by
R. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
A constant supply always in store and for sale by
READ, HEDGES & CO.,
108 Canal street.

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE
AND LIVER PILLS.
A constant supply always is store and for sale by
F. F. DUCONGE,
39 Chartres street.
m6 3mAW

AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY cure of Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malarious miasmatic poison.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this direful scourge be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient secures the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful disorder. The "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its pernicious symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and is by bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement in the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is equally valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so compounded that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search out disease, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who has been down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agents below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Mortal Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent aperitive for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in the advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to admit of a second trial, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the alarming and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. Within many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, confirmed benefits on the afflicted they one never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 & 151 Chartres street, N. O.

Also by HAVILAND, CLARK & GEORGE, Mobile, and by all Dealers.
m22 6m

NARROW PLATES—VULCANITE BASE.

FACTS vs. ASSERTION.

The Dentists of this city take great pains to depreciate the Vulcanite for want of durability. They assert very hardly, but fail to produce the evidence to sustain their assertions. Those who will take the trouble to call on us will be furnished with facts and undoubted testimony, showing that from three to four years of constant use makes no change whatever, and if first and the strongest notes make no impression, it is fair to infer that it will last quite as well as any other style.

It should be remembered that the recent improvement of Dr. Smith which dispenses with most of the plate covering in the roof of the mouth is equally applicable to gold and platina, which we use for those who prefer metals.

Having in view twenty-four full sets, we can refer to well-known citizens, who, having exhausted the skill of the best Dentists here and at the North, have found the Vulcanite vastly superior for comfort and usefulness. Our method of inserting the teeth is far more natural, is entirely new, and answers all the purposes of the natural teeth.

B. F. SMITH & CO.,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
10 Bienville street.

NOTICE IS GIVEN TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi, that I am now prepared to receive the taxes due upon all taxable property, and can be found in the office of the Sixth Justice of the Peace from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HIPPOLITE FORTIER,
Collector of State and Parish Taxes,
Parish of Orleans, this 21st April, 1859. d21 20t

GILDING, PLATING AND BRONZING BY GALVANOPLASTY, with a new Process of TINNING, BY C. ROUYER,
153 Chartres street, near the Orleans Hotel.

Galvanism, for gilding, plating and tinning is a theory for the restitution of which long practice is necessary.

The undersigned has given proofs during the last years he has been established in this city, that he has realized it.

He can add that the confidence which he has been so fortunate as to merit, is due not only to the result of his knowledge and practice, but also to the guarantee assured by his reliability.

He has, for instance, for those who have been dissatisfied, repaired all defective work sent from his shop during his absence in Europe.

C. Rouyer, after more than two years spent in costly experiments, has succeeded in discovering, or rather inventing, a new process for tinning by means of galvanism.

He will therefore undertake the tinning of chafing-dish dishes, tureens, etc., in all styles, for steamboats, hotels, boarding-houses, etc., etc., etc.

may 29 tf C. ROUYER.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS, FROM 40 cents to $16 per gross.
Sole Agent for the United States,
EBERHARD FABER,
133 William street,
New York
To whom apply for price lists, etc. feb 3m

CAPT. J. E. DUNCAN. WM. P. DUNCAN. S. T. JAMES,
CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. E. DUNCAN & CO.,
Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Superintendents,
Nos. 131 COMMON STREET, and
24½ CARONDELET STREET.
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OLD RYE WHISKY—75 bbls. superior quality, in store and for sale by
S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.
a21

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON & CO., 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 inform Merchants, Planters and Physicians that they are 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:

2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
500 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;
10 kegs Ger. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Cream, light;
5 cases Indigo, Cat, and Manilla;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Saleratus;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
20 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;
500 pounds Acetic Acid;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
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
50 boxes Castile Soap;
600 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
20 gross Copaiba Capsules;
3 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 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. Boone's Macaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ½ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpeter;
5 cases British Lancet, 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 cases Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases Ref. Borax;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
50 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Arlesaid;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cedar;
10 pounds Oil Cubebs;
20 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 Tonic 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;
25 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
200 pounds Madder;
5 cases 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. Copaiba;
25 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powdered Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead;	Chrome Yello
Vermillion;	Chrome Green;
Prussia Blue;	Paris Green;
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead;	Sienna B. and R.;
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;
Paint Brushes;	Waste Oil;

600 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Ointment Jars, Vine and white;
Shoe Blacking; Red Paint, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, large assortment;
Cotton Bridges; Tweezers, large assortment;
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Hett's Supporters;
Destilled Gold Foil; Apothecaries' Scales;
Glaziers' Diamonds; Apothecaries' Powder Boxes;
Medicine Chests; Pill Boxes, wood and paper;
Medical Saddle Bags; Scarificators;
Physicians' Cases; Teeth Forceps;
Amputating Instruments; Thumb and Spring Lancets;
Pocket Cases; Bougies and Catheters;
Cupping Glasses; Nipple Glasses;
Flagerty's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Cups.

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Bazaine Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily White;
Lemon Gloss;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Buffalo Dressing Combs
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Combs;
Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Tricopherous;
Hamb's Rosette Soap;
Taylor's Powder Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byrne's Brown Windsor Soap;
Hazard's Chalk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lazarus's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison;
Wright's Fly Ointment;
Rose Lip Salve;
Sanssouciana Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla;
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
SANDS' Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFATS Phœnix Bitters;
STONEHTON'S Bitters;
TALLY HO Bitters;
KLITT'S Worm Plums
BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry Tonic;
ROGERS' Liverwort and Tar;
CODLIVEROIL, Hedgeman, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Rice's;
COD LIVER OIL, Burnett's;
HASTINGS' Syrup of Naples;
CURE'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;
OSGOOD'S Cholagogue
THOMPSON'S Eye Water.
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAMPION'S Fever and Ague Pills;
EAPPINGTON'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SPENCER'S Vegetable Pills;
LEE'S and COOK'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MOFFATS Pills;
McLANE'S Pills;
HULL'S Tonic Pills;
SPERN'S Febrifuge;
TILDEN'S Extract;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Regulators;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
McMUNN'S Elixir of Opium;
ARCHER'S Balsam;
TARRANT'S Aperient;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment;
GRAY'S Ointment;
DR. MORSE'S Invigorating Cordia;
LUCINA Cordial;
JUNO Cordial;
DR. ABERNETHY'S Detergent;
DALBY'S Carminative;
INFALLIBLE Cholera Remedy;
KENDALL'S Cholera Syrup;
ALEXANDER'S Tricophabe;
HARRISON'S Hair Dye
SACHELOR'S Hair Dye;
PHALON'S Hair Dye;
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic;
CHRISTADORO'S Hair Dye;
WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps;
WATERS' Indelible Ink;
PARSON'S Indelible Ink;
KIDDER'S Indelible Ink;
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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. Nothing 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, 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 death 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.

"With woeful measures wan despair