The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1849

THE FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A letter from Liverpool, December 16, in the New York Sun, says: "Last Wednesday night a splendid entertainment was given by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, in honor of the officers of the United States frigate St. Lawrence. The 'Queen' and the 'President' were toasted, followed by tremendous cheering. The whole scene is described in the London papers as being of extraordinary brilliancy. It will be recollected that a similar one was given on board the St. Lawrence, recently, at which the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, and a large number of officers of the R. N. were present."

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Boston, Jan. 2, 1849.—Peter C. Brooks, the wealthiest landholder in New England, and father-in-law of Edward Everett, died last night. His fortune is estimated at between seven and eight millions of dollars.

In the special Congressional election held yesterday, Daniel P. King, whig, was reelected in the Second District; and John G. Palfrey, free soil, probably, in the Fourth—having gained in eleven towns 1300, over the November election. In the Fifth District, Allen, free soil, is undoubtedly elected over Charles Hudson, whig, the present member—the democrats having voted the free soil ticket *en masse*. In the Ninth, Fowler, whig, has been elected.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Boston, Jan. 2.—Allen, free soiler, has fifteen hundred majority over all others.

Palfrey gains largely in the Fifth District. He has a very strong vote in the town of Worcester, and is believed beyond doubt, to be elected.

DIVIDENDS—*New York.*—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Tradesmen's Bank, was paid, on the 2d inst.

The North River Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent.

The Seventh Ward Bank, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, one dollar and fifty cents per share.

DAMAGES ON A CANAL.—It is feared, says the Terre Haute (Ind.) Courier of the 16th December, that the Wabash and Erie Canal has suffered greatly by the recent great floods. The newly constructed portion between this and Covington is broken and injured to a heavy extent. Between Covington and Lafayette there are several serious breaches. The extent of injury is not yet known—probably $100,000 will not cover the loss.

NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—For the safety of the city against fire, there are thirty-three engines, forty-one hose carriages, eight hook and ladder trucks, and three hydrant companies, the whole of which are worked by 1800 regular firemen.

Gold---How Found---Washing It.

We alluded a few days since (says the Philadelphia Bulletin) to the article on gold, in the Encyclopedia of Chemistry. Want of space has prevented our copying any portion of it until to-day, though, at the present season, few things, we presume, could be more interesting. As gold is mostly found in its native state, it has been known since the earliest historic period; and is usually obtained, when found at all, with less trouble than other metals. The Encyclopedia says:

"Gold is found in grains, lamina, and larger masses, disseminated in gravel and sand, derived from the disintegration of veins. It is usually associated with talcose rocks, its immediate gangue being quartz. Its original position seems to be in iron or arsenical pyrites. The alluvial deposits are washed for gold; the veins are regularly mined. Small quantities of gold are found in Germany, France, Britain, etc. Larger amounts are obtained from Hungary. The quantities found on the Ural have so increased, that it is supposed that the value of the same weights of metal will be lowered. It is in this deposit that the largest specimens have been found, one obtained in 1842, weighing 100 pounds Troy. Gold is also found in many places in the interior of Asia, Africa, and in Australia. In Mexico and South America, it is chiefly obtained by washing alluvial deposits; one piece is said to have been found in Paraguay, weighing 50 lbs. In the U. S. it has been observed in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and in a nearly continuous line from Pennsylvania to Alabama, along the more or less altered rocks, and is worked from the Rappahannock, in Virginia, to the Coosa, in Alabama, both by alluvial washing and from veins. The pyritous ores have not yet been worked."

The most usual method of obtaining gold is by washing for it in the beds of rivers, as is now being done in California. It is also sought after in the ore, however. The following directions apply to either case:

"The simplest method of testing auriferous sand is to wash over carefully and repeatedly with water, agitating the vessel so that the gold particles may subside, and decanting the water so as to carry off the fine sediment; then to pulverize the residue finely and wash again, repeating this operation until all the gangue is washed away, and only gold remains. Vein gold not containing pyrites may be similarly treated, beginning with pulverization. If the ore abound in pyrites, the best method is to pulverize, roast thoroughly, wash over, pulverize and wash again, until the gangue is nearly all washed away. The former method gives a tolerably close analysis, but it is more accurate in both cases to wash the greater part of the gangue away, dissolve the residue in aqua regia, by the aid of heat, evaporate to a small bulk to get rid of nitric acid, by adding muriatic during evaporation, filter, add a clear solution of copperas to the clear solution, and after standing 24 hours, decant the greater part of the liquor with care from the precipitated gold, treat the residue by heat with muriatic acid, filter, wash, burn the filter, and weigh the pure gold. Not less than 1 or 2 lbs of poor ore should be employed, unless with a very sensitive balance, and if the gold do not precipitate at first, indicated by a momentary darkening of the solution, it will do so by standing. Very rich ores may be smelted directly with borax or litharge, and in the latter case a little charcoal will reduce a portion of the lead, which then takes up gold and silver, and must be cupelled."

In California, the usual implement with which to wash the sand is a common hand basin. It has been suggested to us that a machine similar to that used in paper mills, only on a smaller scale, might be employed with greater advantage. Certain it is, that if there is much gold left in California, we Anglo-Saxons will hit on some better way of washing it than ever known before.

Message of the President.

We learn from the Picayune that—

On the 3d inst. the President sent a message to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution of Mr. Botts, requesting information "under what law or proviso of the Constitution, or by what other authority," the Secretary of the Treasury, with the "sanction and approval" of the President, established "a tariff of duties in the ports of the Mexican Republic during the war with Mexico" and "by what legal, constitutional or other authority," the "revenue thus derived" was appropriated to "the support of the army in Mexico."

The resolution assumes, says the President, that the Secretary of the Treasury "established a tariff of duties in the ports of the Mexican Republic." The contributions collected in this mode were not established by the Secretary of the Treasury, but by a military order issued by the President, through the War and Navy Departments. For his information the President directed the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and report to him a scale of duties. That report was made, and the President's military order of the 31st March, 1847, was based upon it. The documents communicated to Congress with my annual message of December, 1847, show the true character of that order.

The authority under which military contributions were exacted and collected from the enemy, and applied to the support of our army during the war with Mexico, were stated in the several messages referred to.

[Here follow extracts from the messages referred to relative to this subject, all of which are doubtless familiar to our readers.]

By the Constitution, the power to declare war is vested in Congress; and by the same instrument it is provided that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

When Congress have exerted their power by declaring war against a foreign nation, it is the duty of the President to prosecute it. The Constitution has prescribed no particular mode in which he shall perform this duty.

The President contends that as the constitution has prescribed no particular manner in which war is to be conducted, he is invested with the same power in this respect as if he were personally present commanding our fleets by sea or our armies by land. He may conduct the war by issuing orders for fighting battles, besieging and capturing cities, conquering and holding the provinces of the enemy, or by capturing his vessels and other property on the high seas. But these are not the only modes of prosecuting war which are recognized by the laws of nations, and to which he is authorized to resort. The levy of contributions on the enemy is a right of war well established, and universally acknowledged among nations, and one which every belligerent possessing the ability may properly excercise.

Whenever we have an opportunity we seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use; and thus, besides diminishing the enemy's power, we augment our own, and obtain at least a partial indemnification or compensation either for what constitutes the subject of the war, or for the expenses and losses incurred in its prosecution; in a word, we do ourselves justice. "Instead of the custom of pillaging the open country and defenceless places," the levy of contributions has been "substituted." "Whoever carries on a just war, has a right to make the enemy's country contribute to the support of his army, and towards defraying all the charges of the war. Thus he obtains a part of what is due to him; and the enemy's subjects by consenting to pay the sum demanded, have their property secured from pillage, and the country is preserved." * * * * * *

Upon the declaration of war against Mexico by Congress, the United States were entitled to all the rights which any other nation at war would have possessed. These rights could only be demanded and enforced by the President, whose duty it was, as commander in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, to execute the law of Congress which declared the war. In the act declaring war Congress provided for raising men and money, to enable the President "to prosecute it to a speedy and successful termination." Congress prescribed no mode of conducting it, but left the President to prosecute it according to the laws of nations as his guide. Indeed, it would have been impracticable for Congress to have provided for all the details of a campaign.

The mode of levying contributions must necessarily be left to the discretion of the conqueror, subject to be exercised, however, in conformity with the laws of nations. It may be exercised by requiring a given sum or a given amount of provisions, to be furnished by the authorities of a captured city or province; it may be exercised by imposing an internal tax, or a tax on the enemy's commerce, whereby he may be deprived of his revenues, and these may be appropriated to the use of the conqueror. The latter mode was adopted by the collection of duties in the ports of Mexico, in our military occupation during the late war with that Republic

So well established is the military right to do this under the laws of nations, that our military and naval officers commanding our forces on the theatre of war, adopted the same mode of levying contributions from the enemy as that in the order of the President of the 31st of March, 1847, was issued. The general in command of the army at Vera Cruz, upon his own view of his powers and duties, and without specific instructions to that effect, immediately after the capture of that city, adopted this mode. By his order of the 29th of March, 1847, heretofore communicated to the House of Representatives, he directed a temporary and moderate tariff of duties to be established.

Such a tariff was established, and contributions were collected and applied to the uses of our army. At a still earlier period, the same power was exercised by the naval officers in command of our squadron on the Pacific coast.

If, when the city of Mexico was captured, the commander of our forces had found in the Mexican Treasury public money which the enemy had provided to support his army, can it be doubted that he possessed the right to seize and appropriate it for the use of our army?

If the money captured from the enemy could have been thus lawfully seized and appropriated, it would have been by virtue of the laws of war, recognized by civilized nations; and by the same authority, the sources of revenue and of supply of the enemy may be cut off from him, whereby he may be weakened or crippled in his means of continuing or waging the war. If the commanders of our forces, while acting under the orders of the President, in the heart of the enemy's country, and surrounded by a hostile population, possess none of these essential and indispensable powers of war, but must halt the army at every step of its progress, and wait for an act of Congress to be passed to authorize them to do that which every other nation has the right to do by the laws of nations, then, indeed, is the Government of the United States in a condition of imbecility and weakness which must in all future time render it impossible to prosecute a foreign war in an enemy's country successfully, or to vindicate the national rights and the national honor by war.

The contributions levied were collected in the enemy's country, and were ordered to be "applied" in the enemy's country "toward defraying the expenses of the war," and the appropriations made by Congress for that purpose were thus relieved, and considerable balances were retained and drawn from the treasury. The amount of contributions remaining unexpended at the close of the war, as far as the accounts of collecting and disbursing officers have been settled, have been paid into the treasury, in pursuance of an order for that purpose, except the sum "applied towards the payment of the first instalment due under the treaty with Mexico," as stated in my last annual message, for which an appropriation had been made by Congress. The accounts of some of these officers, as stated in the report of the Secretary of War accompanying that message, will require legislation before they can be finally settled.

In the late war with Mexico, it is confidently believed that the levy of contributions, and the application of the sources of public revenue, upon which the enemy relied to enable him to continue the war, essentially contributed to hasten peace. By those means the Government and people of Mexico were made to feel the pressure of the war, and to realize that if it was protracted, its burdens and inconveniences must be borne by themselves.

Notwithstanding the great success of our arms, it may well be doubted whether an honorable peace would yet have been obtained, but for the very contributions which were exacted. JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1849.

TEMPERANCE IN ALABAMA.—We copy the following gratifying information from the Dayton Argus, published in Marengo county, Ala., a warm and judicious friend to the temperance cause:

"Two divisions of the Sons of Temperance, have been organized in this county within the last week—one at Linden, and one at Shiloh. Marengo now numbers her eight divisions; and we may safely record her as the 'banner county' in our State. Two of her divisions number upwards of one hundred members each, and four over fifty members each, and the other two, we understand, were organized, one with twelve members, and the other with fifteen."

MISSIONARIES.—Messrs. Calhoun, Williams, Dodd, Crane and Maynard, and their wives, sailed for Smyrna on the 2d, in the barque Ionia, Capt. King, from Boston.

FISTICUFFS IN THE FRENCH CONGRESS.—The Home Journal states that two of the members of the French Assembly, having become somewhat excited in debate, a fisticuff ensued, in which the mouth of one combatant and the nose of the other "suffered some."

France pays a delicate compliment to America, in copying, not only the important features of our own constitution, but in imitating the *striking* habits of some of our Congressional actors.

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD.—It is confidently predicted, that Mr. Jared Sparks will be the successor of Mr. Everett in the presidency of Harvard College.

SIGNIFICANT.—The St. John's (N. B.) Observer of December 5th, says: "There is so much regard and respect for monarchy and monarchical principles in New Brunswick, that the idea of separation from England cannot, *without great and cogent reasons*, be entertained; but our trade is prostrate—our population is gradually removing to the neighboring Republic—and it is hard to say *what a man in self-defence may be forced* to do. The rulers of the British empire, if they wish to retain the affections of the colonists, must unite them under a common head."

☞ George W. Greene, Esq., (the Providence Journal says,) has in his possession, and is preparing for publication, the papers of Gen. Greene, which include, besides official and private letters by himself, from two to three thousand letters of most of the eminent men of the period of the American Revolution.

From the Model American Courier.

Reminiscences of a Physician out of Practice.

BY PROFESSOR RUTER.

NO. XII....KEEPING UP A FAMILY NAME.

[*Concluded.*]

LEAF VI.—MR. NIXON'S "OPINION" OF MATTERS, ETC.

On his arrival at X—— our hero presented himself immediately at his cousin's. The old gentleman grasped his hand cordially.

"Ah George, that you?—glad to see you; but it's all knocked in the head. Lucy's a fool—disappeared—gone off—Lord knows where she is now. That's my opinion—what's yours?"

George proceeded to give an account of his adventures in the last forty-eight hours. During the recital the old gentleman smoothed his chin, caressed his nose, winked both eyes successively, poked his cousin in the ribs, and at last fairly danced round the room with tears in his eyes in his exuberant joy.

"By the laws, that's the very thing; couldn't have been better; they say matches are made in Heaven—yours was made on the road there. Lucy in breeches! how did she look?"—and here the old man laughed outright. "Take care she doesn't get into them again;" here a violent poke in the ribs, to the manifest danger of the intercostal integuments. "Three days, indeed! you shall go back to-morrow, and Cupid go with you—Romance, too!—she shall have enough of it. You must marry her in a week, George—sooner the better. That's my opinion—what's yours?"

The reader may be sure the young man's opinion must have differed widely from his wishes if he disagreed much with the old gentleman on that point. Accordingly, next morning, at an early hour, George's grays and buggy found themselves again on the road, carrying their master toward Mrs. Estill's, at a pace that astonished even the noble thorough-breds themselves. Two hours sufficed to pass the twenty-two miles of distance, and our traveler arrived at the aunt's by the time of early morning calls.

Mrs. Estill, not counting upon such promptness of return on the part of her late visiter, had walked out, and our hero found Miss Nixon alone. The young lady, however, received him with a ready smile and frank cordiality of manner that showed his visit to be none the less welcome than it was unexpected. The morning was a pleasant one, but had it been of Siberian severity, it had seemed summer-like to the lover, who became more and more fascinated with his charming young relative, with each moment of increased acquaintance. At length, after a half hour's conversation on different matters—indifferent to an uninterested spectator—but every word of which was a silver thread in the tissue Cupid was weaving round the hearts of the young couple—the visiter, unable longer to resist the temptation of so favorable an opportunity, said to the lady—

"My dear Miss Nixon, I may offend you in what I wish to say, but the happiness of my life is at stake, and I must speak. It is possible that the circumstances under which I met you may have at first thrown an interest around you, and contributed to produce the—the feelings I have for you. Do not be offended," he continued, earnestly; for the young girl had put her hands to her face, and from between her taper fingers tears were trickling fast. "You would not, perhaps, think me so presumptuous in this declaration, if you knew me as well as I do you, and as well as I am known to your relations—to your aunt. I have known you by character for years. All I ask, dearest Lucy, is, if my suit is entirely approved of by your aunt, will you give your consent? One word—for Heaven's sake, Lucy!"

But that one word was not given, for just at that moment, Mrs. Estill passed the window, and springing up hastily, the young lady hurried out of the room to meet her. Leading her aunt, who smiled when she saw her niece's excited appearance, to a parlor, Lucy said: "Aunt, dearest aunt, Mr. Mason has—he has asked me to become his wife. Tell me, Oh! tell me, what shall I say to him?"

"Lucy," said Mrs. Estill, kindly, "do not your own feelings prompt you what to say?"

The beautiful girl pressed her hand upon her heart, as if to still its tumultuous throbbings, as she answered: "Aunt, they do, and for that very reason I distrust them. For Heaven's sake, tell me, who is this Mr. Mason?"

"My dearest child," replied Mrs. E., "he is one of the noblest men in the world. If I could choose a husband for you out of the whole State, I would select him."

"Oh thank you, thank you," said the excited girl, eagerly, "but aunt—my father—I love him; I do not wish to offend him; and he has set his heart so upon my marrying that odious cousin of his. Besides," continued Lucy, not observing the quiet smile on the face of her companion—"it seems to me that I ought to regard his wishes in this, because I feel as if I had not acted rightly. So long as I felt unhappy and angry at papa, I could justify myself, but now, I am so happy, it seems as though I had done wrong to leave him, and as if I ought not to allow myself to be happy while he must be so anxious what is become of me." And her tears flowed afresh.

"My noble girl!" said the aunt, pressing her niece in her arms, "your father knows this young gentleman so well, and esteems him so highly, that, sure as he is of your invincible aversion to the match he proposed for you, I think I can be answerable for his consent that you should marry your own choice."

"O, can you, can you, indeed?" exclaimed the delighted Lucy, her whole face radiant with joy, then I may tell him"—

"Tell him whatever your heart prompts," said the other, rising, "and he is waiting now"—

But Lucy had already disappeared. Re-entering the room where her lover was standing just on the spot where she had left him, she advanced and placed her hand in his—without a word—but with a manner so winning, a confidence so generous and entire, that the young man thought at the moment ten lives too short to devote to her happiness.

A week passed, during which Nixon's grays rested, excepting one day, when they were employed to take their master, on a visit of indispensable necessity, to a clergyman of the neighborhood.

At length came a beautiful summer morning, and with it the parson; and the fair young bride, clad in snowy satin, quelled, as well as she might, the throbbing of her heart, while she prepared for the great event of a man's or a woman's life.

The clergyman's manner was serious and his voice low, and this, with her own excitement of mind and heart, prevented Lucy's noticing the name by which her lover was addressed in the ceremony. But when all was over, and she sat beside her husband in the carriage that was bearing them rapidly towards her father's residence, it certainly did occur to her, as a source of self-congratulation, that she was now for ever free from all farther importunities in behalf of that "odious George Nixon."

They reached the neighborhood of X—— by late dinner-time, and drove immediately to her father's.

The young wife trembled as they alighted from the carriage and ascended the steps of her so hastily abandoned home; but her husband tenderly reassured and supported her, and bade her be of good cheer, for she was already forgiven. She had no time to ask, even with a look, an explanation of this last mysterious assurance, for as they entered the familiar door, there stood her father, hiding as well as he could, under an appearance of mock-anger, the joy that gladdened his heart and twinkled in his eyes, in spite of him.

"Father, dear father!" exclaimed the daughter, springing to the old man's feet, while tears of mingled joy and sorrow dimmed momentarily her bright eyes—"Will you—can you forgive me?"

"Forgive you!—little runaway," said the old gentleman, raising her in his arms—"Yes, Lucy, I'll forgive you if you'll promise me"—

"Oh, papa!" interrupted she, anticipating what was coming, and emboldened to speak by his kind embrace;—"don't ever mention that ugly old bachelor, George Nixon, to me again!"

"Ugly old bachelor!" roared Nixon, dropping Lucy, with a shout of uncontrollable laughter,—"well, if that isn't rich!—however, you are undoubtedly the best judge—don't you think so, George?—that's my opinion—what's yours?"

At that hateful name, Lucy sprang up and glanced round almost in terror, but no one was near save her husband, who, taking her hand, said: "It is now my turn to ask forgiveness, dear Lucy, of you. I have aided to deceive you once, but it shall be the last time,—will you forgive me?—I am George Nixon."

The young bride gave one hasty glance at the earnest, serious countenance of her husband—threw another at the roguishly grinning face of her father, and as the whole truth flashed on her mind at once, broke into a peal of the merriest laughter that had rung in the old house for many a day.

That night there was a wedding-party at Nixon's, not a regular "at home," but a sort of extemporaneous gathering, by no means on that account any the less merry.

It would have done any one's heart good to see and hear the old gentleman that evening. How he would watch his chance, when Lucy was near, and be heard to descant largely upon the odiousness of old bachelors, "thirty years old;"—then to see him smoothe his chin and caress his nose, and wink both eyes successively, and then insert his elbow or his forefinger into the ribs of any luckless wight in his reach; while he was telling the whole story to the laughing listeners, and expressing at large his "opinion." And how he wound up by saying to me, as he met me in the room,

"Ah, Doctor—won that trotting pony, have I?—By the way, when is Lucy going to be sick again, hey?—that's my opinion—what's yours?"

WATCHES—JEWELRY.

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. m18

BRUCE'S, *No.* 11 *CAMP Street.*

THE public are requested to call and examine the select assortment of WATCHES, Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS—Seals and Keys, Lockets Brooches, Ear Hooks, Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, Bracelets and Necklaces, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings, Razors, Penknives and Fancy Goods. BRUCE'S GOLD PENS—a few more left.

N. B.—Close attention to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewelry and Pens. ☞ Charges moderate. n29

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

E. A. TYLER, 39 *CAMP St.*, has constantly on hand, and is receiving by every arrival, Gold Lever, Duplex and Cylinder WATCHES of all the best makers. Also—Fob, Vest and Guard CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, in every variety. Gold Pens, Pencils, Thimbles, Buckles, &c.; Fine Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Rings, Silverware, Spoons and Forks, Ladles, Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Trays, Plated Castors, Tea-Setts, Candlesticks, Urns, rich Fancy Goods, Linder, fine Perfumery—together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Also—SPECTACLES, with Gold, Silver, Shell or Steel bowed frames, and Glasses of every kind—Eye-Protectors, etc., etc., constantly on hand, and fitted to suit the eye at short notice. n15

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

JAMES D. ANDERSON, No. 17 *ST. CHARLES St.* (opposite the Verandah Hotel, New Orleans—Would respectfully invite the attention of citizens and strangers visiting the city, to his new and extensive assortment of LEVER WATCHES, from the most celebrated manufactories of London, Liverpool and Geneva, carefully put up and warranted, in fine Gold or Silver cases, of the richest and latest patterns, to suit Ladies or Gentlemen. Also, to a large assortment of WATCH TRIMMINGS, comprising all the most recent patterns of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Gold Fob Chains, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys, Ladies' Brooches, Bracelets, Rings and Ear Hoops, of the latest fashion; Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Topaz, Paste and Plain Gold Finger Rings and Breastpins; Shirt Studs; Vest, Collar, and Sleeve Buttons; Medallions, Lockets, and Miniature Frames; Gold and Silver Framed Spectacles, with perifocal and plain glasses; Levi Brown's, Spencer's, and low-priced diamond pointed Gold Pens, in gold or silver holders; Plain and Threaded Silver Tea, Dessert, and Table Forks and Spoons; Soup and Cream Ladles; Silver Cups, Combs, Card Cases, Suspender Buckles, Fruit Knives, etc. Best quality Silver-plated Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Chamber and Mantel Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Tow Racks, etc. Fine Rogers's and Wostenholm's Pocket and Table Cutlery; "Papier Mache" and Fancy Articles, adapted particularly for presents. TIMEPIECES, for Steamboats, Offices, and Stores.

☞ J. D. A.'s personal attention will be given to the Repairing and Adjustment of WATCHES and CLOCKS; and every description of Jewelry, Silver Ware, Swords for presentation, etc., made to order and repaired at short notice, by the most experienced and skillful workmen in the country, at moderate prices. d5 6m

WATCHES, JEWERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of very superior Gold and Silver Watches, with Hunting Cases of M. L. Tobias, Roskell and other superior makers; also, Fine *London Duplex Watches*, rich Jewelry, of the latest styles, comprising Fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Ladies' Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast Pins, Gold Pencil Cases, Finger Rings, &c. Also, a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by one of the firm in the European markets, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules and other fancy articles. Also, fine Scissors and Needles, Table Knives and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, Double and Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Military Goods, &c., &c., for sale at moderate prices, by

je21 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

YOUNG'S, No. 8 Camp Street, New Orleans,

NOW receiving, at the above Store, by every arrival from the North, an entire new and extensive stock of Ladies' and Gent's finest patent Lever Watches, hunting and open-faced; Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains; Bracelets and most fashionable style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast Pins. Also, new patterns of Studs, Finger and Ear Rings, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Suspender Buckles, gold and silver Specs, gold Pens, of the best makers. Also, a large stock of Silverware, consisting of table, tea and dessert Spoons, Soup, Ladles, Castors, &c., a. of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The strict attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Canes, Diamonds, and all kinds of Jewelry mounted in the latest and best manner. All repairs warranted, or no charge n2 1je

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WE are now in receipt of a large and splendid stock of Gold and Silver, Lever, Lepine and Duplex WATCHES, of the BEST ENGLISH and SWISS manufacture. Also, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Gold Pens, Pocket and Table Cutlery, and Fancy Goods. We particularly invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen to our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as it is selected by ourselves in the Northern cities with care, and shall be sold as low as at any house in the city.

KNOWLES & NOEL, 35 Canal street.

N. B.—Our *personal* attention will be devoted to repairing every description of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., which shall perform satisfactorily as ever, or no *charge*. n6 tf K. & N.

CROCKERY AND CLOCK STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has REMOVED to his NEW STORE, 251 *MAGAZINE street*, four doors from St. Joseph street, where can be found a large assortment of CLOCKS AND CROCKERY. To all Clocks sold and repaired at this establishment will be given a written guarantee that they will perform well, and should they not meet the expectations of the purchaser, the money will be returned in all cases.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing CLOCKS in any part of the city.

o13 3m J W KING, 251 Magazine.

WISTAR'S BALSAM.

The Great American Remedy

For Lung Complaints, and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs.

The Best Remedy ever known to Man, for Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, etc. etc.

OUR Agent at Marksville, La. writes us:

MARKSVILLE, May 9 h, 1848.

Messrs. Scovil & Mead—Gents—Enclosed I send you a letter from Dr. Dulany, a Graduate of Medicine, and one of our most skilful physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high among the Profession here, and has a very extensive practice. [Signed] G. A. STEVENS. d20 1m

Dear Sir—I promised to inform you of the result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry upon Mrs. M——. It relieved her cough; and her general health was so much improved, that she fancied herself entirely cured, and, *contrary to my advice*, she discontinued the use of it and all other remedies, and re-commenced her singing in the Catholic Church. The consequence of this was she had a return of spitting of blood. *She is now, however, using the Balsam again, and is recovering under the use of it.* The Balsam was also used twice in Mrs. M.'s family for Croup with the happiest results. Once, in a *very violent case*, which I am informed was *relieved in three hours after taking three doses*. The other, a little girl, less violently affected, was relieved by taking one dose. Before writing you further, I wish to try this medicine in other cases and on other patients.

Yours, etc., [Signed] B. DULANY, M. D.

REMEMBER,

There is a base counterfeit of this article sold as genuine by unprincipled dealers in medicine in this city. It purports to come from Philadelphia, is coarsely put up, and bears the *name of "Wistar's Balsam."* It is of recent origin and is endeavored to be sold on the reputation of the genuine and original preparation. Beware of it, or you will be imposed upon with a worthless imitation. The *genuine* bears the signature of *Sandford & Park* on the engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold in this city *only by*

SCOVIL & MEAD, 113 Chartres street,
Between Conti and St. Louis sts.

SOLE GENERAL AGENTS for the Southern States.

N. B.—We have no Agents in this city. ja11

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.

mv30 tf HOEY & BYINGTON.

RESTAURANTS, &c.

CRESCENT CITY HOTEL.

CORNER CUSTOMHOUSE AND FRONT STS.

WILL be opened for the reception of BOARDERS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1849. Well furnished ROOMS for Families and Single Gentlemen. TABLE—the best the market will afford.

The above establishment has been built by the proprietor, expressly for the accommodation of city and transient Boarders. It is one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, and no pains will be spared to render those who may stop with him, comfortable.

Faithful and attentive Servants.

☞ Terms as reasonable as any establishment of the kind in the city. [ja1 d&Wtf] E. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....New Orleans.

THIS extensive establishment is now ready for the accommodation of Boarders and the Travelling Public. Thorough and complete have been the repairs—having an entire NEW DRESS from top to foundation.—Furniture ALL NEW—selected with a constant eye to the comforts of its patrons. T. G. JOHNSON,
d29 5w E. R. DODGE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

Lake end of New Shell Road.

THE undersigned has just refitted and opened the above well-known and favorite establishment, and intends to make it, in every respect, worthy of the patronage of his friends and those who wish to enjoy a pleasant drive to one of the most elegant and salubrious retreats in the country. The gardens and grounds will be kept in the best order; he will have boats out at all times to keep his table supplied with the finny tribe, fresh from their ocean home. He will also be at all times supplied with every description of wild game, and all the delicacies that the New Orleans market affords, together with choice liquors and wines, with good lemonade for his temperance friends.—"Come one, come all." [d20 6m] DAN HICKOK.

MURPHY'S RESTAURANT,

Bowling and Billiard Saloons—No. 100 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEXT TO THE THEATRE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has made extensive additions to his Establishment, rendering it the most complete and decided one in the city. The RESTAURANT will at all times be supplied with the choicest fare that the markets of the city afford, in a style to satisfy the most fastidious epicure. Having a number of spacious bed-rooms, with entire new furniture he is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, with or without Lodging, by the day, week, or month. Terms moderate. The BILLARD SALOON has been entirely refitted, and visiters will find the Tables and appointments of this establishment equal to any in the city, and from their central situation, must continue to be *the* Billiard Saloon of the city.

The BOWLING SALOONS have been constructed with great care, and no effort on the part of the subscriber shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to the patrons, and to make his House worthy of the most liberal patronage.

☞ The BAR, as usual, will always be furnished with the best of LIQUORS.

d14 3m RICHARD MURPHY.

CRESCENT RESTAURAT & OYSTER SALOON,

No. 46 ST. CHARLES Street, corner GRAVIER.

THIS establishment has been entirely remodeled, greatly improved, and very handsomely re-furnished throughout, and is now open for the season. From the previous well-established reputation of the CRESCENT OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURAT, WALTER deems it superfluous to enter into a long panegyric of his house, but simply to thank his friends and patrons for the market and liberal patronage he has received, and to assure them that the kind manner in which his efforts to please have been appreciated, will only stimulate him to increased exertions, to secure the large patronage already given, and make the "Crescent Restaurat" the most fashionable and popular resort in the city.

He has made arrangements to be at all times supplied with the finest OYSTERS, from Mobile, Barataria, Cat Island and Grand Pass, which will be served up in any style to suit the parties. His arrangements are complete to be seasonably supplied with every variety of GAME and FISH; in the preparation of which no pains will be spared to gratify the taste of the most fastidious epicure.

On his table will always be found STEAKS, CHOPS, CUTLETS, every kind of POULTRY and VEGETABLES; in short, with every thing in season that can be procured.

His stock of LIQUORS having been selected by himself, are of a superior quality, and embraces the best and choicest brands Cordial, of French and Spanish Wines, Cordial, Scotch Ale, Irish and Scotch Whisky, London Brown Stout, and the best Philadelphia Ale and Porter—a trial of these Liquors is all that he desires to insure a favorable opinion. n25 5m

AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON and RESTAURAT—No. 44 ST. CHARLES STREET.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed this well-known establishment in a new and elegant style, and hopes, by his unwearied attention to business and his great experience, to retain and increase the kind and liberal patronage heretofore extended by the lovers of good chiser. Having made ample arrangements for procuring Mobile, Barataria and Cat Island OYSTERS, together with GAME and FISH of every description, he is now prepared to serve up, at the shortest notice, all the rarities and delicacies of the season in a style calculated to please and gratify the taste of the most fastidious epicure.

His WINES, LIQUORS and CORDIALS have all been selected by himself, and are of the finest brands the city can produce.

☞ He is also prepared to accommodate a few gentlemen with Lodging and Private Sitting-rooms, as he has had the upper portion of his house elegantly furnished for that purpose. [n6 6m] JAMES CASSEDY.

HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON.

THE friends and patrons of the HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON are respectfully informed that this well known establishment is now open for the winter season; and the public generally is assured that, as heretofore, the best quality of OYSTERS will be served up, as the proprietor is determined that the celebrity of his establishment shall be kept up, so that no just cause of complaint may be heard. Thankful for past favors, the proprietor trusts that his continued endeavors to please the public may guarantee to him a continuance of that public's patronage. n25 tf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Corner GIROD and NEW LEVEE Sts. New Orleans.

THIS fine Hotel is advantageously situated, being in front of the principal Steam and Flatboat Landings, and affords peculiar accommodations for Western Merchants, Traders and Travellers generally. The house is spacious and comfortable, and possesses every convenience; the chambers are well furnished and airy; the