# The Daily Crescent.

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## THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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*NEW ORLEANS:*
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1849.


### Derivation of California.

A subject of great interest in the history of nations is the derivation of their names, and the circumstances which occasioned their nomenclature. The name of California seems to be involved in obscurity, yet with some research into the records of the early times of European settlement upon this continent, we think a degree of light might be thrown upon the subject. The first discoverers of California were, we believe, the Jesuit Missionaries, who penetrated into that remote region within a century of the discovery of the western world. Those adventurous priests were frequently men of learning and ability, and almost always recorded their observations for the benefit of future inquirers. The works and letters of many of the first explorers of the western slope of our continent are still extant, and a perusal of these literary antiquities frequently affords amusement as well as information. Our present remarks are only intended to refer to the derivation of the name of that country whose sands, and streams, and mountains, glitter with exuberance of gold, and to which the imaginations of all the seekers after wealth are now directed. In examining the works of the writers of the 16th and 17th centuries, we find that the cotemporary geographers of those times, had no other name for our modern "*Dorado*," than California. Mendoza, Alarcon the Jesuit, and others, in their letters from the Missions, all call it California. The name is a fanciful one, yet recent events might induce the belief that it was given in a true spirit of prophecy, though it may have been induced by the same idea which prompted the early discoverers to baptize the gulf with the name of "*El Mar bermejo*," the Red Sea. California is a Greek compound meaning rich or beautiful net-fishing, from Kale and Phornia. The appropriateness of the name will at once be discovered by a perusal of the letters of the Missionaries, who give glowing accounts of the abundance of fish and *pearls* contained in the waters, both fresh and salt, of California. The name has since the time of the learned and pious fathers, undoubtedly been corrupted by the ignorant inhabitants of Mexico. Laet in his Geography, Heylyn in his "Cosmographie," Ortelius in his "*Orbs Pietus*," all agree in calling the country by its original appellation. It is too a remarkable fact that even as late as 1763, the *savans* of the world were not agreed as to the geographical identity of California, viewed as an island or a peninsula—many maintaining that salutary skepticism in regard to either hypothesis, which is said to be the first step to wisdom. We have before us a very learned and curious work of Rowland Jones on the unity of human language and the primitive race, in which it is asserted that the truth of certain specified propositions may be ascertained so soon as it may be definitively settled whether California "be a peninsula or an island." At the bottom of the page, on which the question is mooted, we find this grave note: "California has been ascertained to be an island." If this interesting country had retained the insular form given it by the erudite geographer, we doubt not there would have been found a host of modern theorists ready to prove from good classical authority that the ideal Atlantis which the fertile imagination of Plato described as existing in the Western ocean was no other than California itself. Some may, perhaps, still adopt the theory, upon the presumption that the mistaken idea of the form of the country existing in the mind of Rowland Jones might also have been maintained by Plato, who assuredly had no better means of knowing the truth than were in the possession of the more modern geographer. But whether our new "Dorado" be called California or Califormia, in the works of geographers who so accurately describe lands they never saw, the late treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, has made it *California* for all time to come, as fast as it can be made by Executive negotiation, and senatorial ratification. We confess that we prefer California, because it means something, and if the signification be net-fishing or fishing-net, the Lord help the gudgeons it may ensnare.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Col. Isaac Monroe, for many years the sole editor and proprietor of the Baltimore Patriot, having disposed of a portion of his interest in the same to Messrs. Joshua Jones and John F. M'Jilton, the paper will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Isaac Monroe & Co.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Rufus McIntire, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maine, from the 15th January, 1849, when the commission of the present incumbent will expire.

☞ Mr. Samuel Lover is giving evening entertainments at London. One of his subjects is the election of Gen. Taylor.

COLLISION.—On Wednesday night the steamboats Allen Glover and Forest Monarch came in collision in turning at a short point about ten miles above Mobile. The former was going up and the latter coming down. The Glover sustained quite a serious damage. She was struck on the larboard bow, and was cut down below the water's edge. By the greatest exertions of the officers, she was saved from sinking, and arrived at Mobile about 9 o'clock on the night of the accident. At one time she had three feet water in her hold. The Monarch sustained only a trifling damage.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate United States was at Gibraltar November 29, bound to Tangier and Cadiz; would leave for the United States as soon as relieved.

☞ The amount of money which has been paid in Baltimore, in the way of dividends of banks, etc., and interest on public debts, within the past thirty days, is about 450,000 dollars.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Augusta (Me.) Bank was broken open between Saturday night and Monday morning, the 1st inst., and the following sums taken: 13 square boxes of silver, $500 each; 6 bags silver, $200 to $300 each; package or bag of gold, $3415; package of sovereigns, $5000; foreign bills, about $4000; package of foreign bills, amount unknown, directed to J. C. Brewer, from Ticonic Bank. The President of the Bank offers a reward of one thousand dollars. The whole amount of specie taken was $21,562.

☞ Accounts from Martinique represent the condition of the Island as very unsettled. Many of the inhabitants were seeking homes elsewhere.

☞ Admiral Bruat, of Tahiti notoriety, is about to assume the Governorship of the French West Indies.

## *Correspondence of the Crescent.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1849.

*Eds. Crescent:* Happy New Year to you, Messrs. Editors, and may it grow happier as it grows older, and when, with 1848, it takes its place amongst the shades of the past, may it leave no shadow upon your hearts; so to all my warm hearted friends of the Crescent City.

New York enjoys itself to-day beyond any thing I ever saw, and the streets are crowded with happy citizens—all male, for the ladies in New York never leave their homes on New Year's day. Tens of thousands occupy innumerable sleighs which fly along the streets with telegraphic speed, and yet the sidewalks are black with the pedestrians. Broadway looks strange with no ladies in its crowd.

The weather is very pleasant—too mild for an overcoat—but I think not wholesome. We need heavy frosts more than we do sunshine, for the Cholera is still hovering on our borders, and will not miss a favorable opportunity to cross them. Our report of yesterday was two cases and two deaths; that of to-day I forgot to call for when I was at the Mayor's office.

This city has been unhealthy for the past two years, having been visited each year with a remarkably fatal description of typhus or typhoid fever, a consequence of an unusually great influx of immigrants. The mortality for 1848, however, is less than that of 1847, by 881. For the past four years the mortuary list has summed as follows: 1845, 10,963; 1846, 11,318; 1847, 15,499; 1848, 14,618.

The monthly lists for 1846 and 1848, have shown the following aggregates:

| | 1845 | 1848 | | 1846 | 1848 | | 1846 | 1848 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | 847 | 1177 | May, | 752 | 1099 | September, | 1046 | 1366 |
| February, | 766 | 1345 | June, | 795 | 916 | October, | 921 | 1021 |
| March, | 876 | 1249 | July, | 1336 | 1266 | November, | 824 | 912 |
| April, | 903 | 1442 | August, | 1258 | 1328 | December, | 983 | 1207 |

Total for the year respectively, ..... 11,318 14,618

The British steamer beat the Yankee, after all, notwithstanding the latter had the start of about five days. The Hermann is anxiously looked for.

The news brought by the Europa, would, in ordinary times, be received with vast interest, but now it hardly affords occasion for a comment. Particular classes find much to enlist their feelings, but the *community* think but little of it. To the Roman Catholics, the flight of the Pope; to the French, the election of Louis Napoleon; to the Germans, the abdication of the old Hapsburg fool, and the assumption, by the grace of God, of his crown, by a boy—the Constitution of Frederick William, for Prussia; the abolition of the censorship of the Press in Saxony, and the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet—to those classes these subjects possess deep interest, but it is pretty much confined to them. The denizen, too, of Wall street, will or will not be pleased with the facts such as are detailed in Hazlewood's Circular, according to the "nature of the beast"—that is, whether he be bull or bear, while those who inhabit South street, cannot but be delighted with such missives as those of Geo. Holt & Co. The one tells us that American stocks are worth buying, and the other that Cotton has advanced 3⅞ to 4½d.

France has unquestionably fooled herself and her friends in the selection that she has made of a Chief Magistrate. It will follow that what she has done will all remain to be done over again, and Louis Napoleon will probably soon follow his illustrious predecessor to a place of refuge.

There is less excitement in London and Liverpool touching our gold mines, than I anticipated, simply because John Bull does not believe the reports which have reached him, on that subject. It is mica, the Britishers think. May they long continue to think so, to their special and particular detriment and loss. They "are very incredulous;" may faith be a good while coming.

I have no local news worth writing. INDICATOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1849.

*Eds. Crescent*—We are glad to get a postage or "postal" arrangement of any kind that has an appearance of reciprocity, and can therefore make but little complaint of the one that the stickling wisdom of the "high contracting parties" at London has given us. Yet the most easily satisfied cannot but denounce the spirit of that Government that always strives to make money out of people's necessities. The rates of postage established by this convention are enormously high and inconvenient—sixteen cents on the ocean, and five cents on the land, for transmission of a half ounce letter form a tax that is unreasonable and unjust. The five cent part of it looks Cave Johnsonish. It is more than double the rate of British postage, and would probably have never been asked but for the sake of "reciprocity." Our Government would listen to no rate of inland postage less than five cents, then why should that of England allow us to send letters at English rates? Now this arrangement, although evidently made an essential by our Minister, will enure especially to British benefit. It is shown by Rowland Hill that the transmission of letters from London to Edinburgh costs only the eighteenth of a cent each, and Elihu Burritt estimates all other expenses on them at twice that charge, making in all three cents on every eighteen letters. But if we allow the costs to be three times as great, the expense of transmitting 30,000 letters from Liverpool, including expenses of all kinds, cannot exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, while the British Government by this treaty is entitled to fifteen hundred for the service.

Within another year our whole system will undergo important modifications, and it is to be hoped that our next administration will have this British treaty altered to conform somewhat with the more civilized requirements of the period.

Money is abundant in Wall street as well as in California, and the rich ones are offering encouragement to the Bulls, that gives the latter pretty much every thing. The fancy stocks are getting up so high that the Bears can hardly look at them, to say nothing of climbing to them, and the probability is that the rising tendency will continue for some time, particularly in the standard descriptions. United States Sixes, '68, have held through the day at 108½, and Harlem R. R. at 59@59½, an advance of 1@1½. Reading went up 1, and Long Island ½ or more.

The new Governor has given us his inaugural, which is now in the printer's hands. I did hope he would not put himself into the category of the Judies regarding the slavery question, but I find myself mistaken. The important points of the message will be telegraphed to you, and I will refrain from any remarks upon it, at least until to-morrow.

Our fine sleighing continues, and every body is taking advantage of it, although it is dangerous to persons who have the misfortune to be attached to a nasal protuberance that measures three-quarters of an inch above the level of the face. One of the very keenest nor'wes'ers that I ever felt has been blowing all day, and promises to do so for a week hence.

Our cholera report yesterday was one case, no death; and this morning one case and one death—all at the Hospital—none in the city. Total deaths in the city last week, 232.

Yours, respectfully, INDICATOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1849.

*Editors of the Crescent*—As I have thought that a recapitulation of the statistical portion of Gov. Fish's message, might be acceptable to the New Yorkers and statisticians of your city, I have made up a brief synopsis for their use. The figures certainly look well, and I think may be depended upon for accuracy in every respect.

The entire debt of the State is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Fund Debt, | $5,989,693 32 | |
| Canal Debt, | 16,674,898 94 | |
| " " | 38,751 00 | |
| | | $22,703,343 26 |
| Bearing an interest of | | $1,241,082 39 |
| Contingent liabilities for loans of credit to sundry corporations, | 1,933 905 60 | |
| Total Debt, | $23,937,248 83 | |
| Deduct surplus of Sinking Fund, available, | 114 944 43 | |
| Liabilities over means on hand, | $23,822,304 40 | |
| REVENUE—Receipts for State Tax, | $238,303 74 | |
| Receipts from other sources, | 279,919 57 | |
| Surplus Gen'l Fund from last year, | 111,665 93 | |
| Receipts from Canals, | 3,204,707 16 | |
| Total Revenue, | $3,833,950 48 | |
| Payments out of Canal Revenue, | | $3,204,707 16 |
| Expenses, repairs, etc., | $855,850 64 | |
| Canal Debt Sinking Fund, | 1,500,000 00 | |
| General Fund, " " | 350,000 00 | |
| Necessary Expenses of Government | 200,000 00 | |
| | | 2,705,850 64 |
| Leaving applicable to completion of Erie Canal enlargement, the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, | | $498,219 52 |

The Canal tolls for the year (including the tolls received from Railroads) have been $3,459,690 29, less than those of last year by $216,381 83.

Previous to May, 1847, about ninety-eight miles of the enlarged (Erie) Canal, and three hundred and twenty-eight structures were in use. The enlargement will embrace nine hundred and eighty structures. At the opening of navigation, next Spring, one hundred and thirteen miles of the Canal and four hundred and nine structures will be in use.

Thirty-five miles of the Black River Canal will probably be brought into operation in the Spring of 1850. This Canal is about forty-four and a half miles long, besides forty-two and a half miles of slack water navigation on Black River.

Fifty-two miles of the Genesee Valley Canal are now in use, sixty-six and a half miles not yet completed, thirty-six and a half of which will probably be in operation in the Spring of 1850.

The number of Canal boats on these Canals is 4,743, an increase, during the year, of 522.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources for Common School Fund, the capital of which is $2,211,475 14, are | $407,167 41 |
| Payments during the year, | 284,902 00 |
| Balance in the Treasury, | $122,265 41 |
| Number of organized School Districts in the state, | 10,621 |
| Number of children taught in the Common Schools, | 775,723 |
| Number of unincorporated and private schools, | 1,785 |
| Number of children taught therein, | 32,256 |
| Paid for Teachers' wages in Common Schools, | $629,070 00 |
| Paid on Rate Bills for Teachers' wages, | 466,674 00 |
| Total paid for Teachers' wages, | $1,105,682 00 |

During the year $81,624 05 have been expended for libraries, and one million three hundred thousand volumes distributed.

The Assistant Treasurer is paying off the last half year's interest on stocks and coupons, at the Custom House. Yesterday and to-day he has paid out about half a million of dollars, and his big iron box is much less plethoric than usual.

In Congress, to-day, Senator Dix presented a petition from Samuel L. Gouverneur, asking for an appropriation towards paying for publishing President Monroe's papers. I don't see how the request can well be refused after the appropriations for similar purposes that have been heretofore made. Mr. Monroe's early life was brilliant, and his later days honorable beyond that of most men. He commenced with talents that won him the notice and good opinion of Washington, who sent him to France, where he was nearly ruined. Recalled, he wrote a book against his benefactor, but soon regretted the act, and in after life amply atoned for any wrong done to that wonderful man by imitating his example. Mr. Monroe belonged to a school that did not consider Washington infallible, and he was too honest to hide his sentiments. His correspondence would no doubt show the struggles that were necessary, amongst his friends, to curb his convictions. Mr. Monroe and Andrew Jackson were about the only men of their day bold enough openly to cast reflections upon the character of George Washington. Others abler, higher in the councils of the nation, and in the confidence of the people, hated him, but as an avowal of that hatred would destroy their popularity, they smothered their sentiments and removed all available proof that they ever harbored such. Not so with Monroe, at all events until he grew older. I should be glad to see his papers published, as well as those of John Quincy Adams. Samuel L. Gouverneur married a daughter of Mr. Monroe.

A telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati, this afternoon, reports 6 deaths from Cholera. Our intelligence from your city is up to the 26th ult., and sorry it makes us. To-day our Health Officer reports that neither a case nor a death has occurred since yesterday's report.

The report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn for the week ending December 30th, is 26, of which two only died with the consumption.

A writer in the Express to-day states, as a set-off to a statement that appeared in a Philadelphia paper the other day, that there are "three contiguous houses" in his district, the census of which is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House No. 38..10 Rooms containing | 51 | souls. |
| " " 40..21 " " | 81 | " |
| " " 42..14 " " | 64 | " |
| Total | 196 | |

Houses in front 22 by 35 feet; in rear 14 feet deep. Lots 22 by 80 feet. The Cholera would flourish in such a *soil*.

Very respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

### THE PERIL OF A BUTTON.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

"The music is excellent—it even sets the old Excellencies' legs in motion, and they think of dances in days of yore. The lacqueys move like Caryatides, with refreshments, through the closest circles; in a recess of a window stands Clara, prettier, perhaps, than she ever was before. She is in a white transparent dress, which falls in full, vapor-like folds, as if it were woven of air and snow. Small bouquets of moss and violets seem as if they were thrown on it. There is, as it were, a transparency in the face, in the arm, in the whole figure. There is an expression of bliss in that youthfully-fresh, charming face—a smile that owns more magic than music and poetry; never before has she been so beautiful—never before has she smiled more happily; she is in conversation with one of the princes, who leads her to the dance. Frederick stands not far from her, in a blue velvet court-dress, with large diamond buttons. He sees her happy smile; he is angry with her, without even being able to account to himself for it.

"They meet in the dance and part again. Holger enters just at this moment. Clara has promised him her hand for the third dance, and yet he is the last that arrives. But we must know the reason.

"Holger was yesterday made a gentleman of the bed-chamber. His tailor has been sewing the whole night and day at his uniform—made impossibilities possible—got it ready for this ball, and only half an hour ago was it delivered.

"The red gold-embroidered coat sits well—the tight kerseymere trowsers are made to admiration. Holger is strikingly handsome, and he knows it. This is the first uniform he has ever worn; it is the first title he has received—except that of baron by right of birth—and Clara has already discovered him, and smiled to him. How much youthful spirit and happiness can one heart not find place for!

"Count Frederick, on the contrary, appears all at once to be quite dissatisfied. The ball tires him; Clara's smile is not pleasing to him, and not one dance has she for him. 'Fourteen days ago I was engaged for them all,' has she said, with a smile, which he, in his present state of feeling, thought was coquettish; 'and now she dances with Holger!'

"They are a handsome couple, and they are noticed. There is to them both a present feeling of, 'The whole world is ours—all the rest only figure around us!' Is it Clara's smile, is it the music, or the new uniform that fits so well, or, perhaps, all three, that have their influence? At this moment it is clear to Holger, as it never was before, that he loves Clara—that he must tell her so—that he would dance with her thus life through—there is no sorrow, no sickness, nor death!

"They now retire to a saloon—the champagne explodes. Holger is happy as a god—eloquent and gay—and as he again enters the ball-room with Clara, his resolution is formed: before the ball is ended she must know his feelings—knew that he loves her—that this is the first, all powerful love!

"He has spirit, and he has a will that must be acknowledged; and at this moment Herman sleeps quietly at home; at this moment Frederick is meditating if he shall or if he shall not, drive Clara tomorrow, at noon, with the great sledge party to Bellevue. The music of the dance is, to the low-spirited wretch, like surging waves, that make his spirit still more a wreck; but the glad and happy they only lift still higher. Clara had quite forgotten Herman's amusing, genial pictures—forgotten Frederick's lively sketches of his sea-trip—which she had before listened to with so much delight. Holger is the best dancer—the most attentive of all—the most amiable. In the dance, which is now to begin, he will lead her out.

"With the whole expression of a happy being in his eyes and mien, he stands before Clara, his blood and thoughts like champagne; he bows low; with a jesting smile, he then raises himself a full inch higher than his wont, and then—is there magic at work? One would think so? Are men accompanied by an invisible, good or bad? At the moment that Holger rises, there occurs suddenly as it were, a transformation in him; his face becomes deeply crimsoned; his movements are forced; his words are no longer buoyant; something of importance has happened; his whole thoughts are divided between Clara and—nay, it would sound too terrible to pronounce the word suddenly.

"The least causes have often the greatest effects. Holger no longer moves as before—he even returns quite preposterous answers.

"This night he will not propose. Clara still exists for Frederick, for Herman, for him whom no one knows—for any body. In the midst of fascination's brightest moment, on the eve of love's bold revelation—yes, perhaps, more than one, who has been in the same situation, knows the agony with which a man loses all his moral courage at such a moment—and this Holger has lost; the days of youth, the pride of his new title, of his well-made uniform—all are vanished. Clara regards him with an anxious look. The thought strikes her—the unjust thought—it is the wine!—he has drunk too much champaigne—and the halo around him is extinguished! She knows not what injustice she does him; her eloquence becomes mute—she involuntarily seeks Count Frederick—her eye meets his—it is as if he smiled, as if he understood her position—inclination is renewed, and she inclines for Frederick. Holger creeps behind the window curtain for a moment, and makes his appearance again; but he is no longer the same man. The whole affair has been the most unfortunate, but most innocent situation at a ball, that ever happened. It is reality's most fearful prose that has overwhelmed him. When a man is to be executed, it is the custom to say, 'he is to lose his button,' that is to lose his head; and Holger has lost a button, and with that his head. The brace-button behind has come off his tight kerseymere inexpressibles! Now the word is out, and now we can conceive his sudden blushing, the forced deportment, the distracted thoughts and the preposterous answers. With that button went courage and happiness and Clara's rapture. She accepted Frederick's invitation, and they both drove next day in the sledge together to Bellevue. The train, consisting of forty-seven sledges, went from Amalienborg, the royal residence: princes, diplomatists and young noblemen formed the cortége. The bells tinkled, the variegated nets fluttered over the horses' backs, and the whips cracked. Frederick, in a bear-skin cloak, with seal-skin boots and fur cap, had Clara in his sledge, and they were soon out of the city. The crows flew over the white snow—'caw, caw!'—every one greets in his own way. Where the snow was deepest, there these two were upset. It was like a play. It was a little adventure—it was a splendid trip. 'It was an important trip,' said the admiral's lady. And why?

"The same evening Frederick wrote to his father that he loved Clara—that she had accepted him—and that her excellent mother had no objection to the match, provided his father sanctioned it.

"'That button!' said Holger, when he heard it, 'that —— button is the cause of the whole!' and he fell into deep musing.

"Herman tore all his drawings to pieces: they were too ideal, too. Everything was far more discordant—far uglier. Copenhagen was the most insupportable place; the men and women, with very few exceptions—in fact, without any—a collection of caricatures and tediousness. Nay, not only Copenhagen, but Sealand, Funen—the whole country was insupportable to him.

"Was it Clara's betrothal that cast this shadow over the country and inhabitants?—or had that poisonous seed, his grandmother's words had sown in his heart, now shot up and become a upas-tree, that poisoned all around him? Such moments, in a mind like Herman's, nourish thoughts and determinations that often decide one's whole future life.

"The ball-room, on a winter's forenoon, after a ball, is an uncomfortable place; its lustre is extinguished—the music is mute—all the fresh joys of youth are gone—the curtains hang heavily with dust—the candles are burnt down in the sconces—the bass-viol, and such like mammoth instruments, lie like mummies, and point to a life that was.

"Thus it looked, next morning, in the royal ball-room. In the middle of the floor there lay a shining button, which the woman swept awap. That button it was that had caused Holger's heart to look like the ball-room now—void, uncomfortable, a mausoleum for a button!"

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1849—*Senate.*—The Vice President laid before the Senate three communications from the War Department, required by act of Congress.

Mr. Atchison introduced his bill granting a donation of land to the State of Missouri, for the construction of a railroad from some point on the Missouri river to the mouth of the Ohio. Read twice and referred.

The resolution submitted some weeks since, by Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether any negotiations are or have been pending between the United States and Spain for the purchase of Cuba by this Government, and if so, to communicate any correspondence which may have taken place, came up in order, the question being on its adoption.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew the resolution, temporarily, to allow him to make an explanation, though he (Mr. R.) said he considered its adoption entirely useless and unnecessary.

Mr. Miller stated that, since the resolution was up before, he had found abundant evidence to satisfy his mind that such a call was not unusual, and that the information could be communicated without detriment to the public interests. Such calls had been made and replied to, in reference to both negotiations with Mexico and with Great Britain. This matter of purchasing foreign countries was not an ordinary negotiation, and the country, therefore, ought to know whether any such was going forward.

Mr. Rusk inquired whether there was, even in the mind of the Senator from New Jersey, a suspicion that any such negotiation was in progress?

Mr. Miller replied that, for himself, he was prepared to say, that he had such suspicions; and such impressions, too, were abroad on the public mind.

Mr. Foote inquired whether the Senator from New Jersey would oppose or be in favor of the annexation of Cuba, could such purchase as had been referred to be effected?

Mr. Miller replied that he would oppose it at all times and under all circumstances.

Mr. Foote replied: "Then the Hon. Senator will find himself in an awkward fix within four months; for there is information of a reliable character, that the President elect is in favor of such annexation, and that he will promote it with all the influence which he can exert."

The question then being taken on the motion to lay on the table, it was decided in the affirmative—24 to 19.

Mr. Johnson, of La., moved to take up the private calendar.

Mr. King moved to go into executive session.

The latter motion prevailed. Executive session. Adjourned.

[The Senate was engaged in Executive session from 1 o'clock until nearly quarter-past 4, on the nomination of Lewis Cass, Jr., as Chargé to Rome, which nomination was then confirmed, *nem. con.*]

HOUSE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House, on motion, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burt in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "to provide for the settlement of claims against the United States," by constituting a board of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, at a salary to each of $3500 per annum.

After a debate, in which Messrs. Strong, Meade, Clark, Bowlin and Schenck took part, the House adjourned.

ARREST OF HAWKINS.—We learn from the Rockingham (Va.) Register, that James Hawkins, the somewhat celebrated horse-thief, has been apprehended, and is now in the jail of that county, awaiting transportation to Richmond.

☞ The Sable Melodists are in Mobile.

### Proceedings of Congress.

[By telegraph to the Charleston Courier.]

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.—In the *Senate*, a number of petitions for a reduction of postage, were presented, also petitions from citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, for a reduction of the tariff.

A number of colored citizens of Indiana petitioned the Government to provide vessels for carrying free blacks to Liberia.

The resolution of Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, calling on the President for any correspondence with the Spanish Government, in relation to the purchase of Cuba, was adopted by a vote of 24 to 19. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the *House*, the bill establishing a Board of Commissioners to settle claims against the United States, was discussed.

Lewis Cass, Jr., nominated as Minister to Rome, was confirmed by the Senate.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.—The *Senate* was not in session.

In the *House*, Mr. Giddings made a violent abolition speech against the bill providing for payment for a slave impressed during the Florida war. The bill was declared as having passed by a vote of 91 to 89. Subsequently, however, an error was discovered in the vote, and this day it would be declared 89 to 89. The speaker may vote affirmatively.

☞ The bill for establishing an insane hospital having passed both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature, the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners, viz: Gov. J. M. Morehead, of Guilford; Calvin Graves, of Caswell; Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Cumberland; George W. Mordecai, of Wake; Major Chas. L. Hinton, of Raleigh; and Dr. J. O. Watson, of Johnston.

PUNISHMENT OF A SLAVE ABDUCTOR.—The Easton (Md.) Gazette says that James E. Work, convicted of aiding the escape of slaves, has been sentenced by the Talbot county court for five years to the penitentiary, for the conviction against him in that county, making the sentence, including that of Queen Anne's county, fifteen years and six months.


TEAS! TEAS!!—72 Canal Street.
Agency of the New York Canton Tea Company.
*The Oldest Establishment in America—Principal Establishment in New York.*

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of the integrity and the responsibility; but such has been the great and pressing demand for their Teas, of late, that they have been obliged to enlarge, to a great extent, their two principal Establishments in New York, namely: Nos. 125 Chatham and 163 Greenwich streets. They moreover possess facilities in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell TEAS, *purer, more fragrant and perfect* for the PRICES, in the aggregate, than any house in the world, China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this city to their Agency, where the following assortments are always on hand; and they feel no hesitation in stating, that whenever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

☞ Readers, make the experiment.

The Retail Prices are as follows, subject in all cases to be returned, if not approved of:

GREENS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Young Hyson | 50 | ℔ lb. |
| Fine Young Hyson | 62½ | " |
| No. 2, Fragrant do. | 75 | " |
| No. 3, very fine do. | 1 00 | " |
| Silver Leaf do. | 1 25 | " |
| Good Hyson | 75 | " |
| Very Fine Hyson | 1 00 | " |
| Extra Fragrant Hyson | 1 25 | " |
| Good Hyson Skin | 50 | " |
| Good Imperial | 75 | " |
| Very Fine Imperial | 1 00 | " |
| Extra Fine Imperial | 1 25 | " |
| Good Gunpowder | 75 | " |
| Fine Gunpowder | 1 00 | " |
| Extra Fine Gunpowder | 1 25 | " |

BLACKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Souchong | 50 | " |
| No. 2 Souchong | 62½ | " |
| Finest Souchong | 75 | " |
| Fragrant Pouchong | (various prices.) | |
| Congo | (various prices.) | |
| Fine Oolong | 50 | " |
| Very Fine Oolong | 75 | " |
| Extra Fine Oolong | 1 00 | " |
| Ningyong | (various prices.) | |
| Finest English Breakfast Tea, very rich Pekoe flavored | 75 | " |
| Fine Orange Pekoe | 75 | " |
| Finest Pekoe Flowers | 1 00 | " |
| Howqua, or Finest Black Tea imported | 1 00 | " |
| Ne plus ultra Teas, both Green and Black, of all descriptions, the highest grades down in China | 1 50 | " |

TAKE NOTICE.—The Canton Tea Company are the *exclusive* venders of the superior Black Tea called "Howqua's Mixture." They introduced it into America in 1840, and every other person or house professing to sell the same at all—much less at a lower price—deceive the unwary, as the public themselves will perceive, by comparing the spurious with the genuine "Howqua" vended by the Canton Tea Company.

☞ Every package—in addition to it containing full weight, independent of the wrapper—bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. d8 2taw 2m

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

J. & D. WRIGHT & CO'S Patent Wood and Coal Stoves; Air-tight Stoves, most improved patterns, suitable for Halls, Bar-rooms, Churches, etc.;
Fancy high Coal Stoves, for Bar-rooms, etc.;
Common Stoves; nine and ten-plate Stoves;
Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal;
Furnaces; Copper and Brass Preserve Kettles, different sizes;
Copper Liquor Pumps; Tin Pumps;
Oliver Moon's Patent Well Pumps.

—ALSO—

A very general assortment of Cooking Utensils and Kitchen Furniture, of Copper, Iron and Tin Ware;
Brass and Britannia Lamps and Candlesticks;
Brass, Britannia and Japanned Spittoons;
Deed and Cash Boxes; Tumbler Drainers;
Hall and Steamboat Lamps, of different sizes;
Britannia Tea and Coffee-Pots;
Britannia Soup Tureens, of different sizes;
Dish Covers; Copper and Tin Measures;
Copper, Iron and Tin Tea-Kettles;
Beck & McGran's Patent Cooking Stoves;
Church's Philadelphia Coal Stoves.

—ALSO—

My Own Patent D Stoves, on the most improved plan, to burn wood or coal; Cooking Ranges;
American Air-tight Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal, on the most improved plan;
Rotary Ranges, for wood or coal, of different sizes;
Ship Cabooses, of different sizes and patterns;
English Steak Dishes, Covers and Stands;
Cake Moulds; Oyster Gridirons; Oyster Stewpans, etc., etc.
ja8 1y M. M. DEVEREUX, 26 Tchoupitoulas st.

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.

*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 recommenced 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. jal1

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

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation, by a respectable Woman, as NURSE or SEAMSTRESS, in a Gentleman's Family. Good references can be given. Apply as the corner of Live Oak and St. Andrew streets, Lafayette. ja5 tf

WANTED.
A SITUATION by a middle aged woman as a child's nurse in a family where the services of a white person are preferred. Satisfactory references as to the character of the applicant will be given by applying at this office. d20

WANTED.
A SITUATION as CLERK in a Mercantile House or as assistant in a Clerk's Office of a Court, is wanted by a middle aged man who has had some experience in either capacity, having been a resident of this city for some years past. The best references can be given. Address Q. Y. at this office. d20

LABORERS WANTED.
WANTED—TEN NEGRO MEN, to work in Warehouse. EMERSON, TOURNÉ & CO.
d12 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

TO THOSE LEAVING THE CITY.
ANY ONE LEAVING THE CITY, and in want of a Trustworthy Person to take charge of his Dwelling and Furniture, may make an advantageous arrangement, by application at the office of the "Crescent." The best of reference furnished. d26 tf

BOOK KEEPING—ACCOUNTABILITY.
THE Subscriber, an old experienced BOOK KEEPER and BUSINESS MAN, offers his services as an Accountant, for the opening of new setts of Books; the closing or adjusting of old ones, and the regularisation of all kinds of litigous accountability, on moderate terms. He would accept a permanent situation in a Commercial House of extensive business, and would devote his time entirely to the interests of such house.
ENGLISH and FRENCH translated.
Address at this office, or at Jos. Bruneau's Feed Store, Front Levee, Blue Store.
References—L. CHITTENDEN, J. D. DAMERON, A. W. SCATES. d14 2m P. A. AUBERT, 51 Jackson st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO OR THREE elegantly furnished PARLORS and BEDROOMS to rent. Inquire at 129 Carondelet st. n7

BOARDING.
THREE OR FOUR Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 236 *Baronne street.* o23 tf

BOARD.
A GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, or TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family, pleasantly located below Delord street. Applications addressed to B. V., and left at the office of the Crescent, or through the Post-office to Box B 