New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Anniversary Events—June 27.

1857—Prof. Mitchell, a North Carolina geologist, was killed by a fall into the Caney river, while engaged alone in scientific explorations.

1849—The steamer Europa came in collision with the American bark Charles Bartlett, on the ocean; the latter was sunk, with the loss of 134 persons.

1840—Lucien Bonaparte, younger brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbo, in Italy, aged 66, of a cancer in the breast, the same disease of which Napoleon died.

1832—Cholera appeared in New York.

1829—Erzroum, in Turkey, captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Seraskier and Four Pashas, and 150 cannon.

1819—The commune of Grignoncourt, in the arrondissement of Neufchateau, in France, was desolated by a hail storm. M. Jacoutot, the Mayor, collected and melted several weighing upwards of a pound each and having a transparent stone in the center, flat, round and polished, and perforated in the center. Wherever the hail had fallen, there were found, when it had melted, many similar stones, hitherto unknown in Grignoncourt.

1817—Fort Bicetou, Portau-Prince, blown up by its commandant, in revenge of some supposed injuries received from his superiors. He was the only one killed.

1806—The British took possession of Montevideo, only to be made prisoners of war.

1801—Cairo surrendered by the French to the Anglo-Turkish army; conditioned to be sent to France. The army consisted of 13,754 men, of whom 400 were Greeks and Copts, and 100 Mamelukes.

1791—The populace of Warsaw put eight of their principal noblemen to death as traitors to their country.

1790—Union of all the orders in the National Assembly of France.

1778—Samuel Mather, a learned New England divine, died, aged 79. He wrote the life of his father, Cotton Mather.

1780—I. E. Waser, a Swiss ecclesiastic, executed at Zurich, for some strictures in a newspaper on the administration of justice in that city.

1777—William Dodd, an English divine, hanged for forgery.

1743—Nathan Bailey, the English lexicographer, died. Besides his well-known dictionary, he was the editor of school editions and translations of several of the ancient classic poets and historians.

1724—A party of 18 Indians, called French Mohawks, attacked the house of John Hanson, a quaker, in Dover, N. H., killed and scalped two small children, and carried off his wife, three children and the nurse. The quakers could not be persuaded to use any means for their defense, though equally exposed with their neighbors to an enemy who made no distinction between them.

1720—The Mississippi bubble burst in France; amount about $450,000,000.

1709—Battle of Pultowa in Russia, between the Russians under Peter the Great and the Swedes under Charles XII, in which the latter were totally defeated, after a desperate conflict of two hours.

1690—Sebastian Joseph de Pontchateau, a French author, died; remarkable for the singularity of his acts of devotion and charity.

1684—The French under Du Casse attacked the Island of Jamaica, and laid it waste.

1689—Dover, N. H., attacked by the Indians. The houses were garrisoned, but some squaws got permission to sleep by the fire in two of them, who gave the Indians admission in the night. Several houses were burnt, 23 persons killed and 29 captured.

1631—"Milton's book" burnt at Toulouse by an order of the Parliament. The famous "Defense of the People of England," was twelve days later burnt by the common executioner, at Paris, under a judicial sentence.

1627—Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, sailed from England on his expedition against the French coast, from which he returned in disgrace, with the loss of the flower of his army.

1299—Pope Boniface VIII issued an authoritative rescript, directed to Edward I, claiming the feudal sovereignty over Scotland. Edward received it in his camp, and in reply formally deduced his claim to the superiority, from Brute the Trojan. His holiness rejoined that the Scots cared not for Brute the Trojan, as they were derived from Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, who landed in Ireland, and whose descendants became Kings of Albany by conquest.

1137—The city of Bath, in England, destroyed by fire.

432 B. C.—The festival of solstice of Meton, the Athenian, corresponds with this day, in the 87th Olympiad. From the time of Solon the Attic months were lunar, composed alternately of 30 and 29 days.

"Southern Clothing Establishment."—So exclusively and wholly has the business of Mr. L. W. Lyons been advertised that by this time there are few in the country who do not know that the "Southern Clothing Establishment" is located on St. Charles street, near the corner of Common, at Nos. 26, 28 and 30, and that it is always stocked with a vast assortment of everything in the way of clothing which is seasonable and excellent, the goods ranging from those designed for very small boys up to those adapted to very large men, and comprising garments of every popular description of fabric, made in the very latest styles. Mr. Lyons is now offering a large lot of all-linen shirts at low prices and a choice invoice of accordeon ties. The stocks of gentlemen's furnishing goods and trunk goods at the "Southern Clothing Establishment" are kept always full.

The Best of Family Teas may certainly be obtained, in packages of any size, at Dobson's Southern Tea Warehouse, 102 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles, an institution which has suddenly taken a top place in the consideration of tea drinkers upon its own merits, for the merchandise is of the choicest, the prices most reasonable, and the packages and assortment of qualities most suitable to a general trade. We ask attention to advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction to-day at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, the furniture and effects contained in the St. John House, No. 222 Camp street. See advertisement.

Great Reduction in Dry Goods.—We request all of our lady readers, as a personal favor to themselves, to turn to and read the advertisement of Mr. John Todd, which may be found in one of the columns of one of the pages of this voluminous paper. It will be observed that this popular dealer is selling off, at a very great reduction, his large assortment of fancy dress, lace and millinery goods, and that thus quite an unequaled opportunity of making extraordinary bargains is afforded. The goods are new and stylish, being of the Spring importation, and comprise everything that is elegant for dress or adornment. We have too good an opinion of the sound sense of the lady readers of the Crescent to believe that they will reject the inducements Mr. Todd offers.

New Books.—Mr. Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street, advertises this morning several new books, recent issues of the press, to which list the reader is referred. At Mr. White's may always be found any article usually kept in bookselling stands and fancy stationery stores. The books advertised this morning should be examined by those wishing to keep up with current literature.

Shirts.—Of course this euphonious monosyllable is the caption of a not [illegible] the advertisement of Mr. S. N. Moody, par excellence the man of shirts, who has just received very large additions to his stock, including a great lot of those celebrated six for a dollars, which are good enough for anybody and cheap enough for anybody. He is also offering all sorts of articles for the gentleman's toilet at low prices. See advertisement.

Ailments of the Eye and Ear.—We refer to the advertisement of Dr. Davis' eye and ear infirmary, 8 Baronne street.

Sugar and Molasses.—Messrs. Barelli & Co., 61 Common street, offer for sale centrifugal and clarified sugars and sugar-house molasses. We refer the trade and others to their advertisement.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.—Mr. S. Wolff, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, have on hand a very heavy assortment of fine old wines—such as port, sherry, Madeira, hocks; also, steinwein, sparkling moselle, catawba, and olive oil. See advertisement.

Remedial.—Messrs. J. Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, advertise elsewhere excellent remedies—as Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, Helmbold's Extract of Buchu and Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, a most admirable application for burns, scalds, etc.

Notice.—See notice of Mr. H. W. Long, announcing his departure on business and requesting those having claims upon him to present them for payment, previous to his departure.

Lewes' Water Conductors.—Haller & Brother, No. 215 Tchoupitoulas street, have purchased the exclusive right to make and vend in Louisiana Lewes' Water Conductors to chlorine, are now prepared to put up their apparatus. These conductors are represented to be admirable, and should be used by every housekeeper. See Haller & Brother's advertisement elsewhere.

To Rent and Fixtures for Sale.—See advertisement offering as above a well established ice cream and soda water saloon and cigar shop.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Law upon Fugitives from Justice.

Eds. Crescent: Some remarks having been made upon the discharge of Lanier, upon a writ of habeas corpus, by the Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans, it is proper that the reason of his discharge should be known.

The prisoner was arrested as a fugitive from the State of Mississippi. The only question presented was, whether he could legally be detained. Upon a similar case, as far back as November, 1857, Judge Price, of the Fourth District Court, delivered the following opinion:

The prisoner in this case is before the Court upon a writ of habeas corpus. The true object of the writ is to ascertain whether or not the prisoner is detained in custody and deprived of his liberty according to law. If on inquiry it is ascertained that he is legally detained, it is my duty to remand him; but if illegally detained, it is equally my duty to discharge him. It is not for me to decide what the law should be, but simply to apply it as I find it written. From the return to the writ, it appears that he is detained by virtue of a commitment from the Recorder of the First District of this city, predicated upon an affidavit made by one of the police, charging him with being a fugitive from the State of Mississippi, where he stands charged with having committed the crime of larceny. Upon this affidavit the prisoner was arrested, and, without trial or examination, committed to await a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi, under the 65th section of the Revised Statutes of this State, relative to criminal proceedings. The constitutionality of this law is expressly denied by the prisoner in his application for the habeas corpus, and it therefore becomes my duty to pronounce upon its validity. I am fully sensible of the delicacy of this duty, yet it is one which the law makes it imperative upon me to discharge.

The second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, is in the following words:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to labor or service in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation there, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

In the celebrated case of Pregg *vs.* Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16th Peters' Reports, pages 539, 611, 617 and 618, Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

"There are two clauses in the Constitution upon the subject of fugitives, which stand in juxtaposition with each other, and have been thought mutually to illustrate each other. They are to be found in the second and fourth articles of that instrument."

Commenting on the last clause, in relation to fugitives from labor, Judge Story says its true design was to guard against the doctrines and principles prevalent in the non-slaveholding States, by preventing them from intermeddling with, or obstructing, or abolishing the rights of the owners of slaves. The clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive, unqualified right on the part of the owner of the slave, which no State law or regulation can in any way qualify, regulate, control or restrain. The slave is not discharged from service or labor in consequence of any State law or regulation.

In 1793, Congress passed an act in order to carry into effect the provisions of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and Judge Story, in commenting on this act, says:

"In a general sense, this act may be said to cover the whole ground of the Constitution, both as to fugitives from justice and fugitive slaves—that it covers both subjects in its enactments; not because it exhausts the remedies which may be applied by Congress to enforce the rights, if the provisions of the act shall in practice prove not to attain the object of the Constitution, but because it points out fully all the modes of attaining those objects which Congress, in their discretion, have as yet deemed expedient or proper to meet the exigencies of the Constitution."

If this be so, then it would seem, upon just principles of construction, that the legislation, if constitutional, would supersede all State legislation upon the same subject, and, by necessary implication, prohibit it. For if Congress have constitutional power to regulate a particular subject, and do actually regulate it in a given manner and in a certain form, it cannot be that the State Legislatures have a right to interfere, and, as it were, by way of compliment to the legislation of Congress, to prescribe additional regulations, and what they may deem auxiliary provisions, for the same purpose. In such a case, the legislation of Congress, in what it does prescribe, manifestly indicates that it does not intend that there shall be any further legislation to act upon the subject-matter. Its silence as to what it does not do, is as expressive of what its intention is, as the direct provisions made by it.

This doctrine was fully recognized by this Court in the case of Houston *vs.* Moore, 5th Wheaton's Reports, 1, 21 and 22, where it was expressly held that where Congress have exercised a power over a particular subject given them by the Constitution, it is not competent for State legislation to add to the provisions of Congress on that subject; for that the will of Congress upon the whole subject is as clearly established by what it had not declared as by what it has expressed.

So, in *ex parte* Joseph Smith, 3 McLean's Reports, 129 and 130, where the party had been arrested on a demand of the Governor of Missouri on the Governor of Illinois, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice, he being charged with being an accessory before the fact to an assault with intent to kill, the Court say, in reference to State legislation on the subject of the surrender of fugitives from justice:

"It may be that the Legislature of Illinois, appreciating the importance of the proper execution of these laws, (that is, the act of Congress,) and the State law making it the duty of the Governor to obey and carry out the provisions of the act of Congress, and doubting whether the Governor could be punished for refusing to carry them into effect, deemed it prudent to impose it as a duty, the neglect of which would expose him to impeachment. If intended more, the law is unconstitutional and void. 16 Peters, Pregg *vs.* Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 617."

And in the case of Van Shock, which came before Judge Morgan, of the Second District Court of this city, some time since, the identical question now before this Court was presented, his Honor, after elaborate argument and most mature consideration, discharged the prisoner, on the express ground that the legislation of Congress upon the subject was the supreme and paramount law of the land, and that it was not competent for State legislation to add to the provisions that Congress had made on the subject.

So, in the recent case of the United States on the relation of Safford, Marshal of the United States, *vs.* Laeslow, Sheriff, which came before Judge Leavit, in Ohio, it was held that the laws of Congress were the supreme law of the land, anything in the State laws to the contrary notwithstanding. In that case, it will be remembered that the United States Marshal had made several arrests for a violation of the provisions of the fugitive slave law, who in turn were overpowered, and arrested and imprisoned, under process regular and legal according to State laws. That learned Judge, in his elaborate and well-considered opinion, says, of the rights of the Marshals:

"Having the prisoners thus in lawful custody, they had an undoubted right to use all the force necessary to retain them in custody; and in case of an open, undisguised attempt to rescue them by force, they would be justified in killing the assailants, if that were necessary to retain possession of their prisoners; and such killing clearly would not be a crime against the laws of Ohio."

Such is the language of that eminent Judge, in a case where the Marshals were overpowered by the Sheriff and his posse, who were acting under process issued under a State law.

And this case further clearly and forcibly illustrates the doctrine, that where a given matter is entrusted by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States, and Congress actually legislates on that subject, that legislation is supreme; and that the States have no authority or power whatever to make any regulations on that subject. The legislation of Congress is supreme, and as effectually supersedes and prohibits all legislation on the subject, as if it were so expressly declared in the act of Congress. For, if the States can add any provision in aid of an act of Congress, they may also, on the same principle, legislate in opposition to the same, and thus subvert the very foundations and powers of the General Government itself.

Such being the case, we think it wise and prudent to hold, that where power and authority are given by the Constitution [illegible] the United States to Congress to legislate on a given subject, and Congress actually does legislate on that subject, the States are as effectually prohibited from legislating on that subject, as if it were so declared in the law or Constitution of the United States.

The prisoner, therefore, not being in custody under and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress, it follows, that his detention is not according to the supreme law of the land, and that he is, consequently, entitled to be discharged.

In coming to this conclusion, the Court has not overlooked the fact, that, in some instances, those who are fugitives from justice in other States may escape. But, considerations of this kind are for the law-making power, and not for the judiciary, whose duty it is to expound and enforce the law as they find it written.

Indeed, the Constitution of the United States, Article VI, expressly provides:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Such being the supreme law of the land, and fully concurring with the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the other Courts that have passed on the principle involved in this case, we have only to say, that as the prisoner is not detained in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress on the subject of fugitives from justice, he must be released.

And we may add, that if the act of Congress is found not to be adequate to the ends of justice, it is for Congress, and not for the State, to remedy the evil.

Let the prisoner be discharged.

It will be perceived that the right of a State to pass any law regulating the surrender of either fugitives from justice or fugitives owing labor or service, has not only been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases referred to by Judge Price, but the same principle has been settled adversely to State legislation by the decisions of the highest Courts in several of the Western States.

The case of the State on the relation of Edward Johnson, charged with being a fugitive from justice from the State of Mississippi, and brought before Judge Price on a writ of habeas corpus, was very elaborately argued by A. P. Field, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, and all the authorities bearing upon the subject cited; but the Judge took the case under advisement for more than a week before he decided it, and the ability and sound argument of the Judge, as given in his opinion, is an evidence of the thorough manner in which he had examined the subject.

It has been charged in your paper that the Recorder and parties arresting Lanier were not notified of this proceeding. That is true; nor were they by law, common usage, or right, entitled to have this notice. They were in no manner parties to the writ, and the Recorder, after having committed Lanier to await the requisition of the authorities of Mississippi, had done all that he was required to do; the case passed from his jurisdiction to the keeper or Sheriff to whose custody he had been committed by the Recorder; and he could have remedied no error, supplied no deficiency, that might have been committed by him in the exercise of his authority over the prisoner when he was before him. The imprisonment complained of by the prisoner, Lanier, was, that the Sheriff restrained him of his liberty under the laws of Louisiana in relation to fugitives from justice, and that the act of the Legislature, authorizing his arrest and imprisonment, was unconstitutional and void. What obligation or legal duty was imposed on the Judge of the Third District Court to have had notice served on the Recorder or the parties making the arrest, stimulated, no doubt, by the hope or promise, if they could detain Lanier, they would secure a large reward. And if this had not been in the way, you would have had no complaints made to you against Judge Duvigneaud for discharging the man.

The Code of Practice, article 761, section 1, provides that the habeas corpus shall be directed to the person having another in his custody or detains him in confinement, commanding him to bring before the Judge the person thus detained at the time and place appointed, and to state the reason for which he thus keeps him imprisoned and deprived of his liberty. It is no where made incumbent upon the Judge to have any notice given to any one, much less to the Justice who may have committed him. The writ could only issue to those detaining him in custody. Sometimes it has been deemed courteous, in cases of great importance, to notify the Attorney General or District Attorney, but it is nowhere required to be done, and in fact, in all the cases in which notice has been served, I doubt whether they ever appeared. It is no part of their duty, and they have generally taken no notice of such proceedings.

I deem it but an act of justice to to the Judge of the Third District Court, whose decision has been assailed in the columns of your paper, and whose conduct throughout has been that of an upright and able Judge, to ask of you to publish this communication.

JUSTICE.

Democratic State Ticket.

[From the Monroe (Ouachita Parish) Register, 16th inst.]

The ticket put forth by the late Democratic State Convention is, in most respects, worthy of public esteem and favor. Thomas O. Moore, candidate for Gubernatorial honors, is about fifty-two years of age, possessing a vigorous constitution and a sound business mind. In early life he was an overseer, but at this time is a large and influential sugar planter, with a princely income of at least a hundred thousand per year. Mr. Moore is a reliable Democrat of the Jackson school, and sustains at home and abroad the reputation of an honest man. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, and is at this time a grave Senator. He is not famous for either talent, learning or eloquence—is simply a plain, substantial planter, possessing all the necessary elements for a safe, judicious and wise Governor. Mr. Moore was by no means our first choice for the high position to which he aspired before the Convention. We voted for him to save the party, as we supposed, from disruption and a general row. Now that Mr. Moore is the regular nominee, he will receive our firm and cordial support. Col. Sam. F. Marks was our first choice, and had he received the nomination, the event would have been hailed by the party as a bright epoch in the history of the Louisiana Democracy.

Our worthy candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is a clever gentleman of the old Whig school, with moderate pretentions to intellectual greatness. He is a man of integrity, industry and remarkable energy, possessing, we are informed, a fine moral character. Mr. Hyams has some reputation and ambition as a debater, which will operate against him as a presiding officer, he never having learned to control that naughty little member called the tongue. It takes a good listener to preside with acceptability and effect over the deliberations of a parliamentary body, such as a State Senate. Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has been a very short time in the ranks of the Democracy; therefore, it is out of the question for us to testify as to his entire orthodoxy. We have no doubt whatever of his sincerity in becoming a Democrat, and we hope he will prove as strong for us as he was once against us, when he exhausted throat and lung in denouncing the principles cherished by such Democrats as Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. A little longer probation would have pleased us better, just at this time, notwithstanding Ouachita voted for his nomination. If the Democratic party is ever overthrown and destroyed, it will be owing to the crying evil of promoting new converts, regardless of a suitable probation. Mr. H. should consider himself highly honored, and under lasting obligations to his new friends and associates for so high an assurance of political confidence. We entertain a warm personal regard for our next Lieutenant-Governor, and he will most assuredly receive our undivided support.

P. D. Hardy, Esq., candidate for the office of Secretary of State, is a young gentleman of fine address and handsome talents. We take it for granted that he is entirely sound upon all the leading political questions of the day, for we certainly know of nothing to the contrary. T. J. Semmes, our next Attorney General, has served in the Legislature, and is looked upon as a strong man before the people. As a lawyer, he ranks high in the Crescent City. E. W. Robertson, candidate for Auditor, is a plain business man, making no foolish pretensions to talent or over-much learning. Mr. R. has proved himself a good and true auditor of the people's accounts, and we hear no expressions of dissatisfaction at his re-nomination.

Hon. B. L. Defreese, our standard bearer for Treasurer, is a gentleman, distinguished for morality and piety. His mental endowments and acquirements are rather ordinary but quite sufficient for the post to which he now aspires. Mr. D. has served the people with acceptability in the State Senate, where he gained considerable reputation for honesty and self-will. In the recent memorable contest for U. S. Senator, he acted and voted against Mr. Benjamin, the regular caucus nominee. We simply make this statement to prove the gentleman's independence of character, and not to disparage his strong claims upon the affections of the people and his party. We are told that this wound has been healed, and that the past is only to be remembered and referred to as an idle tale. For one, we heartily rejoice in this charitable arrangement, and hope that all will followed Mr. Defreese, in voting against Mr. Benjamin, may share the same happy and joyful fate, for according to the old adage, that which is sauce for the goose ought also to be sauce for the gander. Mr. Henry Avery, candidate for Superintendent of Public Education, is a most excellent gentleman and reliable Democrat, who will constantly grow upon the affections of the people.

Finally, we endorse the ticket from first to last, and call upon the Democracy of old Ouachita to give it a warm and hearty support. The convention was very largely attended, but was not altogether harmonious, owing to "Custom-House," and sundry other little side influences, which could, with great propriety, have remained at home. Notwithstanding all this, the dear people have no serious cause of complaint; therefore we close our brief sketch by proposing nine long, loud cheers for the Louisiana Democracy and its entire State Ticket, which will be elected by at least five thousand majority. So mote it be.

For Memphis.—The regular United States mail fast passenger packet Capitol, Capt. J. D. Clark, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Memphis and Charleston, and Memphis and Ohio Railroads, for all Eastern cities; also, with first class packets for Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis. For through tickets by the above routes, apply to J. H. Pedigo, agent, Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

A Negro Woman, a good cook and house servant is advertised for hire. Application to be made at 105 Carondelet street.

Abbreviated at Reduced Prices.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. W. Washburn, the abbreviator of Canal street, his rooms being at No. 132 of that avenue of fashion and trade. He is one of the most accomplished artists in the South, and persons desiring first class pictures at reasonable prices should try him.

J. WRIGHT & CO.

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 stake 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 trash 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 Dyspepsia Symptoms, Wet Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequency Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Nervousness, 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 these direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION! The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of those 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
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 bowles 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 this be the case when 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 this 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 surprisable 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 foretokens comfort and happiness, suddenly one of the dear young ones falls, and a deep cut 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,

they bid farewell to Chills and Fever forever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
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 proposed.

The only genuine ELECTRIC OIL is Prof. DeGrath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists 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.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 13 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;
18 kegs Cor. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Cinerma, light;
5 cases Indigo, Car. and Manilla;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
50 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;
3000 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, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
220 lbs. Assafœtida, in cans;
200 lbs. Balsam Copaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root,
18 bbls. Refined Camphor
36 boxes Castile Soap;
600 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
10 gross Copaiba Capsules;
8 casks Chloride Lime;
300 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
3 bbls. Uva Ursi;
3 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
3 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
3 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
6 bbls. Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Macaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Rosme's Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ¾ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpeter;
5 cases British Luster, superior article;
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodide Potash;
300 ounces Nitrate Silver;
3 cases Manna Flake and Sorts;
20 cans Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases Ref. 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;
200 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
40 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;
1 cask Bay Rum, pure;
25 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Lime Juice;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Reg. 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 bladders.

White Lead	Chrome Yello
Vermillion;	Chrome Green;
Prussia Blue;	Paris Green;
Antwerp Pink;	Yellow Ocher;
Red Lead;	Sienna R. and O.;
Turkey Umber;	Vandyke Brown;
Drop Black;	Black Paint;
Patent Dryers;	Lithargo;
Copal Varnish;	Linseed Oil;
Coach Varnish;	Solvin Turpentine;
Japan and White Copal;	Tanners' Oil;
White Damar Varnish;	Neatsfoot Oil;
Block Leather;	Machinery Oil;
Asphaltum;	Lard Oil;
Paint Brushes;	Whale Oil

900 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Ointment Jars, blue and white;
Shoe Blacking; Bed Pans, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, large assortment;
Cotton Bonnet Ink; Trusses, large assortment;
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Beth's Supporters;
Dentists' 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;
Fingerty's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Water Breast Cups.

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Bazaine's Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily White;
Liquid Glue;
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;
Berry's Triopheron;
Hayes's Bloom of Youth;
Taylor's Pomrine Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byron's Bloom of Roses;
Hazelt's Chalk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lacroix's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Powder;
Vinegar Rouge;
Rose Lip Salve;
Balsamicum Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Verm