The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1848. VOLUME I.....NUMBER 191.

CARDS.

J. W. GIBBONS *General Broker* No. 28 Customhouse street, up stairs my10

JOSEPH R. BEARD, *Commercial and Marine Notary*, No. 10 Banks' Arcade, New Orleans. au23 1y

CHARLES DRAKE & CO., *Commission Merchants and Ship Brokers*, 88 Common st. mh5

GEO. W. PRITCHARD, *General Broker*, No. 6 Gravier street, New Orleans. m21 6m

W. R. BALL, *SURGEON DENTIST*, No. 14 CARONDELET STREET, (between Common and Canal,) New Orleans. my1 6m

JOHN H. STURGES, *N. Orls*.....W. S. WRIGHT, Cincinnati
STURGES & WRIGHT,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
m17 6m No. 86 Tchoupitoulas st., N. Orls.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF. JAMES K. WOODRUFF.
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO., *Commission Merchants and Agents for the Louisiana and New Orleans Line of Packets*, No. 69 Camp street. mh5

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND.
A. D. GRIEFF & CO., *Wholesale Dealers in Butter and Cheese, and Agents for Taylor's Albany Ale and Porter and Newark Cider*, Nos. 28, 38 and 40 Old Levee, New Orleans ml6 1y

L. J. WEBSTER & CO., *Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Iron, Nails, Spikes, Tin Plate, Copper, Cordage, Oils, and a general stock of articles connected with the Iron and Ship Chandlery Trade*, 26 Gravier street, New Orleans ap4 1y

CRESCENT FOUNDRY,
No. 55 Girod st., New Orleans.
STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Printing Presses and Machinery in general, made and repaired in a satisfactory manner.
☞ Brass Castings and Patterns made to order.
mh15 A. C. JONES.

STORAGE.
At the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Orleans Nos. 1 and 2, corners of Julia and Magazine, and Magazine and Delord streets, and 79 Julia street, for all kinds of merchandize and Produce, at the lowest rates.
ap5 6m GEO. R. BEARD & CO.

OIL PAINTINGS.
THEODORE A. GOULD, *Portrait Artist*, No. 244 Camp, near Julia street. Patronage respectfully solicited. ay29 tf

T. HARTNETT, *BOOT AND SHOE* MANUFACTURER.
No. 70 St. Charles street,
mh6 6m New Orleans.

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 CAMP street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. mh18

J. O. PIERSON. J. A. BONNEVAL.
PIERSON & BONNEVAL, *AUCTIONEERS*, No 67 Gravier street, will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Negroes and Merchandize; also, to the sale of Cargoes, Successions, Furniture, and all out-door sales; solicit from their friends and the public a portion of their patronage. mh 10

BOTANIC DRUG STORE, No. 80 Poydras st., New Orleans, by
DR. A. C. JONES.

☞ ALEX'R CAMPBELL'S PUBLICATIONS for sale at No. 80 Poydras street, New Orleans, by Dr. A. A. Jones, his agent for this city. mh14

ROBT. W. WORTHINGTON, *General Agent and Collector*, Rodney, Jefferson county, Mississippi, will attend punctually to the Collection of Notes, Drafts, Accounts, &c., in this and the southern part of Claiborne county. *Refers to*—Drake & Evans, Broughton & Murdock, Pinard, Warren & Co. Rodney, Miss; John Goodin, Richard Beck, R. H. & G. M. Bayly, New Orleans; W. K. Henry, T. A. S. Doniphan, Natchez; James Goodin, Cincinnati; Jas. Hand, Philadelphia; J. G. James, Lexington; Thos. Freeland, Claiborne county, Miss. ap29

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the *Auction and Commission* business, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
J. O. PIERSON is charged with the settlement of the business of the firm.
J. O. PIERSON.
J. A. BONNEVAL.

☞ The subscriber will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION business, and will act as General Broker for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, Negroes and all other property consigned to him.
J. A. BONNENAL, 67 Gravier st.
New Orleans, Aug 3, 1848. au30

A. O. AINSWORTH, *Marine and Commercial Notary*, No. 38 Camp street, holding Commissions from the States of TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, KENTUCKY, FLORIDA, NEW YORK, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, TENNESSEE, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, DELAWARE, ALABAMA, MAINE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ARKANSAS, VIRGINIA, MASSACHUSETTS, MARYLAND, and CONNECTICUT is prepared to take depositions, and execute and attest all kinds of legal instruments to be used or recorded in said States, and the Territory of WISCONSIN. The usual promptitude at his office is continued in all Notarial business. mh5

PUMPS AND BATHING APPARATUS &c.
JOHN McCARTY, *Plumber*, No. 134 Camp street New Orleans, has just received a new and large assortment of Brass Cocks, various sizes; Force and Lift Pumps; Beer Pumps, &c. &c; Cooking Ranges; Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, laying and repairing Lead Pipes. Sheet Lead work of every description. Ship and Steamboat work promptly put up and repaired. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Charges moderate. mh24 1y

VINEGAR ESTABLISHMENT.
THE Undersigned is constantly manufacturing and has for sale a very superior article of VINEGAR, which he will guarantee to improve by age, and will deliver it, free of charges, in any part of the city or Lafayette, at the following reduced prices, to suit the times, viz: Butts, 60 gallons, $4; Barrels, 30 gallons, $2 25; Barrels, 40 gallons, 7 cents ℔ gallon. A liberal discount made to wholesale customers.
☞ A line dropped in the Postoffice will be punctually attended to. [ap29 tf] JOHN H. WEBB.
Corner Common and Marais sts., opposite Charity Hospital.

JOHN STROUD .... JOHN STROUD, JR.......WM. STROUD
JOHN STROUD & CO.,
145 *COMMON Street*, between Carondelet and Baronne,
DEALERS IN
MARBLE MANTEL-PIECES, ENAMELED GRATES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TOMB SLABS, GRAVE STONES, and MARBLE in all its different varieties; THOMASTON LIME, CALCINED PLASTER OF PARIS, ROMAN AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTERING HAIR, WHITE SAND, ENGLISH, PENSACOLA AND PITTSBURG FIRE BRICKS. my3 6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having purchased the interest of his late partner, ANDREW OLIVER, in the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, *corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, New Orleans*, for a number of years past conducted jointly by them under the style of Andrew Oliver & Co., has completed his arrangements for a more extended business than that hitherto done by the old house. My stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PERFUMERY,
embracing, as I intend it shall, every article needful to the Heads of Families, Planters and Country Dealers, will not be exceeded in excellence of quality or reasonableness of price by any other house in the trade; while as a
GENERAL PATENT MEDICINE AGENT,
orders can be addressed to me with a confidence and certainty of having them properly and faithfully attended to, not previously experienced in this place.
☞ The usual credits and facilities of trade extended to customers.
☞ To the following, among other articles embraced in my present extensive stock, I would especially direct attention:

500 lb Camphor;	100 lb Tartaric Acid;
250 .. Ipecac;	150 .. Seidlitz Mixture;
250 .. Rhubarb;	500 .. Cream Tartar;
200 .. Jalap;	500 .. Gum Arabic;
150 .. Rochelle Salts;	150 .. Gum Opium, Turkey;
300 .. Sup. Carb. Soda;	500 .. Extract Licorice.
CHEMICALS.	
100 oz. Sulp. Quinine;	200 oz. Iodine;
50 .. " Morphine;	20 .. Iodide Mercury;
25 .. Acetate;	20 .. Oil Ægot;
25 .. Tannin;	10 .. Strychnine;
200 .. Iodide Potasi;	5 .. Veratrine;
25 .. " Iron;	25 .. Piperine;
100 lb Calomel, English;	150 lb Blue Mass;
200 .. " American;	100 .. Corrosive Sublimate;
100 .. Red Precipitate;	20 .. Lunar Caustic;
PATENT MEDICINES.	
Sherman's Preparations;	Iodine Liniment;
Carpenter's "	Evans's Camomile Pills;
Fahnestock's "	" Soothing Syrup;
Comstock's "	Wright's Indian Pills;
Sands's "	Champion's Ague Pills;
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry;	" Anti-bilious do;
" Vermifuge;	Cohen's Rhm. Embrocation;
" Sarsapa. & Tar Pills;	Bull's Ext. Sarsaparilla;
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry;	Peletier's Syrup "
Coleman's Bitters;	Sands's "
" Gonorrhea Mixture;	Townsend's "
Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	Dead Shot;
Keer's "	Swaim's Vermifuge;
Candia.. "	Carpenter's & Sherman's do;
Henry's Calcined Magnesia;	Peters' Pills;
Beckwith's Pills;	Brandeth's Pills;
Morrison Pills;	Parr's Pills;
Alpeanan's Omega Pills;	Sappington's Pills;
Baumed Nium;	Thorn's Extract Copaiba;
Seltzer Aperient;	Murray's Fluid Magnesia;
Mc Gardiner's Liverwort, etc.	Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry
Gardiner's Liniment;	Bitters;
Billings' Astringent Syrup.	

mh9 6m HU. KENNEDY, successor to Andrew Oliver & Co., corner Bienville and Chartres sts.

PHILADELPHIA WHEELWRIGHTS WORK.
THE subscribers, Agents for the well-known manufactory of WILLOW CHILDS & Co., Philadelphia, have now landing and in store an extensive assortment of every description of Wheelwrights' work, as follows:
75 pairs Ox and Horse Cart Wheels, from 2 to 5 inches on the tread;
6 pairs extra heavy Dray Wheels, 4x1 inches on tread;
15 Ox and Horse Wagons, with and without bodies, various sizes;
30 Drays, iron and wooden axles, 3x1, 3½x1 and 4x1 inches on tread;
12 Carts, light and heavy;
100 Wheelbarrows, with shifting sides;
50 Canal Barrows.
The above stock will be increased by every arrival from Philadelphia, which will enable them to offer to Planters and Merchants this season, a larger and more complete assortment of these articles than has ever heretofore been offered in this market. Prices will be reasonable, terms liberal, and all articles fully guarantied.
EMERSON, TOURNE & CO.,
je1 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

JEWELRY.

KNOWLES & NOEL,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
No. 35 CANAL street, first door below Camp, *New Orleans*, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Swiss and English
LEVER WATCHES,
Jewelry, Silver Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and Fancy Goods.
Our personal attention will be devoted to repairing every description of FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY; which shall perform satisfactorily, *or no charge*. my2tf

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.
EDWARD A. TYLER, 39 *Camp street*, would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and the public to his fine and well selected stock of *JEWELRY* etc., comprising Watches of the most approved manufacture, in Gold and Silver, Hunting and Open-faced cases; Silver Ware of every description, consisting in part of Tea, Table, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons Forks, Ladles, Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Toast-Racks, etc.
A great variety of Jewelry, Cutlery, Rich Fancy Goods, Perfumery etc.

PIANO FORTES.
Just received from the manufactories of Messrs. Nunns & Fischer, and A. H. Gale & Co., a large supply of their superior PIANOS, in new style cases—a few with Coleman's Æolian Attachment, and Ives's Tuneable Reeds. Please call and examine. ap6 tf

CARPENTERING.
C. COLLINS, *BUILDER*, No. 131 POYDRAS ST., (between Carondelet and St. Charles,) New Orleans.
☞ Cisterns made, Counting-houses fitted up, and Jobbing in general done. Also Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., with which Planters and others can be supplied. my27—tal

STORAGE FOR COFFEE.
WE can take on storage on one floor, second story, in a dry and dark place, 15,000 bags. Also, in another store, from 20,000 to 30,000 bags. Merchants having coffee to store will find it to their advantage to call and examine our warehouses. EMERSON, TOURNE & CO.
ap20 158 Tchoupitoulas street.

HEMP WAREHOUSES.
WESTERN AND PHŒNIX.—The subscribers, having devoted the upper floors of the Phœnix and Western Warehouses, exclusively to the storage of Hemp, in order to meet the views of the Board of Underwriters, are prepared to receive and store the article on accommodating terms. Having a number of presses in the same buildings, they are also prepared at any moment to select and re-bale it in the neatest manner, and at low rates.
EMERSON, TOURNE & CO.
ap20 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

CARRIAGES!—CARRIAGES!
AT EASTERN PRICES, at the Commission CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, *No. 66 St. CHARLES street*, opposite the Commercial Exchange.—On hand and constantly receiving FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES of the latest styles, direct from the manufactories; COACHES, ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., for style, finish and price equal to any in market. Customers are invited to call and see for themselves.
je6 6m H. S. SMITH, 66 St. Charles st.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
THE Patronage that has been extended to us so very liberally the last seven years, while in Common street, has induced us the last summer to erect a large building expressly for manufacturing and repairing CARRIAGES.—We have now one of the largest Shops in the Southern Country, and are prepared, with good Northern workmen, and the best of materials, to build any style of Carriage to order, and guarantee them two years if used in the country. We are also better prepared than ever before for repairing Carriages, and can restore them almost to their original beauty and durability, although apparently worn out and useless. We will pay freight on carriages sent us to repair. We will, also, keep on hand an assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES which will be sold low. Old CARRIAGES taken in trade for New ones. We invite the attention of those wanting New Carriages, or their old ones repaired, to call at our Manufactory and Repository and judge for themselves, at the *corner of GRAVIER and CARONDELET Streets*, next door to the Office of the Commercial Water Works, rear of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.
je5 6m MATTHEWS & DENMAN.

TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES.
COMSTOCK & CO.,
No. 59 Poydras street.
HAVE on hand the following genuine MEDICINES, which every family ought to be supplied with, viz:
Hays's Liniment, warranted to cure any case of Piles.
Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for Deafness.
East Indian Hair Dye—will color the Hair a jet black—not the skin.
Jew David's, or Hebrew Plaster, for Rheumatism and all [Pains.
Juno and Lucina Cordial, for married ladies and others.
The Genuine Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, for the Hair.
Comstock's Sarsaparilla, for purifying the Blood—price 50c.
Hews's Liniment and Elixir, warranted to cure the Rheumatism or Gout, Contracted Cords and Stiff Joints.
Oil Tanin, for Boots, Shoes, Harness and Carriage-tops; and it will double the wear of all *Leather* that it is used on.
Mother's Relief, for Ladies about becoming Mothers. It relieves all Weakness and Nervousness. Warranted.
SICK HEADACHE.—Dr. Spon's Remedy will cure any case, either Nervous or Bilious. Warranted to do this.
Green's Fever and Ague Mixture, warranted to cure any case, or all pay is refused for it. Try it on these terms.

CAUTION.—Dalley's Original and only Genuine Magical Pain Extractor, which cures Burns, Scalds, Erysipelas and all Eruptions of the Skin, Piles, Barber's Itch, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Sore Eyes and Nipples.—Sold, *remember*, at 59 Poydras street—so that merchants can make 100 per cent. on it.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms, it will do good.

CONSUMPTION CURED—Also, Coughs, Colds, Pain in the Side and Breast, and all Lung and Liver Complaints—by Dr. Barthomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup. This is the only article that can be relied on for these complaints, and has cured cases after all other articles have failed.
The Military Shaving Soap is the best article in this city. Price 25 cts. It makes a rich cream lather that does not dry on the face.

TO THE LADIES.—*Balm of Columbia, for restoring the Hair.*—
"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation,
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

The Genuine Balm of Columbia is not only a Hair Restorative, but the best coloring fluid in the world. It makes the Hair glossy and fine, stops it at once from falling out, and restores it on Bald Heads, and keeps the Hair free from dandruff and scurf.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY is warranted to cure any case, either Nervous or bilious. Will you try it? It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

NEW DISCOVERY.—Dr. Connell's Mixture, for Gonorrhea and Gleet, Seminal Effusions and Weakness of the Utera or Bladder. This Mixture contains no injurious article whatever, but possesses tonic properties of real efficacy, and more congenial to the constitution, than any other medicine used for these complaints. Freed from the nauseating qualities attending copavia and the common mixtures, it will be found agreeable to the palate and pleasant to the stomach, and will cure any case, or all pay is refused for it. It is equally good and certain for females.—Sold only at 59 Poydras street.

CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will prove a blessing to all those who use it. It is a sovereign remedy for all Burns, Sore Eyes, Felons, Ulcers, Bruises, Tic Doloreux, Erysipelas, and all complaints which need an external application. By its use, Inflammations are removed, Swellings reduced, and even Mortification stayed. It will be supplied to all clergymen *gratis*, for their use, and the poor of their parishes.—Sold only at 59 Poydras street.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT CURED, and YELLOW FEVER PREVENTED, in every case, by the use of Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea—warranted to cure the most severe cases of the above complaints. Loss of Appetite, Bilious Affections and Indigestion are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take. It does not leave the bowels costive, and never gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach, and give tone to the system, and thus keeps off all attacks of malignant Fevers. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exalation from the body, there can be no attack of Yellow Fever. This office the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend the *unacclimated* and others to try the article, if they wish to insure health during the summer. As a Family Medicine, it is unequalled for Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Blood, and Kidney Complaints; for all these things it is warranted unequalled, and all who do not find it so may return the bottle, and get their money again.

DR. LARZETTI'S JUNO CORDIAL OR PROCREATIVE ELIXIR.—For both Male and Female—prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency or Barrenness, and all Irregularities of Nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's grand restorative and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhœa or Whites, and all complaints of Females. As a Female Medicine, it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, etc. ect.—Sold only at 59 Poydras street.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD and Breaking out of the Skin effectually cured by a bottle of Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparilla, which will purify the blood, and act as a tonic to strengthen the system, and enable it to bear up against the debilitating heat of summer. Price only 50 cts. per bottle, or $4 per dozen—and equal to any Sarsaparilla sold for $1 per bottle.

☞ CAUTION.—All the above articles are sold ONLY by COMSTOCK & CO., No. 59 POYDRAS street, N. O.; 69 Second street, St. Louis; 50 Royal street, Mobile; Bell & Latham, Bayou Sara; and by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtlandt street, New York. je1 6m 1stp

F. A. CONANT'S
Soda and Mineral Water Manufactory,
No. 252 GIROD STREET.

F. A. CONANT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture SODA, MEAD and MINERAL WATERS at the above establishment, and warranted equal to any in Europe or America.
A supply constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to and carefully put up to ship, in bbls., of 8 to 10 dozen. my14 6m

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES.
THE PUBLIC will please take notice that Mr. HENRY PARSONS, 94 CAMP STREET, is my only agent for the sale of my PIANO-FORTES in Louisiana; and that instruments taken at this depot may be considered fully guarantied from the factory; and that the prices will be the same, adding freight and insurance only. Orders may be left for any kind of instrument, and no advance required until the article is received and approved. J. CHICKERING.
my16 334 Washington street, Boston.

MR. HENRI HERZ'S PIANO FORTES AND PIANINOS.
WM. T. MAYO, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public of New Orleans, and the surrounding country, that he has been appointed by Mr. H. HERZ, sole Agent for the sale of his GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS AND PIANINOS. The daily increasing demand in this country for these instruments, and the great satisfaction they have given to buyers, both in America and Europe, have induced WM. T. MAYO to open a room for their exhibition and sale. He also takes leave to call particular attention to the PIANINOS, which are unsurpassed for richness of tone and elegance of appearance, combining great durability with unique brilliancy and facility of touch. They have been awarded the Gold Medal of the first degree, (the highest premium at the disposal of the French Government,) and are in general use in France, England and Germany. W. T. M. begs leave to refer to the highest eulogiums bestowed on them by Professors and the Press, on the occasion of Mr. HERZ introducing the PIANINOS at his concerts.
☞ An ample assortment will always be found at the Depot, *No. 5 Camp Street*, three doors from Canal st. [je8 tf

THE WESTERN PILOT—A complete guide to travellers going North by the Rivers—giving a minute description of all points on the Mississippi, Ohio and other rivers on the different routes, etc. For sale by
au26 MILES C. SALE & CO., 17 St. Charles st.

SPICE AND COFFEE MILLS,
No. 130 Magazine st., corner of Lafayette st.
J. L. BOLEN would respectfully inform the community of New Orleans that he is at all times prepared at the above Mills to furnish roast and ground Coffee, ground Spices of all kinds, together with Cornmeal, Hominy and Gritz. Steamboats, Groceries and Restaurants supplied at the shortest notice. ap4 6m

HEMP! HEMP!! HEMP!!!
THE undersigned, in order further to meet the views of the Board of Underwriters, have set apart, exclusively for the storage of Hemp and other extra-hazardous articles of merchandize, the ONE-STORY fire-proof Warehouse, (Orleans No. 2,) corner Delord and Magazine streets. The locality and facility of receiving and delivering at the Warehouse (there being no hoisting to the second story required) renders this the most desirable place for this description of storage.
ap5 6m GEO. R. BEARD & CO.

FOR YUCATAN.
MILITARY GOODS.—The subscribers have now on hand 200 U. S. RIFLES, from Harper's Ferry; a large supply of COLT'S REPEATING PISTOLS, (six shooters;) English BELT PISTOLS, HOLSTER PISTOLS; also, low priced Revolving Pistols, which, with a complete assortment of SWORDS, SABRES, Military Sashes, and other Military Equipments, they offer for sale, low for cash, at No. 15 Chartres street. [je22tf] HYDE & GOODRICH.

HOEYVILLE BRICK MANUFACTORY.
HOEY & BYINGTON respectfully inform the citizens of New Orleans, Lafayette, Carrollton, Algiers, Gretna and "Hoeyville" that they are now prepared to deliver the cheapest and best made BRICKS in the Southern country, to builders and others, at the lowest price. This establishment is the largest in the South, and the patronage of the public is respectfully invited.
my30 tf HOEY & BYINGTON.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.
THIS valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action; cleanses it from scurf and dandruff; prevents the Hair from falling off; cures those eruptive diseases which often appear upon the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of NEW HAIR. It also gives the Hair a rich, glossy, and beautiful appearance, unequalled by any other article of the kind.
JAYNE'S AMERICAN HAIR DYE—Warranted, if strictly applied according to the directions, to change the Hair from *any* other color to a beautiful *auburn*, or perfectly *jet black*, without staining the skin.
JAYNE'S AGUE PILLS—A positive cure for Fever and Ague. These Pills are warranted to cure Fever and Ague, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be returned.
For sale by N. JARVIS & CO.
je27 tf corner Magazine and Common streets.

J. WEST, Practical Dentist.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of New Orleans that he has removed his office to 112 *ST. CHARLES STREET*, near the corner of Poydras street,....Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he would solicit a continuance of the same. After a practice of eight years in the mechanical department, both in Europe and the United States, and having availed himself of all the late improvements, he feels confident that he will give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call.

List of Prices.

Single Tooth, mounted on fine gold plate	$7 50
" pivot	3 00
Plugging with fine gold, per cavity	2 00
Cleaning Teeth	3 00
A full set of Teeth, highly finished, on a new principle of adhesion	150 00
The loss of the Palate supplied, without clasps or ligaments	from $30 to 100 00

J. W. warrants all his operations to be the best of workmanship and material, and to give satisfaction to those who may patronize him, or no charge will be made.
Old plates remodelled and repaired at the shortest notice. Dentists in the country may rely on having their work promptly attended to, by sending a correct model.
☞ DENTISTS supplied with Teeth Instruments, &c.
N. B.—J. W. can refer to many persons who are now enjoying the benefits of his practice. ap8 6m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
LAW DEPARTMENT.
THE LECTURES and COURSE of INSTRUCTION in this Department will commence on the SECOND MONDAY of November next, and continue until the 1st of May. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the *Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law*.
Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four Professors.
Those by Professor HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace: I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times. II. An analysis of the general Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School. III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana, compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain. IV. An outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain or the United States.
Those by Professor THEODORE H. MCCALEB, will treat of: I. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the rights and obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions and other Maritime torts, general average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariner's Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations and contracts for Maritime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying of Ships. II. International Law embracing the Law of Prize and the practice of Prize Courts; the absolute rights of States, International rights of States in their Pacific and Hostile relations, Treaties of Peace and Private International Law. III The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdictoin of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admiralty.
The Lectures of Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat of: I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships and Corporations, of Principal and Agents, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping, of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter party and for Conveyance in a general Ship; of Freight, Jettison and Average; Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens and Stoppage in transitu, etc. II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, and—III. of the Law of Evidence.
Professor THOMAS B. MONROE, will Lecture upon: I. The Common Law and Equity Jurisprudence and Practice, Pleadings in Civil Cases at Common Law, and—II. Constitutional Law.
Chief Justice EUSTIS will deliver a series of Lectures on the Rights of Persons and the Conflict of Laws.
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, Esq., will assist as Adjunct Professor in the Department of the Civil Law.
Students will be expected to produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred only on those who shall have attended two Courses of Lectures, or one full course after having studied at least one year in the office of a Counsellor at Law, and after strict examination by all the Professors. During the Course there will be frequent examinations.
There will be organized, also, a Moot Court, which will be holden once every week, presided over by one of the Professors.
☞ The price of Tickets for the Course is fixed at $100 or $25 for each Professor.
H. A. BULLARD, Dean of the Faculty.
New Orleans, June 1, 1848 je5 5m

LIGHT!—LIGHT!!
SOMETHING NEW and just the thing for every family requiring Light, and so cheap, too, that every one, rich and poor, can buy it. It is a neat CANDLESTICK, making and wicking its own Candles out of Tallow, Lard, or any Grease that will burn. By simply turning the bottom of the Candlestick, a beautiful, hard, smooth CANDLE is forced out of the top, and at any desired length you wish—from one inch to two feet in height.
1..It is neat and simple as a common candlestick; consequently may be managed by a child.
2..By means of this you can convert all your refuse grease into candles, and thus obtain a light from 1 to 3 cents ℔ week.
3..The wick is dry and smooth, thus no vibration or flickering of the flame, but burns like a sperm candle.
4..The wick may be changed without at all disturbing the candle; if too large, put in a small one; or too small, a large one.
5..You coil in the bottom of the candle-maker, or candlestick, wick sufficient to last five or six weeks, where it remains out of sight and out of the way.
6..You may keep your candle at the same height all the time for ten years—no stumps or pieces left.
7..Requires replenishing with grease or tallow once a week.
8..No spilling of grease if it falls or turns over, but as neatly and cleanly as any lady could desire.
9..It cannot get out of order.
10..In proof of their superiority, utility and neatness, the immense number sold is sufficient. The price is uniform and the same all over the United States; and the article requires only to be seen to convince the most incredulous of the foregoing facts. No family will be without them who can scrape together the small price asked.
With a small capital an active business man can make a quick and profitable operation by purchasing the monopoly and selling this article in territory where it has not yet been sold. Persons who desire to embark in a neat, pleasant and highly lucrative business, are invited to call at our office, *No. 35 PERDIDO Street*, North side, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans.
The monopoly of the city of New Orleans, and States of Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina and Arkansas, for the sale of this article, are offered, and proposals will be received for the manufacturing in the city of New Orleans, for the supply of Louisiana and Texas.
mh8 tf H. T. MYERS & CO.

DAILY CRESCENT.

[From Graham's Magazine for October.]

A VOICE FOR POLAND....BY WM. H. C. HOSMER.

Up, for encounter stern
While unsheathed weapons gleam;
The beacon fires of freedom burn,
Her banners wildly stream;
Awake! and drink at purple springs—
Lo! the "White Eagle" flaps his wings
With a rejoicing scream,
That sends an old, heroic thrill
Through hearts that are unconquered still.

Leap to your saddles, leap!
Tried wielders of the lance,
And charge as when ye broke the sleep
Of Europe at the call of France;
The knightly deeds of other years
Eclipse, ye matchless cavaliers!
While plume and pennon dance—
That prince, upon his phantom steed,
In Ellster lost your ranks shall lead.

Flock round the altar, flock!
And swear ye will be free;
Then rush to brave the battle shock
Like surges of a maddened sea;
Death, with a red and shattered brand
Yet clinging to the rigid hand,
A blissful fate would be,
Contrasted with that darker doom
A branded brow—a living tomb.

Speed to the combat, speed?
And beat oppression down,
Or win, by martyrdom, the meed
Of high and shadowless renown;
Ye weary exiles, from afar
Come back! and make the savage Czar
In terror clutch his crown;
While wronged and vengeful millions pour
Defiance at his palace door.

Throng forth with souls to dare,
From huts and ruined halls!
On the deep midnight of despair
A beam of ancient glory falls:
The knout, the chain and dungeon cave,
To frenzy have aroused the brave;
Dismembered Poland calls,
And through a land opprest, betrayed,
Stalks Kosciusko's frowning shade.

AMERICAN POLITENESS.—An article in Neal's Gazette, contrasting the politeness of Americans with the boorishness of Englishmen, especially the travelling portion of them, closes with the following anecdotes, illustrative of the difference between the people of the two nations in good breeding:

"A friend of ours happening to lose his way in Manchester, accosted a well-dressed person, apparently a merchant, and politely asked for information. The John Bull stopped, stared at our friend, and exclaiming, 'confound you, don't you bother me,' and hurried on. Would any American, whatever his haste, have answered a stranger thus rudely? Another friend of ours was once ascending Loch Lomond, in a steamboat, when a shower of rain coming on, he noticed a lady near him, who had neither cloak or umbrella, and taking off his Mackintosh, he offered it to her. Her husband, who proved to be a Scotch barrister immediately stepped forward to thank our friend, saying, 'you must be an American, sir, for I never knew an Englishmen to do such an act.'"

THE AFRICAN RHINOCEROS.—The black Rhinoceros, whose domains we seem now to have invaded, resembles in general appearance an immense hog; twelve feet and a half long, six feet and a half high, girth, eight feet and a half, and of the weight of half a dozen bullocks; its body smooth, and there is no hair seen except at the tips of the ears, and the extremity of the tail. The horns of concreted hair, the foremost curved like a sabre, and the second resembling a flattened cone, stand on the nose and above the eyes; in the young animals the foremost horn is the longest, whilst in the old ones they are of equal length, namely, a foot and a half or more; though the older the Rhinoceros the shorter are its horns, as they wear them by sharpening them against the trees, and by rooting up the ground with them when in a passion. When the Rhinoceros is quietly pursuing his way through his favorite glades of Mimosa bushes, (which his hooked upper lip enables him readily to seize, and his powerful grinders to masticate,) his horns, fixed loosely in his skin, make a clapping noise by striking one against the other; but on the approach of danger, if his quick ear or keen scent make him aware of the vicinity of a hunter, the head is quickly raised, and the horns stand stiff and ready for combat on his terrible front. The Rhinoceros is often accompanied by a sentinel to give him warning, a beautiful green-backed, and blue-winged bird, about the size of a jay, which sits on one of its horns.—*Alexander's Expedition.*

☞ The Georgia House of Representatives once chose Patrick Carnes, an old lawyer, for Speaker. After serving for a while, he arose and addressed the House, saying that through all his professional life, he had been accustomed to look at but one side of a question, and that now he found it impossible to look at both sides at a time, asked the members to choose another Speaker, and left the chair.

SEA SERPENTS.—If we may believe some of the most eminent writers of Northern Europe, sea serpents were seen on the Norwegian coast no later than the last century. Pontoppioan says: "A sea snake, or serpent, was shot in 1756 by the master of a ship while in the North Sea. Its head resembled that of a horse; the mouth was large and black, as were its eyes; a white mane hung from its neck; it floated on the surface of the water and held its head at least two feet out of the sea. Between the head and the neck were seven folds, which were very thick; the length of this monster was more than a hundred yards."

New Lights often come through holes in the Tiling.—The meaning of this proverb seems to be that people who are favored with extraordinary illuminations, will be found, upon examination, to have some defect in the garret.

BORNESE SPIDERS.—The spiders, so disgusting in appearance in many other countries, are here of quite a different nature, and are the most beautiful of the insect tribe. They have a skin of a shell-like texture, furnished with curious proboses, in some long, in others short, in some few, in others numerous; but they are found of this description only in thick woods and shaded places. Their colors are of every hue, brilliant and metallic as the feathers of the humming-bird, but are, unlike the bright colors of the beetle, totally dependant on the life of the insect which they beautify; so that it is impossible to preserve them.—*Low's Sarawack.*

GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN LOWER CANADA. A gold mine is known to exist in the seigniory of Riggaud Vandreuil, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, in the district of Quebec, belonging to the Messrs. DeLery. The Melanges Religieux, a Montreal paper, announces that traces of a silver mine have been discovered in the counties of the St. Maurice, Berthier, and Leinster, North of St. Lawrence, in the districts of Three-Rivers and Montreal. A gentleman is now engaged in examining the localities, and there appears to be no doubt that they contain silver ore.—*Quebec Gazette.*

POETRY—which beats machine poetry, and worse than "poetry run mad."

There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet
As that where they 've lobsters and oysters to eat;
And down to that beach a poor exile of Erin,
One morning I spied with a hungry maw steerin';
The dew on his thin robe hung heavy and chill,
And he walked into the oysters and muscles to kill,
Hail, Columbia, happy land!
For *worser* times are nigh at hand;
If I could read my title clear,
I would right off to Texas steer;
And those who meet me on the way
I have no doubt to me would say;
O, tell me, blue-eyed stranger,
Say, whither dost thou roam?
Through these cane-brakes a ranger,
Hast thou no settled home?

O, say, can you see by the dawn's early light
The musquito we heard at the twilight's last gleaming?
The musquito that bit us so fiercely all night,
That kept us the while from e'er sleeping or dreaming?
Loud roared the dreadful thunder,
The rain a deluge poured,
The clouds seemed rent asunder,
Yet wife lay still and snored!
And then sung
With trembling tongue,
Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Valiant armies guard thy bed,
Fleas and bed-bugs without number
Gently wander round thy head!
Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
I feel the cursed bite
Of something crawling round me!

GREAT BRITAIN.

A View of the Present Political and Social Condition of Great Britain—Influence of its Religious Societies on our own Country.

Eds. Crescent: The subjoined letter was received a few days since, from a friend and relative of mine in the state of Delaware. It is chiefly important at the present moment, for the boldness and intelligence with which it discusses a number of the most interesting and prominent subjects that have been lately agitated in the civilized world. Coming as it does from a man of profound learning, who has filled the highest relations in the Legislative and Judicial Councils of the country, and who has sustained during a long and eventful life, a reputation of the most exemplary purity, its views and illustrations are entitled to the closest attention, and will indeed, from their own merit, command a respectful hearing. Superadded to these considerations, however, I may remark, that the writer of the letter has ever been an influential member of the great Whig or Conservative party of this country—and that, from the time he entered Congress, in the early part of President Monroe's administration, down to the present day, he has never faltered in his adherence to the policy of a National Bank, and of a "judicious," or, as the democracy have always termed it, a "protective tariff." In May, 1843, he wrote me his views in relation to the total discomfiture of the Harrison policy—and they were published in the Bee of this city, in June, I think, of that year, accompanied by some editorial comments of that paper. Referring then, to the utter failure of the Whig party to consummate any of its favorite measures of policy, he said at that time:

"This political disaster, I fear I might say National calamity, is attributable to the unsafe principle, or rather dereliction of principle, which, in the Whig Convention, directed the selection of candidates for President and Vice President; making this selection without any regard to fitness for the office, with a single eye *ad captandum*. It was supposed Gen. Harrison's military name might carry the nation: probably it secured Pennsylvania and lost Virginia. Mr. Tyler was taken as a bait for Virginia: she was Whig at the time, but soon changed, not improbably through such nursing. There was nothing known of the disposition of either candidate toward the important measures of a National Bank, or a judicious tariff adequate to protect us against the unsafe prosecution of foreign commerce; leading us to depend upon it for what the proper encouragement of our domestic resources would more advantageously supply, and keeping up a course of trade forever presenting against us a balance of debt. There was no assurance, from enlargement and grasp of mind, that they would cast behind them the partisan slang manufactured for the prejudices of the superficial, or the malevolence that directs itself against everything that wears the garb of wealth, or has the appearance of prosperity. In the result, the giant efforts of the election campaign of 1840, have produced two miserable abortions—the Distribution and Bankrupt Acts. The fate of the Tariff is in doubt: I shall not be surprised, if it be overthrown. The National Bank is postponed for years, if not forever abandoned."

The foregoing extract is sufficient to mark the party attachment of the writer—and I now proceed to his late letter of the 16th ult. He says:

"The convulsions of Europe; the apprehensions reasonably to be entertained respecting the issues of these convulsions; the peculiar character and influence of the English government, are investing our Institutions with higher interest—making their preservation and improvement matters of unspeakable concern to all who desire the happiness of our race. Under our Institutions, all human prospects are bright; so far as government is concerned, the condition of man, in very many most important respects, cannot be bettered. The people are fully protected in all their rights, and are left at full liberty to use all their means and powers to improve themselves morally and socially—take care of and accumulate property—train their children, do good and communicate, hindered by government in nothing reasonable and proper, and scarcely made to bear any burden.

* * * * * * * *

I see you are in the party ranks in which you set out, and Cass is your candidate for the Presidency. On party grounds I stand opposite. But it is twenty-five years since I rested from politics. I vote at elections, endeavoring to form just opinions. I am rather a looker-on, than a party in interest. There is a view of this next election, not taken by any one, which, I think, deserves much consideration. It is understood Gen. Cass is a violent opposer of the general policy of England, believing it dangerous to the welfare of the world. Not that he wants or would have collision with England in any way, but that he would direct the moral influence of the nation to different objects from those to which the moral influence of England is directed, and to countervail, not uphold that moral influence. On the other hand, it is believed that if the whigs succeed in electing Gen. Taylor, the moral influence of this nation will have the same aims as the moral influence of England. In the present state of the world, this matter is of unutterable concern.

The doctrine of England is NOT REVOLUTION, but REFORM. Certainly very plausible, and to unthinking men, sufficient. But what will a thinking man say to it? When Lord John Russell says the people of England want *not revolution, but reform*, and when the opponents of revolution, and advocates of order urge, that the evils demand reform but not revolution, it is a common admission *that there are evils that ought to be remedied*. Then what are these evils? They consist of these items: Of the population of England and Ireland—amounting to about twenty-four millions, sixteen millions (two-thirds) are in a state of positive suffering—without the decent comforts of life—most of them in absolute want. Four millions are under much driving—it requiring care and painstaking, good management, close frugality, and unintermitting diligence for them to live with tolerable comfort. Of the remaining four millions, some are in great affluence; some in a condition to indulge in all luxury, and all in plenty. We have, then, the true picture in two-thirds of the population in the privations of penury; one-half of the other third straitened, harrassed with difficulties in making out a hard living: and the remaining half of the favored third, consisting of some in the splendors of princely opulence; of others in the luxuries of abounding wealth, and others in the enjoyment of full competence; but, except in this last-mentioned half, you can find none in England and Ireland in the ease and plenty that marks the good livers of our nation. In our country, even slaves have little if any experience of hunger; those two-thirds of the population of England and Ireland, have no knowledge of a full meal. They are chained to their condition; they are precluded from amelioration. The accounts which we receive, when Parliament investigates different sections of these masses, are distressing. The intelligent traveller informs us, that a citizen of this country could not live, surrounded with such extreme misery as the nabobs of England, in their gorgeous palaces, are in the midst of; the sight would embitter existence, and he would fly from it when he found he could not relieve it. What has produced this state of things—of misery, as respects two-thirds of the people—of hardship, as respects one-half of the remaining third, and of most unequal condition of the little remnant? A state of things in which the nomenclature of charity is a stigma on benevolence—"RAGGED SCHOOLS;" and in which the object of charity is a scandal to benevolence, for it is to accustom the miserable to their misery, to make them content with suffering! What has produced this state of things, perverting religion into cant, and charity into fraud? The answer is found in the immense burdens crushing the people—surrounding some with splendor, but not allowing to the mass sufficient or wholesome food; placing one family in a vast palace, while it consigns forty families to a damp cellar, contracted in space, and unvisited either by light or air. These burdens consist of the national debt, of countless amount: it can be set down in figures, but the mind can form no idea of the sum—it is £788,447,900—nearly eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, with an annual interest of upwards of twenty-nine millions pounds sterling—in our money, the amount of the debt is nearly four thousand millions of dollars—FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS!! and the interest yearly about one hundred and forty millions of dollars! Add to this the church establishment of more than forty millions of dollars annually; the army and navy more than fifty millions, and the support of the royal family and other expenditures. These exact from the people, not merely the sweat of the face—they wring the heart's blood; they lessen every meal; they deprive of all comfort.

The question then is, What reform can there be?—the National Debt or its interest? These cannot be touched: the faith of Government is pledged: all law and justice would be trampled upon in violating that pledge. The Church establishment? Again and again, every party has said it would be sacrilege to touch that. The Army and Navy? The condition of the nation requires these to be kept in full force. The Royal Family? What reforms can reach them? There can be no reform—it is impossible. But where is the power to make reform if the condition of things rendered it practicable? All the power is in the four millions who possess the wealth, the affluence, the comfortable comptency, to which I have adverted. This very wealth is made up, principally, of the items that constitute this oppressive burden which crushes the masses. They are interested, in every way, to keep the present condition of things; and reform can be nothing but an idle name—a tub thrown to a whale. This portion of the community enjoys freedom. The legislature of England is the most enlightened in the world—their judiciary the most elevated and able—their bar the most accomplished—their clergy the most pure and learned—their press the most powerful—their mercantile community the most intelligent, rich and enterprising. But all these advantages are confined to the four millions. The structure of society gives every thing to them; and it binds down all the rest to hardship and difficulty, at best—and generally to penury and suffering. Look at the people of Ireland—the mass reduced for food to a single root! The only view which this condition of things allows us to take of mankind is that a few are made for enjoyment—rational, intelligent, felicitous existence—the multitude to occupy a state worse than that of brutes. The brutes are well fed—the multitude in England and Ireland are not, and their circumstances depress them below capability of caring for mind or spirit, for mental or moral pleasure, for any hope of immortality.

But there can be no expectation at present of revolution in England or Ireland. Four millions of well-fed, well-educated, full-spirited people, in possession of all the wealth of the country, and its means, can easily keep under twenty millions of half-starved, dispirited, ignorant and brutish people, scattered over the face of the country. The four millions can bring a greater force in concentration than can the twenty millions. On the occasion of the Chartist demonstration there were two hundred and fifty thousand constables in the city of London under special commission. Where could the famished, weak and beggarly masses bring such a force together? Indeed, what can men do who never eat a full or wholesome meal—who are accustomed to the presence of disease—who have seen famine in its horrible ravages sweeping away their ranks? Can such men have the heart to resist oppression? They are in a more feeble, inoffensive attitude than the down-trodden worm. The four millions can sit at ease, and enact their penalties, and execute their laws; and there is no alternative for the spirit that rouses itself in indignation against abuses that cry to Heaven for vengeance but to bear the requital of its temerity in anguish and despair.

It is a direct result of this system of things in England that the whole of the surpassing moral, mental and physical influence and power of that nation should be devoted to prove to be true and to practically sustain the doctrine that a small portion of mankind are capable of happiness, of enjoying intelligent, comfortable and moral existence, and that the greater number must live in discomfort, without any pleasure from mental culture, or any indulgence of appetite, mere drudges. Their laws treat and punish with severe inflictions the expression of discontent under the cruel oppression of their Government. This is the moral sentiment—that their people, in the dreadful state of suffering to which the burdens imposed consign them, should be submissive and patient. On this ground, they have insisted that this nation could not endure—that it must break in pieces. They will not believe it possible to construct government upon the fundamental principle that it shall secure to all the full rights of man—to use their own powers for their own advancement. The whole power of that nation is in opposition to this principle, and, as remarked, in furtherance of the principle of their own oppressive system. In the former French revolution they used force to effectuate their favorite theory—keeping the mass in subjection to the few. They are wiser now; they are using moral influence; and it is not improbable that they will succeed in frustrating the revolutions in progress in Europe, and setting up again kingly power in all its selfishness, and consequent destructiveness of the rights and happiness of the mass of men. It is a very important point that there can be no reformation of the Governments of the Old World. Their structure necessarily consigns the masses to ignorance, toil and degradation. There must be revolution, or the masses can have no comforts and enjoy no rights.

No nation on earth is doing so much to deprive men of every thing which they can claim and ought to enjoy as men, as England; at the same time, by the enlightened and elevated condition of the small portion of the people to which I have alluded, she decoys men into admiration of her institutions, and acquiescence in her wisdom and philanthropy, as a nation respecting and upholding the rights and privileges of her subjects, as far as this can be done consistently with the support of necessary government. Suppose then, she shall succeed, as it is not improbable she will, in cajoling France, Austria, Italy and Prussia, back to their old regimes, what will be the effect on our institutions? Her own government will be perpetuated; for the only possibility of revolution in England, depends upon republics being established over the continent. Probably the influence of such a state of things on the multitude in England, would rouse them to break their chains, and tread down the few who oppress them. But if she can avert the danger to her of the present disposition to revolution in Europe, and settle those nations down in kingly thraldom, how far will the same influence operate on our institutions, by strengthening cabal against popular freedom? Already we see a very strong disposition among the leading whigs to oppose the revolutions of Europe. So far as they can, they discourage them. Every thing you see in the National Intelligencer, the spirit of its editorials, the drift of its correspondence—all slyly speak against—prophecy evil against—look with an evil eye upon, all revolution and tendency to revolution in France and elsewhere. There is then a sympathy, a strong sympathy with England on this point—a point involving deadly hostility to all the rights and happiness of the masses of mankind—and eager desire for governmental principles which shall sacrifice these for the sake of giving stability to lazy aggrandizement, and secure the repose of the few. Let this sympathy work, and what will be the effect of uniting the moral influence of the *conservatives* of this nation with those of England for keeping the UP up, and the DOWN down. I am, thefore, beginning to doubt with respect to the tendency of things, and suppose that it may be best to have for those controlling the course and destines of our country, persons watchful against English interests, English propensities, and English sympathies.

At best there is too much sympathy between this nation and England. We say, our interests are the same—that we are the two most enlightened and religious nations, having the same great objects before us, of philanthropy and human exaltation. But when you examine England closely, you see, that every thing about philanthropy and religion, is hypocracy and cant. Her great benevolent societies show a great deal of money expended to circulate the bible, and send the gospel to the heathen. Her own statistics show, that she by her oppression, is depressing one thousand at least of her own people below all the benefits of the gospel, to every heathen to whom she even pretends in her pharisaical boasting, she is any way, sending the gospel. The men who contribute to these benevolent operations (as they call them) derive their money to do so from sources inflicting a thousand times more evil, than these operations ever tend to relieve. In this country, all our religious denominations eagerly sympathize with their English brotherhood on these points. In fact all our religious denominations are English in origin and spirit—except the Roman Catholic. The Articles of the Episcopal Church are English; the Confession of Faith is Scotch; the Discipline of the Methodist Church comes from Wesley, a most thorough Englishman. With so many sources of sympathy, there certainly does need watchfulness—directed as that sympathy is—on the ground of civil polity, to sacrifice the many for the benefit of the few—to treat the bulk of men as incapable of rights or enjoyments—as made to drudge, without culture of mind, or ease of body—and in the way of religion, to hypocrisy and cant. It is very questionable if any thing has been done yet to extend the gospel to heathen nations. And we do know that the Churches seem to labor more for their own interests, than for the salvation of man on their own grounds. How else can we account for so little done?

Upon looking over these hasty observations, I find one topic omitted which I meant to have touched, *the great EVIL OF REVOLUTION*. It is a great evil. But is it not an infinitely greater evil to keep the bulk of society, the masses, the numbers in the state in which they must be without revolution? Revolution in England would sponge the National Debt. There are three hundred thousand holders of that debt. Probably two hundred thousand of these would be thrown into penury and want. For a few years, there would be much distress; but in a few years, (probably ten, at most,) the matter would be adjusted, and the greater number of those living in *ennui* on the National debt, would be living better on the fruits of their own industry, skill and enterprize. But see the alternative; this National debt, if continued, will consign sixteen millions, from generation to generation, to privation and suffering far more intense than would be the lot of any of the three hundred thousand. So of the clergy. To break up the church establishment would reduce to poverty the very rich in many cases. The Archbishop of Canterbury has an annual income of about one hundred thousand dollars; the Bishop of London, sixty-five thousand; several bishops, fifty thousand; deans, twenty thousand, &c. It is believed that common justice would be promoted, certainly great scandal would be prevented by spoiling these spoilers. As to the navy and army, pensions, &c., in case of revolutions through Europe giving men their rights as men, there would be needed no navy or army; these are only needed to keep up the pride and oppression of governments, and to make places for those unwilling to earn their living.

The same remarks apply to every nation of Europe. Revolution will throw, for a short period, many into distress. Much suffering must arise. But in a few years all will be remedied, and a far better system for all will be established. Without revolution, thousands for every one injured by it, must be kept in far worse suffering than any one will be thrown into by revolution, and that without limit—from generation to generation. The question then arises—shall systems be sustained, involving in want and suffering, depriving of all the blessings of their rational nature and of all social advantages, the multitudes of our race, enriching the few with extraordinary benefits, in the end turning to