The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2 1849 VOLUME I.....NUMBER 260.

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FOR THE YEAR 1849.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1849.

VICKSBURG—*Cholera.*—The Sentinel of the 27th says—"Upon diligent inquiry, we are satisfied that but one case, if one, has originated here up to the time of penning this paragraph, and that was very slight and readily cured. There are one or two cases at a boarding-house on the Levee, with symptoms of cholera, and two or three at the hospital—all from New Orleans. This statement may be relied upon. All reports to the contrary which have gone forth, are entirely false."

On the 28th the same paper remarks—"The cases mentioned from New Orleans have terminated fatally. Mr. John Price (proprietor of the 'Texas Tonic') arrived here on Tuesday evening, suffering with the disease, and died early next morning. We hear reports this evening (Wednesday) of several cases originating here, but are unable to state with absolute accuracy whether or not the disease has appeared among us."

The Whig of the 29th says—"We learn that several cases of cholera have recently originated in this city—some of which proved fatal. The precise number of cases we could not ascertain, but we are informed that most of them were blacks, who had unnecessarily exposed themselves in the damp and unhealthy weather which has prevailed for some time past."

AGRICULTURE.—*Turnips.*—The Augusta Chronicle says: Judge King, President of the Georgia Railroad Company, received three turnips a few days since, that weighed 45 pounds, an average of 15 each. Mr. Service has two turnips that weigh 32 pounds. They were grown by Judge Safford. It is worthy of remark in this connection that one often sees 500 acres in turnips in one field in England for feeding sheep. The wool of these sheep is largely wrought into blankets and cloth for Georgia consumption; because wool and turnips can be grown cheaper on land worth £100, than on that worth but £1 per acre! While the farmers of England raise more wheat than is grown in our thirty States, they produce on less land than can be spared for sheep-husbandry in Georgia, more than twice as many pounds of wool per annum, as are grown in the whole Union. Of all domestic animals sheep are the best to enrich lands, and dogs the poorest.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPMASTERS.—The following extract is from the Circular of Coleman, Hutton & Co. of Rio Janeiro, dated November 1st, 1848:

"A new inspector has taken charge of the custom house, and being determined to carry out all the laws to the strict letter, has given great trouble, annoyance and detention. Almost every vessel has been fined more or less for errors in their manifests, which are oftentimes very incorrectly made out in the United States. We would, therefore, remind our friends that two manifests are required, containing all the marks and particulars in conformity with the bills of lading: and should there be a shipping mark in addition to the manufacturer's, it would be well to obliterate the latter. The manifests should be certified by a Brazilian Consul, and filled for Rio and a market, as without the latter clause a vessel cannot proceed to a foreign port without paying an export duty, or to a Brazilian port, except in ballast.

"The captain should carefully compare the manifest with the bills of lading, on the passage, and should he discover any errors, either in quantity or marks, etc., endorse them on the manifest, before delivering it to the boarding-officer, acquainting him with the same. This will prevent all fines. Also, endorsing a certain number of packages in dispute, when there is a doubt of the quantity, is always advisable."

GREAT PICKING.—*Forty Bags of Cotton Picked in Nine Hours.*—The twelve hands (all negroes) commenced at 6 o'clock, A. M.; at 11 minutes before 12 they had twenty-three bales picked, during which time they had picked one bale in 9 minutes. At 3 o'clock precisely, they had completed the fortieth bale, and if there had been cotton they would have picked fifty-five bales by 5 o'clock. The *whole* work was performed with twelve negroes and two mules—the mules resting two hours during the time, and two others working in their places. The hands stopped to eat two meals during the time, and not a harsh or loud word was spoken by Mr. Cheatham; he and Mr. Cobb were silent spectators. The cotton was weighed in 340 pounds to each bale, and but one screw used for the use of it.—*Abbeville (S. C.) Banner, Dec. 23.*

A NAVAL CHAPLAIN.—A correspondent of Noah's Times tells the following anecdote of himself:

In our war with England, in 1813, we were captured by the channel fleet, and carried on board a ship of 110 guns, a perfect world of itself. They all lived like fighting cocks. The ship was at anchor, and had every thing on board comfortable and luxurious.

"I will give you a capital salad for dinner today," said the Admiral, Lord Keath, to us.

"Salad! Where does it come from!"

"We grow it on board in boxes."

They had artificial gardens, laying-hens, fresh butter, plenty of milk, and a table which, for varieties in fish, flesh and fowl, confectioneries, jellies, ices and rare wines, would compare with any hotel in the world, not forgetting even Seltzer waters.

"Fine times you have, Mr. Chaplain," said we to a handsome young fellow with a lively eye and a white cravat.

"Yes; very little to do. Play the flute—make the punch—mix the salad, and pepper the devils."

"How do you get on with the sailors in matters of religion!" said we to his young reverence.

"They are pretty hard characters," he replied, "and I waste remonstrance on them. I can n't keep them in order. Last Sunday I read prayers to them. One fellow winked at the other—another changed the position of his tobacco, and rolled it about incessantly. I expostulated in vain, and urged a more pious feeling, when I caught one chap putting his finger in his mouth, popping it through his cheeks. So, shutting the book, I said, 'Now damn your eyes, no more of that!' They understood that lingo, and were quiet. Hard fellows, these old salts!"

From Washington.

Struggle for the Spoils—Florida Everglades—Southern Congressional Caucus, etc.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Much has been said here of late as to the subject of appointments, and the practice of parties and of administrations in regard to the disposition of public patronage.

It appears that there are propositions before Congress, which, if carried into effect, would give to the Executive, directly or indirectly, before the termination of the present session, about one hundred appointments. These offices will all be of new creation, and whoever may administer them, will be responsible to the Executive or to Congress.

It becomes a party question, therefore, with the whigs, whether they will trust Mr. Polk to fill these offices, or whether they would prefer that the incoming administration of General Taylor should have the appointment to offices created since the election of General Taylor.

As you will see, the Senate has again been engaged upon Mr. Westcott's bill for draining the Everglades. The proposition is that the Government cede to the State of Florida the whole of the submerged lands of that State—one-eighth of the area of the State—upon the condition that the State should drain and reclaim them—sell them at the minimum price of a dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and devote the profits to the purposes of State education—a noble fund—a noble object!

The Government has often refused to have any thing to do with the matter, and the land office reports that the lands are worthless. Of course, they should be ceded to the State of Florida upon the conditions above named.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—By the telegraph, today, I sent you a notice of the proceedings of the meeting of Southern members, held in the Senate Chamber last night. I repeat the statement, adding some particulars, to wit—there were sixty-eight Southern members present—every slave State except Delaware was represented. Senator Benton was not at the meeting. There was much harmony, though some difference of opinion as to movements. Some of the members wanted an address to the people of the United States. This was opposed and overruled.

The presiding officer of the meeting was Governor Metcalfe, and Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, acted as Secretary. It was ordered that a Committee, consisting of one member from each of the slave-holding states, including Delaware, should be appointed by the Chair, and the Committee were directed to make their report on the 15th January next.

The object of the meeting is to unite the South in measures for their defence from Northern abolitionism, which has now come to a crisis in legislation.

I may, without impropriety, say that I am disposed to believe, from what I have heard, that the Georgia whig members, Stephens and Toombs, took a lead in the meeting, and opposed any immediate action, and insisted on waiting till the Committee should report. This course was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun has been appointed by the Chairman of the meeting as member of the Committee from South Carolina. Mr. Stephens is the member from Georgia.

I have just learned that Mr. Stephens, the mover for the appointment of the Committee, is first named, and will, by courtesy, be the Chairman of the Committee, and make the report.

It was thought by the Southern democratic members that the Chairman should be a whig. If Mr. Calhoun was to be first named it would, it was thought, prejudice the cause—for the reason that he is already fully committed on the subject, and that his aid will be chiefly desired in maintaining and supporting the course of policy which the Committee may recommend. But there is no doubt that Mr. Calhoun's views will be very influential with the Committee.

CHRISTMAS AT BOSTON.—The Long Parliament gave orders in 1644 that December 25th should be observed as a Fast, instead of a day of merry-making. No public act irritated the common people of England more; and on the next anniversary of the festival the Puritan authorities were resisted, and the proscribed service of the day openly read in the churches. The Pilgrim Fathers brought to our shores this repugnance to the celebration of Christmas; but they fell into the error of arguing against the use of a thing from the abuse. In some of the practices and amusements which had come into vogue they saw an almost heathenish license; and they went to the opposite extreme of marking the day with a black stone, instead of a white. This was a mistake; and their posterity are beginning to find it out. Christmas should be the great day of rejoicing of the year. The opposition to its celebration which our forefathers entertained is fast dying out. All classes of Christians are uniting, more and more cordially every year, in the cheerful and religious observance of the day. For the first time in Boston, the publication of the morning and evening papers will be suspended on this anniversary. The Banks and Custom-House will be closed, and the Post-office will be opened only as on Sunday. Here is a sign of progress, justifying what we have said in regard to the more general recognition of Christmas in the metropolis of New England.—*Boston Transcript.*

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—Mr. Dwight, of Constantinople, says: "Of all epidemics or contagious diseases, none excites more general alarm than the malignant cholera, and yet I know of none that gives such timely premonitions of its approach, and that is so perfectly under human control, (so to speak,) as this in the early stage."

The same gentleman, in a letter to the New York Observer, also says, that in the most violent cases in which the attack has been the *collapse*, whenever he has been able to investigate the facts, he has invariably discovered that the individual had been laboring under diarrhœa for some days previous. He urges, therefore, the rule in every instance to stop the slightest diarrhœa immediately. For this purpose, he prescribes six drops of laudanum in mild cases, to be repeated every four hours, untill the disease stops. Of course, a smaller and appropriate dose should be given to children. In severe cases of diarrhœa, the dose may be increased indefinitely, without the least injury, so long as the effect of checking the diarrhœa is not produced. In cases still more severe, where diarrhœa has been neglected until pain has come on, tendency to cramps, and coldness of extremities, a mixture of rhubarb, and tincture of camphor, has been used with the best effects. Of this, eighteen drops may be given to an adult, increased according to circumstances. This with the application of the spirits of camphor by friction to the region of the stomach, has proved almost infallible.

MOBILE ORANGES AND WINE.—Our friend, Thomas S. James, politely sent us a Christmas present of a bunch of fine oranges and a bottle of delicious wine. The former were grown in his garden, within the city limits. From the tree that produced this bunch, he had gathered that day 1200. This, one might call a large crop for Mobile. The oranges were delicious, the flavor excellent. One of them measured twelve inches in circumference. The wine was made from the Scuppernong grape, and was pure juice—no sugar or alcohol had been added. It was very fine, and we assure Mrs. James, to whom her husband attributes the honor of a successful manufacture, that none coud do better, and her wine needs but age to be a choice article. Mr. James says he expects that in five years he will be able to produce 1000 bottles on his estate.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

SILVER MINE IN NORWAY.—In the Swedish official paper of October 27, it is stated that, on the 14th of September, the workmen employed in the King's mine, which is one of the Konigsberg silver mines, in Norway, found a lump of pure native silver, weighing 208 pounds, and that, on the 6th of October, another lump of native silver, equally pure in quality, of no less weight than 436 pounds, was dug out of the same mine. It is a fact worthy of being recorded, that about twenty years ago this mine was offered for sale in London for the sum of £10,000; but the capitalists of that day had not sufficient confidence in the treasures it was represented to possess to give this comparatively small price.

THE MOON.—"The moon," said a teetotaller, "is quite one of our sort; she lets her moderation be known to all men, and only fills her horn once a month."

The Organization of Labor.

NUMBER IV.

How insignificant to many the thing must seem what is designated by that term, may appear from the smallness of the type in which it comes before the people; but if they are told that the *Not* Organization of Labor is the principal cause of all the evils they suffer and of the oppression they endure, if they are informed that with the Organization of Labor the ravages of yellow fever and cholera will be greatly diminished, or disappear altogether, its character then may become more important, and we may have the pleasure to see, headed with types like these,

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR,

a million of pamphlets in the hands of diligent readers.

Physicians are wont to say, in regard to the cholera, a few things that are true, and a great many things that are not true. Among the first is, that the cholera is *not* a visitation of God's wrath for the chastisement of the sins of the world, but the effect of a cause which—they do not know, but wish to know. As much so as that ignorance is the cause of bad government, and bad government the cause of the suffering of the people. And having said this and done that, they have said and done all that we can expect from honest men; but as the cholera seems to care little about the sayings, and less about the doings of physicians, we, who care much about it, wish to say something to a better purpose.

Most, perhaps all, diseases (the cholera included) originate from the disorders which a false organization of society produces, and which deprives by far the greater part of its members of the means, the proper use of which was intended for the comfort and happiness of all. These means are not gifts of charity, (which I consider as insults offered by man to man,) but *the right to labor* and the instruments for laboring to every human being on earth; with these means that abject misery, which now we see clinging to the outskirts of society, and infesting every nook and corner of our cities, would soon vanish, and with it the seminaries of yellow fever and cholera.

For where makes the cholera, generally, its first appearance? Is it not in these dens of vice and abodes of misery which contain, what some are pleased to call, the *lower* classes, and which we are used to call the *wronged* classes? Now I wish to say, that Divine Justice forbids the rearing of palaces and the possession of square miles to the few, while many have no spot to rest their head, and if, in spite of that forbidding, palaces do arise, and parks are created for those few with the very means which were intended for the cultivation and beautifying of this great world for all, nuisances will appear, the neglected soil will generate poisoned roots, the stagnant pool will exhale pestiferous vapors, and the cholera and yellow fever will do their work of vengeance, not as the agents of an angry God, but as self-created tormentors of foolish man.

CHRISTIAN BURGHALDER.

RUSSIAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A letter received in Portland, Me., from Cronstadt, says:

"I saw here what a Georgian would call a smart chance for a fire, and the way they managed it may be of service to you Portlanders. The fires here are managed by the police, or intended to be. In this case a fire broke out in a small building. The first operation was to send a Russian soldier out of the town to catch the horses to draw the engines to the fire—the said horses being quietly grazing about a mile distant. By the time horses and engines were brought, the fire had made decent progress, but not so much then, but that your fire department could have extinguished it in forty-five minutes at most. By this time cocked hats, gold lace, and all sorts of military gentlemen were about, all giving orders, and no one to work. At last I saw one engine worked by seven Russian soldiers, equal to about three Yankees. And the old Portland and Vigilant were in comparison to these, what your first class engines are to them. Certainly, two of these stationed before a baker's oven, working with all the power possible for poor Russians to put on, would not be the least impediment to its heating. The consequence was, with all the noise, disorder and mismanagement, the fire burnt out instead of being put out, destroying about forty buildings, when but one, if that, should have been burned. The manner in which these powerful engines were supplied, was by a horse and cart with a cask, containing about 140 gallons, and it appeared to me one horse and cart tended each engine, and then went for another caskfull, and so on."

JEWISH TEMPLE.—The assertion of Major Noah, in his Thanksgiving address before the Hebrew Society, that substantial remains of the Temple of Jerusalem were still in existence, and thus, that the prophecy of Christ in reference to the destruction of the Temple had not been literally fulfilled, having called out queries as to his proofs for such a statement, he has furnished them in an interesting article to the Journal of Commerce. The original temple was erected by Solomon 1012 B. C., and was destroyed by the Assyrians 424 years after. On the return of the Jews from Babylon, the temple was plainly rebuilt and stood thus until Herod rebuilt it with great splendor. This structure to which Christ referred, was destroyed by Titus and the Romans, seventy years after the death of Christ, and the ploughshare was actually passed over the ground surface where the temple had stood.

Underneath, however, a vast sub-structure with vaults, crypts, and massive pillars, remained untouched, and for 500 years the earth accumulated over it, concealing the ruins from twelve to fifteen feet below the surface. When the Turks selected Mount Moriah as the site of the Great Mosque of Omar, in levelling the ground, this structure was brought to light, and now exists almost perfect under the Mosques of Omar and El Aksa. The architecture is such as to leave no doubt of its having belonged at least to the Temple of Herod, the one against which Christ prophesied. In this conclusion Mr. Nathan, a Hebrew traveller, and Messrs. Catherwood and Tipping, each of whom explored and took drawings of the architecture, agree.

SALT.—A Yankee informs the government of New Brunswick that he has found a bed of rock salt in that province, which he will point out for a small per centage on the duty for a certain number of years.

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 act in connection with this Association:

First Ward....Dr. Lindsay, Tchoupitoulas street, between Race and Orange streets. Apothecaries: E. C. Bolton, corner of Magazine and Estelle streets; H. Curtiss, corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Second Ward....Dr. Harrall. Apothecary. Mr. Reed, Nayades st.

Third Ward....Dr. H. H. Smith, corner of Edward and Magazine st. Apothecaries: U. Rostrop, 276 Tchoupitoulas street; E. C. Bolton, corner of Magazine and Estelle streets.

Fourth Ward....Dr. Worsencraft, St. Charles street, near St. Joseph street. Apothecaries: Mr. Baghnecht, corner of Triton Walk and Tivoli Circle; C. A. Florian, 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 & Schuetze, corner of Baronne and Poydras streets; J. B. Booth, corner of Girod and Carondelet streets.

Seventh Ward....Dr. Dalton, Circus street. Apothecaries: E. Bonzino, 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. Kurtheldt, 40 and 205 Camp street.
W. Emerson, corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets, and 158 Tchoupitoulas street.
C. Funk, 95 Hevia street.
F. Cosnill, 87 Customhouse street.
J. O. Pierson, Orange street, between Religious and St. John the Baptist streets, and 95 St. Charles street.
B. O'Connell, 5 Front Levee.
L. G. Dillard, Municipality Hall.
E. L. Nimmo, 51 Tchoupitoulas street, and Constance street, between Basin and Robin.
J. E. Caldwell, Poydras street, near the Levee.
G. W. Harby, corner of Railroad and Cassacalve streets.
J. C. Vandergriff, Moreau street.
V. Boullemier, Dryades street, near Triton Walk, and 6 Magazine st.
D. I. Ricardo, 79 Gravier street.
William C. Hamner, 36 Camp street.
G. W. Shaw, 91 Poydras street, and Bacchus street, near Erato.
J. J. Browne, Canal and Orange streets, and 90 Gravier street.
J. W. Andrews, corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets, and 91 Common.
C. H. Noble, 9 New Basin.
Charles W. Whitall, 5 Esplanade street, opposite the Mint.
J. Livingston, 98 Bartholomew street, and 19 Exchange Place.
W. L. Giles, corner of Julia and Fourcher 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.

THE FRENHMAN'S COWS.—We remember to have heard a story told with some humor, by a friend, which we believe has not been "in print." The Frenchman is relating, with great energy and appropriate gesture, his first voyage down the Ohio river:

"Vell, Monsieur, you see I got on the boat at *Peetsburg*, to ze riviere to Louisville. '*La belle riviere*,' you call him; I tink him dam ugly leetle, vat you call him, eh? bit branch. Riviere vera low, vera low indeed—vera many passengers on ze dam dirty *leetle* boat; great many lady, vera fine lady, indeed. Well, Monsieur, we leave ze dam *Peetsburg*, vich smoke my eyes till dem red as if I drink moshe visky, vat you call 'red eyes'—vera appropriate name indeed, vera appropriate. As I tell you, Monsieur, ze riviere vera low, and we have not gone vera far, till, *bim!* we come on a sand-bar; ze captain run on ze top of ze boat and holla, 'Back vatare! back vatare!' but ze boat no back vatare; ze captain holla, 'Get out ze spar and pull over!' but she no pull over. However, presently, perhaps, may be by-and-by, ve get off ze bar. Vell, Monsieur, we have not gone more as one day more down ze riviere, ven, *bim!* we come on bar again. Ze captain holla, 'Back vatare! back vatare!' she no back vatare; ze captain holla, 'Pull over! pull over!' she no pull. I get vera, vera tired to look at ze men go round on a big post vid a big stick in him, and I go to a nozzer part of ze boat. Monsieur, we stay dere one, two, tree day in ze dam dirty *leetle* boat, till we have nossin to eat. Ve see on ze shore vera beautiful meadow, wid vera many fine cow—ze lady vish vera moshe for some milk, and ze zentlemen say, 'You get in ze leetle boat vid us, den we drive ze cow to you and you milk zem.' Vell, ze lady get into ze leetle boat vat you call ze *yoll*, and go vid us to ze meadow. Ze lady—vera fine lady indeed—have leetle tin bucket dat hold ze milk. Ze zentlemen go to drive ze cow to ze lady for her to milk, and we drive zem round and round; but ze dam cow no go to ze lady. But presently, perhaps, may be by-and-by, we get zem down vere ze lady stand vid leetle tin bucket to hold ze milk, and vat you tink, Monsieur?" ask'd the Frenchman. "What!" inquired we. "*Every single dam one of zem was a* BULL!"—*Nashville American.*

FALL DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has now landing and in store a large and well-selected assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following:

White, gray, scarlet, blue and green heavy Negro Blankets; Duffiel and Saddle Blankets; Bed Blankets; Canton Flannel Blankets; Kingston Plains; heavy Negro Linseys and Kerseys; plaid Linseys, Tweed, Jeans; cable, twist, white and colored Linseys; heavy white Kentucky Jeans and Linseys; blue, black and gray-mixed Satinets; blue and gray Kentucky Jeans; blue, black and fancy colored French Broadcloths and Cassimeres; red, green, yellow and white Flannels; French twilled Flannels; Wrapping Paper; brown Ban; 7-8, 4-4 and twilled Lowells; Petapsco, Chesterfield, hard-twist, Carolina, Richmond, Manchester and Baltimore heavy Negro Osnaburgs; 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 6-4, 4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 white and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Methuen, Hamilton, Amoskeag, York and Rochester Ticks; York, Hamilton, New Hampshire, Bridgeport, Monroe and no mark Denims; plain and twilled Shirting Stripes; Apron and Furniture Checks; Domestic Plaids; Bobinet for servants' dresses; white and brown Hamilton Canton Flannels; Rogers', Silesian, Welch and Gauze Flannels; Birds eye, Huckaback, Scotch, Russia and Cotton Diapers; Turkey-red Yarn; Darning Cotton; brown, black and white Hollands; India-rubber, Cotton, Polka and Worsted Suspenders; black and green Barege; Burlaps; Linen Osnaburgs; Coat Canvas; red Padding; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Damask Linen; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Linen Shirtings; Estopilas; Creas; Moelaix; Platillas; Irish Linens and Long Lawns; printed and black and white Jaconets; black Mousselin de Laines; small-figured red Calico for children; buff, blue and red Furniture Calico; Satin-striped red Curtain Calico; Cotton and Worsted Damasks; plaid Jaconet Cravats; black Silk Cravats; black Italian and colored Sewing-Silks; black Silk Twist; Cord and Binding colored bordered white Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Imitation Linen Cambric Embroidered do; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Linen Cambric Pocket do.; white Linen and Linen Cambric; Embroidered, Bobinet and Muslin Curtains; Mourning Madras Handkerchiefs; Children's Silk do; Madras do.; blue Romal do.; Imitation Silk do.; Cotton, Flax, Silk, Pongee, Fouland, Spitalfields and red India Silk Handkerchiefs; Barcelona black Silk do.; Cotton Shawls; Brighton and New Zealand Woolen Shawls; Corded Skirts and Graduated Robes; Linen Crash; colored bordered Linen Napkins and Table-cloths; Damask and Snowdrop Napkins; Huckaback Towels; Damask and Double-Damask Table-cloths; Cotton Napkins; Cotton, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas; black and colored Parasols; Scotch and Kilmarnock Caps; Grecian and Coburg Boots; Ladies', Men's and Boys' Cashmere Hose; white and black Silk do.; Silk, Lambswool, Cotton and Merino Shirts and Drawers; twill Stay-Tape; Linen and Cotton Tapes; Linen Bobbins; Mattress Binding; Woolen Piano and Table Covers; Corset Lacets; colored Sileins and Paper Cambric; pink-blue, black and colored Cambric; white Satin Jeans; blue Jeans, black Bombazines; green, blue and red Moreen; green and black Bombazette; black Cotton Velvets; black Orleans Cloth; black Lasting; Gambroon; Chambray; Attakapas, new style, and Log Cabin Cottonades; black and white Cotton Wadding; brown and mixed English Hose; brown and mixed German do.; brown and mixed French do.; blue, gray, brown, mixed and white Cotton do.; Ladies' Cashmere, mode color, and Alpaca do.; Negro Woolen Socks, Misses' white and gray Hose; Embroidered fil d'Ecosse Hose; white and black Silk do.; Embroidered white and black Silk do; white Linen Half-Hose; white Cotton do.; brown Linen do.; Boys' Cotton and Woolen Socks; white Cotton Fringe; Pound Pins; London and American Pins; Warren's Needles; black Lasting Coat and Vest Buttons; black Velvet figured Coat and Vest do.; black and white Bone Suspender do.; silvered Strap and Suspender do.; large Paletot do.; Thread, Pearl and Bone Shirt do.; Pearl Mites; Bone Buttons on string; Hooks and Eyes; black do.; Hooks and Eyes on cards; Gilt Buttons; Georgia yellow Nankrens; Mattress Linen Checks; black and white Ginghams; Linen Checks; Valence Vestings; Cashmere, Velvet and Silk rich Vest patterns; Marseilles, blue, black, sky blue and white; Brown Patent Thread; Taylor's, Stewart's, Alexander's and Ingham's Sewing Cotton; black and colored do.; black and colored English Merinos; black and colored Alpacas; Woolen Serges; black Silk do.; plain and figured Swiss Muslins; striped and cross-barred do.; Mull do.; Book and Cambric do; Jaconet Cambrics; white India Jaconets; white Cambrics; Dimity and Cambric Dimity Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; white and black Bobbinet Lace; Beggar's and Thread do; Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Brussels Scarfs; Lace Mantillas; white Cotton Night-Caps; fil de Rennes; tape-striped and cross barred Jaconets; black and white Lace Veils; black and colored Silk Velvet; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, black and colored, from No. 1 to 12; black Velvet Ribbons; Woolen Mitts; Filet Mitts; Ladies' Neck Scarfs, black and white Filet Mitts; Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs; Gentlemen's black Satin Cravats and Scarfs; colored Silks; black Levantine; black Gros de Rhin and Lyons; black Gros de Naples; figured black Silks; plain black Satin Vestings; white and colored Satin; black and colored Florences; Gum Elastic Garters; French Tapes, Curtain Rings; Lavender and Cologne Waters; Pomatum; Pommades; Crème de Perse Soap, and a large assortment of Perfumery; Combs, Hair, Teeth and Whisker Brushes; Percussion Caps; black Crape; Wristbands; Children's Caps; Muslin Embroidered Bands; Combs; French Linen Sheetings; brown Tablecloths; colored and white Toilet Covers; colored Counterpanes; Cotton Floss; Cotton Musketo Netting; a large assortment of 4-4, 6-4 and 10-4 Woolen Shawls; Tartan Plaids; Bobbinet Nettings; Gimps; black Thule; Thibet and Barege Scarfs; Embroidered Collars; Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Thibet Gloves; Density Bands; Chenile and Worsted Caps; Gilt Pins; Gentlemen's white Satin Cravats; Silk Purses; open-work black Silk Half-Hose; white and colored Kid Gloves; black Kid Gloves; Love Handkerchiefs; white Bail Cord, and a large assortment of new styles Calicoes, comprising about one hundred different styles.

☞ Merchants and Planters are respectfully requested to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
d1 1md 1tW CHAS. A. BARRIERE, 20 Chartres st.

"LOUIS BLANC."

THIS celebrated style of HAT just received, per the Falcon—together with the usual Holyday and Christmas HATS and CAPS for Children, at
d18 D'ARCY'S, corner Chartres and Canal sts.

COMMON REPORT

SAYS that the best HATS and CAPS in the city can always be found at *the corner of CHARTRES and CANAL streets.* All persons desiring to know the truth of the report, are respectfully invited to call and examine the superior stock on hand—consisting of Beaver, Moleskin, Cassimer, Silk and Gutta Percha HATS; Fancy Velvet and Cloth CAPS, for Children, etc., etc.
d18 D'ARCY, corner Chartres and Canal streets.

GOLD REGION!--CALIFORNIA!!

PERSONS going to that Country will do well to take a small lot of HATS and CAPS. I have on hand at present a first rate assortment of these Goods. The Black Soft Buena Vistas can be packed from five to ten dozen in a common sized Trunk, and must be worth in California about one ounce of gold each. Also, a large assortment of CAPS just received and for sale low for cash or city acceptances, by JOHN DURBRIDGE,
d27 1m 28 Customhouse street, up stairs.

ATTENTION

INASMUCH as all that concerns California, or the Cholera, is exceedingly interesting to the public of the present day, I think it will be to my interest to inform all those flying *from* the Cholera or *to* California, that if before they go they will call with the *cash* at my salesroom, No 13 Gravier street, up stairs, they may supply themselves with some of those justly popular and very fine Men's Black Soft Fur "California" Hats, lately known as "Buena Vistas," which Hats, together with a great variety of others, I will offer at wholesale to the parties above indicated at prices which will enable them to make their trip one of profit as well as pleasure, by selling these Hats at greatly enhanced prices to those less fortunate persons who have never heard of the low rates at which I can sell Hats and Caps at No. 13 Gravier street up stairs. WILLIAM BOOTH,
d20 New Jersey Manufacturer.

NEW YORK SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

SIGN OF THE BLACK HORSE HEAD, 15 Canal, near Camp st.

ANDREW G. BULL & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Whips, Hogskins, Skirting, Saddlery Ware, Gin Bands, Coach Trimmings and Furniture of every description, having a full assortment of all articles in their line from their manufactory, are enabled to offer to purchasers, both in respect to style and prices, an inducement to call on them, at 15 Canal street.
d27 2m ANDREW G. BULL & CO.

COPPER.

600 sheets Braziers' COPPER, 30x60 in., 10, 11 and 12.
800 sheets do., assorted, from 15 to 100.
In store and for sale by SAMUEL LOCKE,
n18 Nos. 8 and 9 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

BRUSH'S DAGUERREOTYPE.

J. A. BRUSH respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a *DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY* at the corner of JACKSON and TCHOUPITOULAS streets, Lafayette, and guarantees all likenesses to be equal to any taken in the United States, and solicits a share of patronage. Prices moderate. n13 tf

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PORTRAITS.

BY the application of the above mysterious agent to Daguerreotype, (a discovery of the subscribers,) the undersigned is enabled to produce PORTRAITS of the most superior kind in a SINGLE SECOND—catching the precise expression instantly, and fixing it indelibly upon the silver plate. ☞ Those who wish to retain in their families good LIKENESSES of relations or friends, can do so at a moderate price. Rooms, corner of Canal and Chartres sts.—Entrance No. 3 Chartres street. (my3 1y) W. H. HUTCHINGS.

MAGUIRE'S DAGUERREOTYPE.

J. M. would respectfully return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since he first had the honor of introducing the DAGUERREOTYPE into New Orleans, five years ago, during which time he has taken more portraits than any other person in the world. His specimens were exhibited at the Fair, in competition with others taken by the best operator from New York, and he was awarded the First Premium. No specimens exhibited at his establishment but those taken by himself. J. M. assures the public that his portraits will continue to be what they always have been—the BEST. His long experience, and constant practice are the best inducements to persons desirous of instruction in the beautiful art. Genuine Voigtlander Cameras, $20 per cent. cheaper than any in the city; all other articles the same. Plates at $2 per dozen; Scovill's No. 1 for $3 25—guaranted the best plates made in the United States; Cases $2 75 and $3 50; New York Cameras at $18.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.
☞ Entrance No. 6 CAMP street. mh11 tf

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1848.

THE fiscal year of this Institution terminated on the 4th day of last month, with profits amounting to $385,230 32, made during the year, and the Trustees have declared a dividend of 40 per cent. to the dealers with the Company, and have further divided 6 per cent. in cash on the scrip. The available assets on that day amounted to $1,283,116 62, affording ample security for their policies.

☞ This Agency continues to insure against Fire, Marine and River Risks. L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

N. B.—Due notice will be given when the scrip certificates for 1848 are ready for delivery. n18 1m

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $300,000.

Directors:

JOHN M. HILL,	ALEX. ALLISON,	JAS. B. KNOWLES
GEO. W. MARTIN,	JACOB MCGAVOCK,	G. M. FOGG,
F. B. FOGG,	WM. EAKIN,	SAM'L SEAY.
W. W. WOODFOLK,	JOHN M. BASS,	

JAMES J. GILL, Secretary. JOHN M. HILL, Pres't.

☞ This long-established Company, with the most ample means for the protection of its Policies, continues to take RIVER, SEA and FIRE RISKS on the most liberal terms, at its Agency in New Orleans, at the office of
o31 PICKETT, PERKINS & CO., 67 Magazine st.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
No. 11 WALL STREET, New York.

THIS COMPANY completed its third year on the 1st day of May last, at which time the surplus amounted to $542,010 58, showing an amount of business unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance.

Dividends of profits are declared annually upon all life policies, which have settled two or more premiums; the profits draw interest at the rate of ... per cent. per annum, and can be made available at once, to the extent of two-thirds of their amount, where the party has paid his premiums in full.

Premiums are payable annually, but may be paid semi annually, or quarterly, and parties taking life policies may if they prefer, give their individual notes for one-half the annual premium, upon which they will be required to pay 6 per cent. interest.

Statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, New York, May 1, 1848.

This Company has issued, since April 15th, 1845, to this date, (three years,).....5527 Policies.
Policies cancelled and expired.....819

Policies now in force.....4708
Amount of premiums on the above.....$697,445 61
Received for interest.....21,276 43
Total.....718,722 04
Losses and expenses paid, amounting to.....176,721 46
Net proceeds.....$542,010 58

The recipients of the amount paid for losses are as follows, viz:

Widows	38
Husbands	6
Children	153
Creditors	7

The surplus of the Company, this day, is.....$542,010 58
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

A child has an insurable interest in the life of a parent. So a single woman, dependent on her brother for her support and education, has a sufficient interest in his life to entitle her to insure it. So husbands, sometimes insure the lives of their wives; and, by a recent statute in New York, it is made lawful for any married woman, by herself, and in her name, or in the name of any third person, with his assent, as her trustee, to cause to be insured for her sole use, the life of her husband, for any definite period, or for the term of his natural life; and, in case of her surviving her husband, the net amount of the insurance becoming due shall be payable to, and for her own use, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband, or any of his creditors. And, in case of the death of the wife before her husband, the amount of the insurance may be made payable, after her death, to