The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

Germany.

The affairs of Germany are daily becoming more critical and complicated. The conduct of *the* imperial agents, after the downfall of Vienna, has been of a character so inhuman and atrocious as to arouse from its depths the anger of the whole German people. Amid the general massacre that followed the conquest of the devoted city, Prince Windischgratz distinguished himself and the cause of his imperial master by the execution of Robert Blume, one of the delegates from Saxony to the Central Government at Frankfort. When the news of this reached Dresden, the Assembly of Saxony adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

"1. To invite the Government to demand of the Minister of Saxony at Vienna an exact account of his conduct in the affair of Mr. Robert Blume.

"2. To invite the Government to engage the central power to take the most energetic measures in order to save the honor of Germany, so rudely struck by the execution of Mr. Robert Blume."

At Leipsic, where Blume resided, the Municipal Council held a meeting, and sent deputies to the central power to demand the punishment of those engaged in the execution; they also demanded of the Government of Saxony the recall of the Saxon Minister from the Austrian Court. At a popular meeting held in the same town resolutions were adopted by acclamation—

"1. To make the Government recall immediately its Minister from the Austrian Court, and submit the conduct of the latter to a severe examination.

"2. To cause to be transported to Leipsic the body of Robert Blume, and arrange in his house a funeral ceremony.

"3. To demand that the Ministry accord from the public Treasury a pension to the family of Robert Blume, composed of his wife and three small children.

"4. To wear mourning for the deceased."

The crowd after this proceeded to the house of the Austrian Consul, and made an attack upon it, breaking the windows, tearing down the arms and committing other mischief.

Even the National Assembly at Frankfort has taken the matter up, and adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"The National Assembly, protesting before all Germany, against the arrest and execution of the representative Robt. Blume, which have taken place in contempt of the imperial law of the 30th September, of this year, call upon the Ministry of the Empire, to take the most energetic measures, in order to judge and punish the persons who have been concerned directly or indirectly in his arrest and execution."

These proceedings indicate the feeling which is at present aroused throughout Germany, and it is not likely that it will be speedily allayed. The death of Blume may be made more useful than it is likely that his life could have been; it will arouse his countrymen, not to shout and hurrah for liberty, as Mr. Kendall complains that the democrats of Berlin did, but to take up arms with the stern resolve to right themselves now and forever against the combination of imperial and kingly tyranny.

The rulers of Austria may find that the defeat of the Viennese was but the beginning of the war of liberation. With Hungary in arms, and the spirit of Germany united against the Imperialists, there is still a hope that the right may be successfully vindicated and the Austrian people be enabled to break the power of the most cruel and galling tyranny to be found any where on the face of the earth out of Russia or Ireland—the tyranny of imbecility set in motion by fear.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION—GREAT FETE.—*Paris, Sunday evening, Nov. 12, 1848.*—The Britannia is in at last; but no letters! I must, notwithstanding, sit down a moment, and add a line about the great fête of to-day.

The Assembly appointed to-day for the grand reading, recognition, and celebration of the Constitution. The day set in with a regular northwest snow storm, notwithstanding which all the military turned out to the number of *several hundred thousand.* The Constitution was read, and the shivering Archbishop and Cardinals went through the ceremony of saying mass, and blessing the Constitution and the people.

A few moments ago the sky was a lurid red; now it is changing to a livid blue, caused by the Bengal lights on the Place de la Concorde, which is distinctly visible from my window. After all, there are no people like the French for getting up fêtes; and the Place de la Concorde this morning was well worth going a long distance to see. It is in itself one of the most magnificent places in the world; and to-day, the white glistening forest of bayonets, standing thick as a field of grain, the streaming banners, the festoons, the gay uniforms, the officers on their richly caparisoned horses, galloping in all directions, form a combination of picturesque effects at once grand and bewildering.

To me one of the most interesting sights was that of the old pensioners of the Invalides, old, war-worn veterans of 30 or 40 years standing, many of them with wooden legs and arms, who once more formed into ranks, and carrying light pikes with streamers attached, took part in the parade. The Champs Elysées, which is a continuation of the Place de la Concorde, seemed filled with artillery, cavalry, and never-ending masses of infantry. The representatives of all nations assisted, in their various positions, at the pageant, which, take it all in all, was one of the most extraordinary I ever witnessed.

All the public buildings are illuminated, and the theatres to-morrow evening, give representations to the whole world at the expense of the city. I do not think a larger body of troops was ever before under arms together in France. Just think of two or three times as many troops under arms, as there are men, women and children in Boston! and all assembled in a space not larger than Boston Common!—*Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.*

SAILS VS. STEAM.—The ship Memnon has just made the passage from New York to Liverpool within fifteen days. The remarkable part of her passage is, that when about 1100 miles from Liverpool she kept company with the steamer Europa two days, while the latter, as Capt. Lott stated at Liverpool, was going twelve knots an hour; that it was only when the wind became light that the steamer got out of sight of her and finally that the latter reached Liverpool only twelve hours ahead of the Memnon!

☞ The Egyptian Government has issued a proclamation declaring it unlawful for a woman to mourn more than three days, except for her husband. If she mourns the loss of a child, the government assures her that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe will make her tongue seventy cubits long, with other disagreeable changes of features not to be mentioned.

☞ A Hindoo law says, "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a thousand faults."

Presidential Election—English Opinions.

The London Times, unquestionably the ablest Tory paper of Great Britain, claims also to be the leading journal of the world. The London News is also a journal of ability and influence, of more liberal tone. From both these papers we give some extracts below, not on account of any real importance we attach to their lucubrations, but because many of our readers may be desirous of knowing in what light the result of our Presidential election is viewed by the British press:

[From the London Times of November 21.]

Under present circumstances it is impossible not to regard peace and war, or rather a friendly and a quarrelsome policy, as the alternatives chiefly at issue. On this view of the case the choice made by the States calls for our warm congratulations. Gen. Taylor's military reputation it is not our business to exalt. The Mexican war was no concern of ours, but it was impossible not to admire the daring, the hardihood, and the skill of an invasion conducted into the heart of a distant country, under a tropical climate, with an army of volunteers, and carried to the metropolis and last citadel of the empire. But Gen. Taylor has better qualifications for government than these. His speeches, his letters, and his whole conduct show him to be a gentleman, a man of temper, of conciliatory habits, and good sense. The humanity of which he has given many proofs in his military career has been equally conspicuous, though doubtless equally tried, in the new field of political warfare. The mild tone of the General's address shows that he can spare his fellow-citizens as well as his foes, and respect feelings as well as life and property. It is something too that he is not a party man. He has been selected by the whigs—that is, the conservative and *traditional* school, not for any opinions he had ever expressed, but simply as a *clarum et venerabile nomen*, likely to unite many suffrages. He was offered, in fact, as a compromise to all parties. As such he has been accepted by a vast majority of the more respectable citizens, and as such he has been denounced and contemned by the firebrands of the Union.

Gen. Cass, it must not be disguised, would have been a serious infliction, and we are thankful to be spared him. He is a frantic democrat, and hater of our institutions, empire and race; with sufficient ambition to inspire dangerous designs, and sufficient rashness to lead him to the attempt. When the General represented his Government at Paris he made himself remarkable for the continual bitterness of his tone to this country. He appeared to have imbibed those fabulous and vulgar notions of the British aristocracy and of British policy, which Cooper has embodied in his novels, and which the lowest portion of the American press industriously propagates with ever-increasing exaggeration. Ever since February he has been loudly proclaimed as the man for the crisis, and as the most suitable gift the United States could offer to the genius of revolution in the Old World. America, it was assumed, must be invoked, and if not, would at least make an opportunity of interference. Ireland, Canada, Cuba, have become familiar words in certain circles of the Union.

There can be little doubt that had Cass been elected, he would have been propelled, not only by his party, not only by his numerous Irish supporters, but by his own taste and ambition, to attempt another grand feat of annexation. He would not indeed have carried with him the public opinion of the States. He would have involved the Union in unprecedented debt, and struck a heavy blow at its trade and manufactures; but he would have ran all risks for fame and power, on the gambler's speculation that if he should succeed the Congress and the Union would acquiesce in the fait of the crime. We will not venture to speculate on the consequences of a collision with the States. It would have been most disastrous to both parties, for such is the pride and constancy of this country, that the quarrel would have been maintained at almost any expense. But dwelling as we do sensibly by our neighbor, and having to be at peace with him, we do not deserve to be dragged into a quarrel.

From the London News, Nov. 28.

One of the two Presidential contests, to the issues of which the world has for some time back been looking with no little anxiety, has terminated, and has, in its results, justified the expectations of the friends of social order and international peace. General Taylor is President elect of the American Republic. * * *

It is not so much upon the success of the individual as upon that of the party that we have at this moment to congratulate ourselves. These are days when violent men on either side are to be avoided, and when the rulers wanted are men of moderate views, as firm in pursuing a conciliatory policy at home as in maintaining tranquility abroad. It is the moderate party that has triumphed in America, and the election of General Taylor is but the evidence of its success.

* * * The moral atmosphere is every where at present so surcharged with explosive material that it would have been highly dangerous to have had a firebrand occupying for the next four years the Presidential chair at Washington. It is on this account that we have more reason to rejoice at the defeat of General Cass. This man is so constituted that, even in times of profound tranquility, he would have been dangerous and difficult to deal with. His hatred to England is quite as instinctive and quite as inexplicable as that of a bull to any thing scarlet; and he is quite as ready, reckless of consequences, to dash at the object which excites his ire. In a time like the present, his success would have greatly added to the political perplexities in which the world is already involved. To none was this more apparent than to his own countrymen; and many whose political sympathies are identical with his own, but who preferred peace to a party triumph, either voted against him or abstained from voting, on that account. With so tempting a prize as Cuba before his eyes, nothing is more likely than that he would have been ambitious of signalizing his administration by some perilous *coup d'etat*. And, indeed, it as well that the rumored negotiation concerning that Island, at Madrid, had not been circulated earlier in the Presidential campaign, or awkward pledges might have been exacted in respect to it. By Taylor's success, Cuba has not only been defeated, but also virtually laid upon the shelf. Since the death of General Harrison, a month after his inauguration, and the experience which the Union had, consequent upon that event, of Mr. Tyler, both parties are chary of nominating men very far advanced in life to the Presidency. By the time the nominations take place in 1852, General Cass will be supernumerated. We may therefore congratulate ourselves, if not upon his entire withdrawal from public life, at least upon his being put to his power for mischief. We shall hear no more of him, unless he returns to his mocuous bluster in the Senate.

But, however sincere our approbation of the character of the new American President, and of the principles of his party in their foreign policy, we cannot forget their invetorate attachment to commercial protection. Prominent among the articles of their political creed is their advocacy of a high tariff. It is certainly not to support the tariff bill of 1846 that Gen. Taylor has been elected by the whigs, at least it was not on the understanding that he would do so, that he received the suffrages of Pennsylvania. His success indicates, to a certain extent, reaction out of doors; but it is not conclusive as to there being any immediate danger of reactionary measures in the Legislature.

Our congratulations on the success of Gen. Taylor need therefore be alloyed with no serious apprehensions. With Cass we should have had free trade, but in ominous juxtaposition to the probability of internal strife and difficulty. A high tariff with peace is preferable to free trade and war. Indeed the latter two are incompatible, war being in effect the highest of all tariffs. But with Gen. Taylor we have the prospect of continued peace, with only a very remote possibility of commercial reaction.

Republics are accused of being prone to war. In this instance the American Republic has given a practical contradiction to the assertion. We trust that the other great Republic, which has, as yet, but completed its birth, will hasten to imitate the example. With Cavaignac and Taylor at the helm of affairs, in their respective countries, the world might breathe freely for a while, which is more than it could do with Cass and Louis Bonaparte.

EFFECT OF OUR ELECTION IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says, the arrival of the Hibernia, at Liverpool, after a run of eleven days and a half from Boston, brought the confirmation of the election of General Taylor to the Presidential chair of the United States. A very tolerable notion was formed on the arrival of the previous steamer of the probable success of his election, which created a slight degree of satisfaction in the money market. The rise in the funds was much more considerable when it was announced as a certainty that he had been chosen, and, as I informed you in my last, it is considered to be an excellent sign of the stability of your country."

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is now lecturing in Boston, said the sensible thing that follows, in a discourse on Amusements, delivered a short time since before the Mercantile Literary Association: "Amusements were indispensable to sound morals. If the young were not provided with harmless and virtuous amusements, they would have vicious and corrupting amusements. Some parents are so much afraid that their children would do wrong, that they would not let them do any thing. But when they obtained their liberty, with none to control their pleasures—never having learned to act aright, they were quite sure to riot in self-indulgence."

☞ It is stated in the Bangor papers, that there will not be half the amount of lumbering done upon the Penobscot waters this winter, that there was last year, on account of which we suppose the trade of the port will *pine* away.

WILD GEESE.—During the storm of the 8th inst., a large flock of about 300 wild geese became so clogged with ice, that they descended to a pond in Byfield, near the Dyke meadow, and occupied considerable time in washing the ice from them before they proceeded on the flight. A man near by attempted to capture some of them, but the ganders showed so much fight that he was compelled to retreat. The pond is shallow, and a resolute man with a good club could have secured a large number of them.—*Newburyport Herald.*

ONE-SIDEDNESS.—The venerable Archbishop Leighton was wont to say "I prefer an erroneous honest man to the most orthodox knave in the world."

POETICAL.—Henry A. Wise, in his speech before the Electoral College of Virginia, spoke of "the broad ocean, the earth's great eye, the many colored couch of the setting sun, the great receptacle of all rivers."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the Senate, to-day, a number of petitions and memorials on a variety of subjects were presented, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Benton presented the contract of Mr. Aspinwall and others with the Government of New Granada for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, which after a long debate, (in which a determination was apparent, that all possible information should be procured before the bill was acted on by the Senate) was ordered to be printed.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and the President's Message was taken up for the purpose of referring the different portions of it to the appropriate Committees. On motion to refer that part relating to manufactures to the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. Cobb moved that the subject be referred to the three Committees, of Manufactures, Agriculture, and Commerce, and that they should sit jointly. A long and animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cobb, C. J. Ingersoll, I. E. Holmes, Gentry, Johnson, of Pa., Vinton, and Greeley participated. Mr. Greeley wanted the Committee to report an answer to the President's Message, which he considered an indecent attack upon the policy of the Government since the establishment of the Constitution. The debate was continued by Messrs. Marvin and Bailey, and without concluding it, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 4 P. M.—In the Senate, Mr. Douglass moved that the bill reported at the last session from the Committee on Territories for the organization of Territorial Governments in Nebraska and Minesota, be recommitted to that Committee, which was agreed to.

The bill for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, was made the special order for the second Monday in January.

The bill admitting into the United States certain products of the province of Canada free of duty, provided they will reciprocate, was made the special order for the 4th of January.

The bill making provision for draining the Everglades of Florida, after a brief discussion, was passed.

In the House, Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to carry into effect the 13th article of the Treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the organization of a Territorial Government in Upper California, and extending the ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery, over said Territory. The bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and a Protective Tariff was debated by Messrs. Fisher, Lahm and Hunt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 4 P. M.—In the Senate, Mr. Atchison presented the credentials of Mr. Sebastian, elected by the Legislature of Arkansas, as the successor of Mr. Ashley, deceased, and he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Niles submitted a resolution requesting the Post-Master General to transmit to the Senate a copy of the Report of S. R. Hobbie, First Assistant, on the reduction of the rates of postage, which was adopted.

The bill to compensate the recaptors of the Frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli, or their legal representatives, was taken up and passed.

In the House, Mr. Evans presented the memorial of the messengers who conveyed the Electoral votes of the respective States to Washington, praying the members of Congress to reduce their own mileage.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for Fortifications for the year 1849.

Mr. Goggin submitted a resolution similar to that proposed in the Senate by Mr. Niles, and it was adopted.

Mr. Gott submitted a resolution requiring the Committee on the District of Columbia to report forthwith a bill prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Cobb moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was rejected—ayes 82, noes 85. The previous question was then ordered—ayes 85, noes 49. Shall the question be put now, was carried—ayes 112, noes 64. The resolution was then adopted—ayes 98, noes 87.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, then moved a reconsideration, and debate arising the subject lies over under the rule.

Mr. Flournoy submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to the State of Maryland all of the District except that portion of it occupied by the Public Buildings and Grounds, which was adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved a reconsideration of the vote, and debate arising, it goes over under the rule.

Mr. King, of Ga., introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a Geologist to accompany the expedition for the survey of the coast of California, at a salary of $2000. The resolution was read a first and second time and the House adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19, 6 P. M.—By advices from Columbus, we learn that the Ohio Legislature is still disorganized, and there is no hope that the difficulties will be reconciled. In the Senate, a resolution to authorize the Auditor to levy taxes, and also the counties and townships to levy local taxes, was under discussion. The treasurer of Hamilton county has authorized the State Treasurer to draw the entire amount of that county's taxes. The reported difficulties between Gov. Ford and J. B. Weller prove to be unfounded.

Howard Association.

This Society is now organized and ready to afford relief to the indigent in all cases of Cholera. The following Physicians and Apothecaries have been appointed by the Second Municipality to aid in conjunction with this Association:

First Ward....Dr. Lindsey, Tchoupitoulas street, between Race and Orange streets. Apothecaries: E. C. Bolton, corner of Magazine and Estelle streets; H. Curtius, corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas streets.
Second Ward....Dr. Harrell. Apothecary: Mr. Reed, Nayades st.
Third Ward....Dr. E. Smith, corner of Edward and Magazine st. Apothecaries: U. Rostrop, 576 Tchoupitoulas street; E. C. Bolton, corner of Magazine and Estelle streets.
Fourth Ward....Dr. Wormcraft, St. Charles street, near St. Joseph street. Apothecaries: Mr. Baghecche, corner of Triton Walk and Tivoli Circle; C. A. Florist, head of New Basin.
Fifth Ward....Dr. A. F. Axon, Camp street, between Girod and Julia. Apothecaries: P. L. Massey, corner of Camp and Gravier streets; Mr. Davis, Tchoupitoulas street.
Sixth Ward....Dr. W. T. Brent, Common street, near St. Charles. Apothecaries: Serda & Schmitz, corner of Baronne and Poydras streets; J. B. Booth, corner of Girod and Carondelet streets.
Seventh Ward....Dr. Dalton, Circus street. Apothecaries: E. Ransing, corner of Marais and Jackson streets; B. J. Wolfe, corner of Canal and Basin streets.

RESIDENCE AND NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.
General Relief Committee of the Howard Association.

Wm. L. Robinson, Camp street, opposite the Orphan Asylum, and Sugar Platform.
H. W. Palfrey, 125 Julia street and 27 Camp street.
G. Kornbeck, 40 and 102 Camp street.
W. Emerson, corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets, and 152 Tchoupitoulas street.
C. Funk, 26 Hevia street.
F. Connil, 97 Customhouse street.
J. O. Pierson, Orange street, between Religious and St. John the Baptist streets, and 95 St. Charles street.
R. O'Connell, 5 Front Levee.
L. C. Dillard, Municipality Hall.
E. L. Nimms, 81 Tchoupitoulas street, and Constance street, between J. R. Caldwell, Poydras street, near the Levee. (Basin and Robin.
G. W. Harby, corner of Railroad and Cascadro streets.
J. Bouffier, Dryades street, near Triton Walk, and 5 Magazine st.
D. I. Ricardo, 79 Gravier street.
William C. Hanner, 36 Camp street.
G. W. Shaw, 91 Poydras street, and Bacchus street, near Erato.
J. J. Browne, Camp and Orange streets, and 91 Gravier st.
J. W. Andrews, corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets, and 91 Com.
G. B. Noble, 9 New Basin. [mon street.
Charles W. Whitall, 3 Esplanade street, opposite the Mint.
J. Livingston, 38 Bartholomew street, and 12 Exchange Place.
W. L. Giles, corner of Julia and Fourbar streets, and St. Paul, near Julia street.
J. Willis, Carondelet street, near Hevia, and 7 Chartres street.

☞ Committee appointed to Collect Funds—J. W. Andrews, D. I. Ricardo, A. J. Willis, J. O. Harris, H. W. Palfrey.
d25tf D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES,
APPOINTED BY THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY, FOR THE INDIGENT SICK.

First Ward....Dr. W. B. Lindsey, Tchoupitoulas, between Race and Orange streets. Apothecaries: H. Curtius, corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas streets; E. C. Bolton, corner of Magazine and Estelle streets.
Second Ward....Dr. Geo. W. Harrell. Apothecary: Mr. Reed, Nayades street.
Third Ward....Dr. J. H. Smith, corner of Edward and Magazine streets. Apothecaries: U. Rostrop, 576 Tchoupitoulas street; E. C. Bolton, Magazine street.
Fourth Ward—Dr. Wormcraft, St. Charles, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. Apothecaries: Mr. Baghecche, corner of Triton Walk and Tivoli Circle; J. A. Florist, head of New Basin.
Fifth Ward....Dr. A. F. Axon, at Mrs. Campbell's, Camp street, between Julia and Girod streets, or P. L. Massey's drug-store. Apothecaries: P. L. Massey, corner of Camp and Gravier streets; Mr. Davis, Tchoupitoulas street.
Sixth Ward....Dr. W. T. Brent, Common street, near St. Charles. Apothecaries: Serda & Schmitz, corner of Baronne and Poydras streets; J. B. Booth, corner of Girod and Carondelet streets.
Seventh Ward....Dr. Dalton, Circus street. Apothecaries: E. Ransing, corner of Marais and Jackson streets; B. J. Wolfe, corner of Canal and Basin streets.

d25 6dtp J. BALDWIN, Recorder.

LOUISIANA.

BODY FOUND.—We learn from the Caddo Gazette that on the 10th inst. the body of a negro was found beyond the Dutch Garden, one-and-a-half mile from Shreveport, lying in the woods. On the 11th information was given to the Coroner, Thos. Rowan, and he immediately summoned a Jury of Inquest, and proceeded to the body. On examination, it was found so much mutilated by hogs and buzzards as to render it impossible to distinguish the sex, the Jury being divided in opinion on that point, though the attending physicians rather inclined to the belief that it was a woman, apparently about 40 years old. The verdict of the Jury was that he or she came to his or her death by some cause unknown. There was an extensive fracture, as we understand, found on the left side of the skull.

☞ Mr. Joseph Young, who died at St. Landry Parish during the past year at the age of 101, was a native of Canada, and emigrated to Opelousas in 1759, when the British took Quebec from the French. He married in this country, and raised 12 children by his first wife. At the time his death occurred he had living 134 grand-children, 57 great-grand-children and 11 great-great-grand-children.

☞ We learn, says the Plaquemine Democrat, from a gentleman who went on board the steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, which stopped at Plaquemine a day or two ago, that Mr. Parmar, one of the owners of that boat, was on board sick, and dying with the Cholera.

☞ The Baton Rouge Gazette recommends Gen. Joseph Bernard as the whig candidate for Governor.

☞ The river and bayou at Plaquemine are still on the rise.

☞ Red River is rapidly rising at Natchitoches. Boats will be able to reach the landing, should the water rise two feet higher.

THE COTTON CROP.—It is believed that the cotton crop of Red River this year will fall short at least 20 per cent., as compared with that of last season.

VICE AND THE COTTON LORDS.—[From the Boston Chronotype.]—A detestable traffic, the disgrace of civilization, has received a great impulse from the cutting down of wages at Lowell. Probably the owners of factory stock are as devout as ever, and drop their heads on cologne scented handkerchiefs in prayer and thanksgiving every Sabbath day. But if we complain of their hypocrisy, they demurely ask us what we would have them do? How can wages be maintained when goods are down and the factories of Europe are overwhelming us under the *ad valorem* tariff! Worse yet. Oppression is bad enough—why add lying, the vice of slaves? It is not true that there has been the least necessity for reducing wages. These very corporations that have reduced their wages are building more mills and more machinery. If they don't divide their gain, it is because they can make a more profitable use of it undivided. This reducing wages is part of a regular game by which capital is always feathering its nest out of labor. Whenever profits begin to decline, though still enormous, the capitalists say to each other, now let us all stick together, and we will kill two birds with one stone—we will reduce the wages we have to pay, and by manufacturing less we will increase the price of the goods we do manufacture. Yes, pious gentlemen, and there is another bird you will kill, the poor Lowell mill-girl, a sister whose honor and happiness is thrown into your keeping. She comes to Boston to die in a brothel!

TO THE LADIES.

THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES has arrived with our YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Now in store the following:

YOUTHS—From 13 to 18 years of age.
Black Cloth Wadded PALETOTS and SACS.
Brown " " " "
Brown, Olive and Black Tweed Paletots and Sacs.
Blue and Drab Blanket Paletots and Sacs.
Super black Cloth Frock and Dress COATS.
Plain and fancy colored Cloth CLOAKS.
PANTALOONS.
Black, blue and fancy colored Cassimere PANTS.
" " " Tweeds and Satinet Pants.
Black Corduroy PANTS.
French and American Cottonade PANTS.
Cloth, Cashmere, Silk and Satin VESTS, all styles.
SHIRTS.—Linen Shirts.
Cotton Shirts, with Linen Bosoms, Collars, Wristbands.
" " " colored, striped, etc. etc.
CAPS—Very fine Cloth, with Silk Covers.
Very fine Cloth Caps, Silk Glazed.
SUSPENDERS.—Gum Elastic Suspenders.
SOCKS.—Colored and brown Socks.
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen and Silk.

BOYS—From 3 to 12 years of age.
All colors Cloth PALETOTS and SACS.
" " " Frock COATS.
" " " Round JACKETS.
" " " Polka and Skirt Jackets.
" " " Harney " "
" " " Tweeds SACS.
Black and colored Dress CLOAKS.
Fancy colored Tweeds School Cloaks.
PANTALOONS of all kinds, fine and coarse.
VESTS of all kinds, fine and coarse.
SHIRTS—Linen and Cotton, with Linen Bosoms.
Caps, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Socks, etc. etc.
CHILDREN'S TAYLOR COSTUMES, a new style, made from fancy Cloth and very neatly braided, for Children from 3 to 5 years of age.
All colors Cloth Monterey Skirt JACKETS.
" " " Polka " "
" " " Harney " "
PANTALOONS—All colors, to match the above suits.
Shirts, Suspenders and Socks.
CLOAKS.—Cloth and colored Tweeds Cloaks.

☞ The above Clothing cannot be surpassed, for style and durability, in the city. Unusual care has been given to this branch of business, and children can now be fitted in a manner that will excite the admiration of the most fastidious.
N. C. FOLGER,
d25 6t corner of Customhouse and Old Levee sts.

NEW CAPTION...HATTING INTELLIGENCE.

BY ship Jessore and steamship Falcon, I am in receipt of a splendid lot of HATS and CAPS, manufactured expressly for my own sales at my factory in Newark, N. J., but which I will offer at wholesale in this city, at manufacturers' prices. The invoice consists, in part, of—
Mens' CLOTH CAPS—newest styles.
Boys' CLOTH and VELVET CAPS—latest fashions.
Youth's and Boys' FANCY HATS—with feathers.
Super No. 1 Extra Gutta Percha Stiffened Moleskin HATS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 SILK HATS.
Men's WOOL HATS, of every color, variety and price.
Broad Brim OTTER BRUSH HATS.
Prime assortment of Fine Black BUENA VISTA HATS.
All of which, and others already in store, can be found at my Sales-room, 13 *GRAVIER STREET*—the sign of the Big Black Hat. WILLIAM BOOTH,
d9 Practical Hatter, 13 Gravier street, up stairs.

SPLENDID GOODS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

THE Subscribers have recently received a very large assortment of Goods suitable for HOLYDAY PRESENTS, comprising
PAPIER-MACHÉ Cabinets, Secretaries, Work-Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Portfolios, Tea Tables in nests, etc.
ROSEWOOD Work Boxes, Desks and Dressing Cases.
DRESDEN PORCELAIN, Card Baskets, Cake Plates, Cups and Saucers, etc.
BOHEMIAN GLASS Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Decanters, Lemonade Glasses.
Also a choice collection of Paintings on Copper Card Cases in Pearl, Enamel, Tortoise Shell and Ivory; Cigar Cases, Forte Monnaies; Souvenirs; Fine Fans; Retiques, etc.
and a large assortment of very styles of Jewelry and Watches, Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pencils, etc. Also Children's Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings, Brooches and Amulets.
For sale on reasonable terms, by
d25 12t HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE success which has attended the undersigned in dispensing his many VALUABLE PREPARATIONS throughout the United States and Mexico, and from the constant demand for them, has induced him to take an office, where he may be found at all times, and his Medicines be procured. Having had the advantage of studying with one of the ablest Physicians in, and being also a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, would beg leave to call the attention of those afflicted with the following diseases: Rheumatism in its most aggravated cases, cured in from three to seven days; Dysentery; Diarrhoea; etc., relieved in a few hours. All diseases arising from the abuse of Mercury, and of a delicate nature, eradicated in a few days, *or no charge.* Office, No. 53 Baronne street, fourth door above Common. [d25 3m] DR. WM. H. NICE.

FOUND.

A SMALL CHESNUT SORREL MULE, this in flesh, A Mexican Brand. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying expenses, by applying to COLLINS, RASE & CO'S Stables, d25 1t corner of Union and Baronne sts.

500 BARRELS LIME.

500 BARRELS LIME for sale on very favorable terms, not being in good shipping order—stored in Downer's Warehouse, Delord street, opposite Secor's Foundry. For terms, apply to
d25 6t R. M. ELLIS, 75 Poydras street.

GRATES—GRATES—GRATES.

IN addition to our large and well-assorted stock of Parlor, Chamber and Office GRATES, we are receiving by all the late arrivals, New Patterns, which for beauty of design cannot be surpassed. Those in want will find it to their advantage to give us a call. JOHN STROUD & CO.,
d21 union street.

☞ T. B. Palmer is our Agent for the Cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Where is the best place to buy BONNETS and FANCY DRY GOODS? Not in the splendid Millinery down town, where high prices are asked, and poor Goods look well because shown in large windows and elegant cases.

AT the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, Mrs. CAMPBELL has a large assortment of FANCY and STRAW BONNETS. Also Mantillas, Dress Silks, Barages, Infants Robes, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, etc. Just call and examine her Goods and learn the prices, and you will be satisfied that you are in the best place to buy Bonnets or Fancy Dry Goods. d25 1w

NEW ORLEANS UMBRELLA, PARASOL, AND CANE MANUFACTORY.
175 ST. CHARLES STREET, *opposite Lafayette Square.*

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and CANES of every description made to order. Umbrellas and Parasols REPAIRED, and covered with Silk, Ginghams, and Cotton, in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice. Also, WALKING CANES made, and mounted with Gold, Silver, and Ivory Heads. Brass and Steel Ferrules for Canes. Walking Canes, wholesale and retail, of every description. d6 1m

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

D. F. SCANLAN & CO have the honor of informing the Ladies that they are now opening at their store, No. 12 *Chartres street*, an entire NEW STOCK of DRESS GOODS, selected with great care by an agent in France, and by one of the firm, from the importers in New York, expressly for the retail trade. Their stock consists in part of—
Colored SILKS and SATINS, in all the new designs of this season; black Silks, plain, watered, figured, striped, and plaid; Irish Poplins; rich printed, plain striped, striped, and plain CASHMERE and MOUSSELINE De LAINE; entirely new style rich Barages; Mantillas and Cloaks, the most extensive and complete assortment; Broche, Cashmere, Turkese, and Tartan square and long SHAWLS; Wedding and Soirée Dresses; colored and white embroidered, checked, striped and plain SWISS MUSLINS; Lace Capes, Veils, and Scarfs; Embroidered Muslin Capes, Collars, Handkerchiefs and Cuffs; Infants embroidered Caps, Waists, and Robes; black, white, and colored LACES and EDGINGS; Linen Cambric and Clear Lawn Handkerchiefs; Ribbons, Artificials, and Plumes; Gimps and Fringes; silk and cotton HOSIERY; Kid Gloves; French Millinery, from the first modistes in Paris; French, English, Italian, and American STRAW BONNETS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children. D. F. SCANLAN & CO.,
d4 1m 12 Chartres street.

TO THE LADIES.

RICH NEW AND CHEAP FALL GOODS.

MRS. G. W. ROPER, 165 POYDRAS street, between Carondelet and Baronne, most respectfully informs the Ladies that she has returned from the North, and is prepared to offer her friends and the public a beautiful assortment of FASHIONABLE FALL BONNETS, part of which are direct from Paris. Also—Splendid Ribbons, Flowers, and Fancy Articles; Gauze Veils; French Dresses, Lace Capes and Collars; Embroidered Infants' Dresses, of rich style and pattern; Perfumery; Powders; and a variety of FANCY GOODS—all of which Mrs. R. intends to sell at very low prices. So, Ladies, give her a call, and examine her stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Bonnets CLEANED and ALTERED, and warranted to look as well as any other establishment's work in the city. d4 tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. D. E. WAYMOUTH, 17 CHARTRES STREET, most respectfully informs the Ladies that she has opened her new and splendid MILLINERY SALOONS, and offers for the approval of her numerous friends and patrons, a very superior stock of BONNETS and FANCY DRESS GOODS, every thing rich and really of the latest importations and fashions. Please call and examine. n14 tf

MRS. McCLUSKEY,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.
Corner Circus and Grazier streets, N.O.

TUSCANS, LEGHORNS, PANAMAS, and STRAWS, Cleaned, Dyed and altered to the present fashion.
N. B.—The above will be executed in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS. o27 6m

MRS. INGRAM,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,
Tuscan and Straw Hat Manufacturer,
No. 172 Camp street, New Orleans.
Tuscan, Straw, and Neapolitan Hats cleaned and altered in a superior style. m30 1y
☞ Country orders will be punctually attended to.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. BANISTER has just received from the manufactory