# The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1849 VOLUME I.....NUMBER 273.


## THE DAILY CRESCENT.


PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.
A. H. HAYES..J. E. M'CLURE..J. C. LARUE..J. O. PIERSON.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

*NEW ORLEANS:*
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1849.


THE RHODE ISLAND CASE DECIDED.—The Supreme Court of the United States has at last given its decision in the case of Martin Luther *vs.* L. M. Borden, *et al.*, on a writ of error from the Circuit Court for Rhode Island. The cause of action originated in the Dorr insurrection. The plaintiff, Luther, was arrested under the operation of the martial law declared by the Government of Rhode Island; and subsequently brought suit for damages, against the officer who arrested him. The officer pleaded the martial law in defence; and the Circuit Court decided that the plea was good. A writ of error on this decision was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court has now confirmed the judgement of the Circuit Court.

We have the following brief statement of the points decided, in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia North American:

Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion in the case of Martin Luther *vs.* L. M. Borden and others, which was argued at the last term on a writ of error from Rhode Island. The following important points were ruled:

1. That whether the new Government at any time, displaced the charter Government, is a political question, and not a judicial one.

2. That the charter Government having at no time recognized the new Government, but denounced it as revolutionary and treasonable; and not only opposed it by military force, but prosecuted and convicted Governor Dorr, the leader of the movement, under the criminal law of the State; in which case, and in others, the charter Government was sustained by the Courts of Rhode Island, and that the Federal Courts, under an established rule of decision, follow the State tribunals on questions arising under its own laws.

3. That the recognition of the chartered Government, by the President of the United States, in expressing a willingness to aid it, if necessary, in putting down the insurrection, by the power of the Union, as provided by the Constitution, is of itself conclusive of the judicial power of the Union.

4. That the Legislature of Rhode Island had power to establish martial law, and to authorzie the acts to be done complained of as a trespass by the plaintiff.

5. The judgement of the Circuit Court was affirmed, which sustains the chartered Government.

Judge Woodbury dissented from the fourth point, and contended, in a written argument, that the State had no power to declare martial law.

OHIO. — *Governor's Message.* —The message of Governor Bebb to the Ohio Legislature, was laid before that body on the 5th inst. From it we learn that the revenue of the State during the past year was $2,968,400 85; the expenditures for the same period were $2,541,948 97, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 15th of November of $426,451 88. The Governor congratulates himself on the success of the policy adopted by the State on his recommendations. He recommends the repeal of the tariff of 1846, and hints at a repeal of the veto power. The following paragraph contains his views upon the Wilmot Proviso:

"That while a majority of the people have adopted neither the doctrines of those who declare the Ordinance of 1787 to be unconstitutional on the one hand, nor of those, if any such there be, who would interfere abroad with slavery in the States wherein it now unhappily exists, on the other, they have, both by the Presidential and Congressional elections, significantly and unmistakeably decreed that slavery shall not be extended, and that whenever a law is passed for the government of New Mexico and California, the great ordinance of human freedom shall form one of its distinctive features. And should Congress at its present session endeavor to forestall this expression of public sentiment before it can authoritatively speak in our national councils by an attempt to extend African slavery into territory wherein it does not now exist, under the specious name of compromise, or in any other way, it will be found that the lightning, instead of having been drawn from this portentous cloud by the last Presidential election, has only been silently accumulating to burst forth hereafter with the more terrific and astounding effect. These declarations are made in no spirit of contention or of idle bravado, but under a solemn conviction of their intense reality."

MISSOURI.—By the new census it appears that the population of Missouri is as follows: The aggregate population of the State is 588,371; the population of St. Louis county is 73,391; free persons of color in the State 1779; number of slaves 76,757; total number of free white males 268,503; free white males in St. Louis county 36,964; number of deaf and dumb in the State 259; number of blind 149. The following table shows the population of the several towns and cities:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warren | 550 | Osceola | 184 | Lexington | 1,516 |
| Rocheport | 476 | St. Louis | 55,952 | Fredericktown | 222 |
| Jackson | 373 | Florisant | 423 | Louisiana | 928 |
| Alexandria | 546 | Arrow Rock | 213 | Payneville | 131 |
| City of Jefferson | 1,122 | Hannibal | 1,320 | St. Charles | 1,476 |
| Washington | 378 | Columbia | 1,008 | St. Genevieve | 1,167 |
| Springfield | 649 | Cape Girardeau | 930 | Carondelet | 525 |
| Columbus | 64 | Brunswick | 300 | Bridgeton | 405 |
| Lagrange | 422 | Liberty | 728 | Potosi | 421 |
| Paris | 572 | Boonville | 1,321 | Palmyra | 1,426 |
| Clarksville | 222 | Union | 256 | | |
| Weston | 1,300 | Independence | 1,428 | | |

—TAX ON BACHELORS.—Among the multitudinous projects engendered by the heat of the revolution, which have arisen in the French Assembly, one is a tax upon celibacy. It is said that this measure originated with the women of Paris, who allege that celibacy is a luxury, and therefore should be taxed. It appeared to be a serious proposition, if anything or any body can be serious in France. We find the provisions thus described:

"It is proposed that bachelors shall be taxed upon arriving at the age of twenty-five years, and that the tax shall be equal in amount to all the other taxes paid by the impracticable repudiator of matrimony on account of real or personal estate, or for licenses, or for anything else. At the age of thirty-five there is again an augmentation of the tax, which goes on augmenting periodically, until the *celibitaire* arrives at fifty; then, if he is a bachelor still, it remains stationary to the end of his days. But there is no remission or reduction, should he live to the age of the antediluvian patriarchs, if he persists in his anti-Hymeneal sentiments—so that an octogenarian would be paying pretty dear for his 'single blessedness.'

"Widowers are to be allowed five years during which to re-marry; and if they do not, they are regarded as having relapsed into celibacy, and are then taxed, and the tax proceeds *crescendo*, from time to time, as in the case of the bachelors, until they arrive at fifty years; they are then entitled to a discharge, and are to be forever exempt from any further taxation on this behalf."

The letter-writer thinks this very hard on widowers. "It will be often cruel," he says, "to compel a widower to marry again. A bachelor has illusions—the *prestige* of novelty may influence him; but he whom a vexatious experience may have discouraged, will be afraid again to expose himself to danger—to encounter again the uncertain chances of the *estate.*"

FIRES AND ALARMS.—There were in St. Louis, for the first half year, ending July 1st, 1848, twenty-two fires and ninety-eight alarms. For the second half year, ending January 1st, 1849, there were twenty-three fires and fifty-eight alarms—making, for the twelve months—fires, 45; alarms, 156. Total, 201.

### The Organization of Labor.

NUMBER VIII.

In this age of universal improvement and of harmonizing the most heterogeneous things, we need not wonder that some of our modern transcendentalists have discovered ornaments for the beautifying of sin and reasons for the exaltation of human depravity.

In accordance with these, what can there be more beautiful than the ravages committed by a beastly rabble in Philadelphia, and an outraged mob at Cincinnati? Can there be anything more sublime to behold than to see—our court benches lined day by day by a demoralized crew, food for jails, dungeons and the gallows? Can there be any thing more edifying than these hovels and mudholes around us, filled with wretches abandoned to drunkenness and despair, where you may see a "*swinish multitude*" wallowing in its shocking abominations? What do you say to those charitable hospitals filled with victims of loathful diseases, spreading horror and infection far and near? What do you say to those beings, made after God's image, ironed in yokes, rotting alive on foul straw under ground, or dangling from the high gallows as scarecrows for the birds of heaven, and fit spectacles to amuse and instruct a dandified and fashionable world? What think you of those black hearses rolling through your streets conveying thousands of victimized men and women to their eternal quietus, perhaps to something worse? Surely the man who can perceive nothing sublime, nothing beautiful in all this, must lack the refined taste which graces the delivery of some of our modern orators and philanthropists.

Who then, seeing that all these things are necessary in this, our world, would rise up in condemnation? Is it not by the proper arrangement of these that a true picture of life is formed and light and shade exhibited in all its variety? What is there so bad that cannot be made the foundation of some good? What vice is so degrading that cannot be transformed into an instrument of virtue? Is it not from the lowest sink of beastly degradation that we have seen arising the most beautiful organization of modern times, I mean the noble organization of THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE!

That organization, however, does not owe its origin to the admiration of the beastly vice of drunkenness, but to its abhorrence; and it is the more admirable that this Order has not been created by moral philosophers or by pious churchmen, but by human beings who were considered past redemption by both. If it was not so, the advocates of man's "total depravity" might still have some reason to advocate their hopeless creed; for if it is possible for such men to rearise to the full dignity of manhood and shame these theological babblers of a counterfeit Christianity into an acknowledgment of a real one, why should we despair to cause the better tendencies of man to work out their own salvation; to unite with their fellow men to become co-laborers from competitors; to harmonize their faculties, to organize their strength, to combine their forces for a common object, and to banish from their assemblies every thing that tends to disunion and disorganization!

And though it can not be otherwise than that all those horrors produced by the malformation or disorganization of society must have their charms for some men, for it is by these they live and prosper and grow fat; and their very existence depends on the continuation thereof, yet this can be no reason for us to become the advocates of "laissez faire." The instinct of the lower creation tends to its preservation by the congregation of unitary particles; while the instinct of reason of the higher creation tends to harmonious cooperation; and it may be observed that nothing is so much dreaded by arbitrary rulers and despots than this tendency of men when they ripen for self-government than this their clubbing together for investigation and trial. For it is by taking counsel together they are led to acting together; this leads to the forming of rules of action; submission to rules leads to unity; unity in its progress to harmony; harmony to beauty, to excellence and to the perfection of human nature on its ascending scale.

A glance at the proceedings of the Northern and Eastern cities of this continent demonstrates the process by which men arrive at this goal. The subject which appears here in its first delineation has there advanced to a visible reality. Here we have seen a few weak efforts made in the exhibition of the sufferings and privations endured in the isolated condition of the laboring classes; there we may see already the blessed fruits and the happiness produced by THE HARMONIOUS ORGANIZATION OF LABOR. CHRISTIAN BURGHALDER.

MISSISSIPPI LANDS.—There have been sold of the 500,000 acres, since the first of this month, 4288 43-100 acres; and that the payments for the same were as follows: In specie, $2756 55; in Planters' Bank bonds, $10,818 50; and in coupons of interest on the same, $4910 43.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—A splendid sword was presented to Lieut. Col. Gaston Meares, by a committee of the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., on the 8th inst., for his gallant services in the late Mexican war, and especially at Buena Vista. The presentation took place in the balcony of the Bank of Cape Fear. The Colonel was addressed by Mr. Wm. Hill, and Col. Meares responded, in presence of a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens and a smiling galaxy of his fair countrywomen.

WHAT NEXT?—A Mr. John Lewis, according to the Kentucky Yeoman, has invented a "Safety Mask," or "Prophylactic Protector," to ward off contageous diseases! The Yeoman thinks that, "when cholera, yellow fever or *like* diseases raged, it would prove a valuable protector."

COLD.—The Glasgow (Mo.) Banner says: "On the night of the 28th ult. the Missouri River froze from shore to shore at this point—an occurrence which has not taken place since the winter of 1842-43."

### Howard Association.

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

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

*Second Ward*....Dr. Harrell. Apothecary: Mr. Reed, Nayades st.

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

*Fourth Ward*....Dr. Wooncraft, St. Charles street, near St. Joseph street. Apothecaries: Mr. Begbieche, corner of Triton Walk and Tivoli Circle; C. A. Florist, head of New Basin.

*Fifth Ward*....Dr. A. F. Axon, Camp street, between Girod and Julia. Apothecaries: P. L. Massey, corner of Camp and Gravier streets; Mr. Davis, Tchoupitoulas street.

*Sixth Ward*....Dr. W. T. Brent, Common street, near St. Charles. Apothecaries: Serda & Schuster, corner of Baronne and Poydras streets; J. R. Beach, corner of Girod and Carondelet streets.

*Seventh Ward*....Dr. Dalton, Circus street. Apothecaries: L. Banino, corner of Marais and and Jackson streets; B. J. Wells, 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 Juba street and 27 Camp street.
G. Kursheedt, 40 and 205 Camp street.
W. Emerson, corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets, and 158 Tchoupitoulas street.
C. Funk, 36 Hevia street.
F. Connif, 57 Customhouse street.
J. O. Pierson, Orange street, between Religious and St. John the Baptist streets, and 95 St. Charles street.
S. O'Connell, 5 Front Levee.
L. C. Dillard, Municipality Hall.
E. L. Nimmo, 51 Tchoupitoulas street, and Constance street, between J. E. Caldwell, Poydras street, near the Levee. [Basin and Robin.
G. W. Harby, corner of Railroad and Cascalvo streets.
J. C. Vandergriff, Morgan street.
V. Benthuest, Dryades street, near Triton Walk, and 5 Magazine st.
D. I. Ricardo, 79 Gravier street.
William C. Hamner, 36 Camp street.
G. W. Shaw, 84 Poydras street, and Bienville street, near Erato.
J. J. Browne, Camp and Orange streets, and 90 Gravier street.
J. W. Andrews, corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets, and 91 Common street.
C. H. Noble, 9 New Basin.
Charles W. White, 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. Wells, J. O. Harris, H. W. Palfrey.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

[From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.]

### Yankee Preaching in Mexico.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY.

While visiting the Gulf posts in the enemy's country, a short time before the evacuation, the following incident was told me, which I have thought, even poorly narrated, might do service in a spare corner of the "Spirit." It is well known that in active army operations, every considerable depot is blessed with the presence of numerous sharp traders, and enterprising camp followers, ever eager to supply the wants of the Government, in consideration of the dimes with which its officers and agents are so well provided. T——o was no exception. On the contrary, competition there was uncommonly active for a time, until one individual more insinuating than the rest, soon obtained the ear of the Quartermaster, and through it nearly all the contracts; that for draft animals, from the great number required, being vastly profitables. A distant approach to a monopoly in this latter trade was deemed a secure fortune. The envy of his distant competitors was naturally excited, and their complaints correspondingly bitter—exposing the hidden arts employed, and commenting on the visible manœuvring, which so far outstripped their dull conceptions.

The lucky contractor—a well-known sutler 'yclept *Major*, had never, from Corpus Christi memory, been noted as a *pious* man—but quite the reverse. Now, the principal disbursing agent at T., and who was specifically charged with the duty of procuring mules from that part of the enemy's country, was a man of exemplary Christian character and conduct—knowing no wrong, and suspecting none in others—and who loved, naturally, the society of those persons who were, with him, of one mind. First in all acts to promote in those benighted regions the truth and the light, it was his ambition and ardent desire to assemble the people on the seventh day, that they might profit by gospel instruction. But lo! here were the hearers, but where was the speaker? Where might they look for the saintly and gifted brother to refresh their thirsty souls? This responsible duty was undertaken by the Major, and he discoursed for one or two days very modestly and acceptably. Encouraged by his success, he resolved to preach a set sermon, took a text and proceeded according to rule, from 1stly upwards. His text was, "What shall it profit a man," etc. On this he started with the ease and self-possession of a Stephen Burroughs. Coming at length to "apply" and illustrate and "improve," he encountered a thick chaparral, through which the road was extremely difficult.

"Think of it, my friends," he proceeded most earnestly, "reflect upon it. What *is* money but filthy, worldly dross? Does it allay thirst or hunger? Will it supply man's wants in the trackless desert? Will it bring rain, or avert sickness, or restore the dead to life? Then what is it, for the possession of which, man, who is of few days and full of trouble, should so toil and strive, neglecting his duties to God and his neighbor? What shall it profit if he gain the *whole* world? The whole world! A large possession truly! Now, beloved, suppose one of us had this entire earth, and all his fellow-beings were dependent on his bounty and subject to his will? Would he be happy? Would he not cheerfully lay down his too great burden? Give the Sierra Madre all in diamonds, would he be happy? Would his sleep be sweeter, and would not the fear of robbers harass him without ceasing? Let his ships whiten every sea. Would not every breath that agitates the leaf remind him of storms, and bring him dreams of disasters? Dear friends, my heart truly bleedeth, when I view the apathy that reigns in your midst. Would that I might speak in "words that burn," and reveal the precipice whereon you stand.

"But again; 'what shall it profit?' Had one of us $10,000, would he invest it for good? Would he send Bibles and clothing to the benighted and naked heathen? Would he contribute to the support of the poor ministers of the gospel—the faithful workers in the vineyard? Perhaps some of those who now hear me—I mourn and agonize lest such things have been, since the beginning of this wicked and heaven-denounced war against our *brothers* of Mexico—would adventure this sum in merchandise. The said merchandise to be introduced into this mart, between two days, when the watchman of the customs sleepeth—or under the broad sunlight, in a happy moment, when he is *open to conviction.* It may be that some would bring it hither in jugs and demijohns, (with prospective profits of 500 per cent.,) these securely imbedded in the ordinary containers of Flour and Sugar, and Rice and Tobacco, and other elements of the staff of life. Oh, my friends, may I hope and trust that not one of you would commit this foul deed, and thus undermine and destroy the profits of the legitimate and *authorized* trader. Yet the father of evil is ever seeking to devour some frail mortal, and I should neglect a solemn duty did I fail to warn, from this sacred desk, the appointed guardians of the revenue of some of the arts so fatal to one's beloved country and her institutions—so destructive to the cause of morals and religion—and so injurious to the fair and licensed trader.

"But again; even $10,000 is a sum large to most of us—yet what would it profit? You cannot carry it out of the world. Then what would you do with it, or *you*—or *you*—or *you?*" pointing with an oratorical flourish at each repetition to different individuals before him. At length, an old stager, well known to the Corpus Christi army, and from that place, Judge H——ys, could contain himself no longer. When the finger pointed at him, and in the momentary pause succeeding the searching question, the Judge broke the solemn silence, by answering in a loud shrill tone, "*Lay it out in mules!*"

Shall I attempt to portray the effect? The audience was convulsed—many rushed to the door for relief. None scarcely attempted restraint. The Mexicans present, though understanding neither the language or the joke, yet joined in the chorus, evidently pleased with this one of our religious ceremonies. The holy man maintained himself with becoming gravity and self possession for a moment, and made a feeble attempt to proceed, but soon gave up in despair, not unwillingly to join in the general expression, to which his nature and disposition were no ways averse, and the "meeting" this day broke up without the customary exercise of prayer or song.

Thus ended the "voluntary system" in the town of T——. ROGER.


**Great Bargains in Winter Goods.**
HENRY STODDART & CO.
*No. 57 CANAL STREET, next door to the corner of St. Charles street.*

NOW offer the remainder of their Winter Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of:
Rich GLACE and PLAID SILKS;
Printed CASHMERES and DE LAINES;
Rich BROCHE and PLAID SHAWLS;
EMB'D MUSLIN ROBES, suitable for Bridal Dresses;
Rich LACE DRESSES, for Evening Parties;
INFANTS' EMB'D ROBES, Caps and Waists;
EMB'D COLLARS and CAPES, in great variety;
VAL. LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS;
MUSLIN do. do
☞ *One Price.* ja12 6t

**LATHROP, KNOX & CO.,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 71 *POYDRAS ST.***
HAVE in store and for sale: SALTPETRE—50 half-barrels and 10 barrels Refined;
SODA SALERATUS—100 kegs, J. Dwight's, very sup.;
SUPER-CARB. SODA—60 kegs best English;
BAY RUM—10 cases, in quart bottles;
CAMPHOR—20 boxes, 25 and 50 lbs. each;
GINGER—Race and Ground, in kegs;
QUININE—100 oz. French and American;
OLIVE OIL—40 baskets "Plagniol";
CALOMEL—50 lbs., in one-lb. bottles;
SULP. MORPHINE—In ¼ and ½ oz. vials;
SPTS. TURPENTINE—30 bbls., iron bound;
WHITING—50 bbls. Spanish;
GOLD LEAF—40 packs, usual, pale and light;
BRIMSTONE—10 kegs roll;
INK—Octagon, pint and quart bottles;
SEGARS—100,000, in boxes of 50, 100 and 500;
PRESERVED FRUITS—Peaches, Strawberries, etc.;
MATCHES—Clark's square splint, round wood, etc. etc.;
HOPS—Fresh, in bales;
SALTS—5 bbls. Epsom. ja12 1w

**SHIELDS & COLLINS,**
**Wood, Steel and Copperplate Engravers and Printers.—34 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.**
WOULD inform the Public that they have located themselves as above, and are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with neatness and dispatch. BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LADING, BILL-HEADS, BANK CHECKS, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE, engraved in the neatest manner. Having procured an extensive and well selected assortment of CARDS, PAPER, etc., are enabled to furnish the business community with superior PRINTING at reduced prices. Commission Merchants having Plates are respectfully requested to give us a trial—the reduction in that branch being over 30 per cent.
☞ STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, STAMPS, and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, for sale.
☞ WOOD CUTS and STENCIL PLATES executed to order. d14 2m


### Death of a Centenarian.

"DIED—On Christmas morning, 1848, at Huntley, the residence of Colonel Henry W. Huntington, in the Parish of Calahoula, DADDY TOM, aged about 102 years."

There are probably no persons now living who have known him by any other title than "Daddy." By his own account, he was 40 years old, when brought to America, and it has been ascertained, from his recollection of Spanish governors and commandants, that he has been here 63 years. He has left a widow, Mammy Juba, who, since any living person's earliest knowledge of the pair, has always been acknowledged to be 15 years older than her husband. She is in good health, and tolerably active, though, in looking at her, one is strongly reminded of Riley's description of an aged Arab. Mammy Juba has not, within the memory of any one now living, done any labor, except on her own account, in cultivating, with considerable neatness, a small garden, though even that has been suspended for a good many years. Tom, or, as if addressing the old man, we should say, Daddy Tom, till within twelve years, has labored, when it suited him. For nearly ten years past, his sole occupation has been fishing, in which he manifested great skill, supplying himself and his friends generally with the fish of the season. For rather more than a year past, however, his infirmities have prevented this amusement, or occupation, whichever it may be called, and he has been obliged to content himself with the usual weekly allowance on the plantation. This, it is true, was frequently varied, for his comfort, and not rarely, in his latter days, was he gratified by the present of a fine fish from his wife's youngest son, a lad on the shady side of seventy. He died of no particular disease, but went out as the fire does when the fuel is consumed. No one knows of him ever taking any medicine. He sometimes, in days past, complained of "Rheumaty," and was grateful for any sort of liniment that was at hand, and whatever he used seemed always to effect a cure—for the time at least.

Daddy Tom, in his own land, knew something of Mohammedism, though it is not supposed that he ever professed that faith. About fifteen years ago he became a Christian, and was baptized; but, ever since then, those who conversed with him on the subject of religion have thought that he deemed Christ and Mohammed the same. There was always a difficulty in communicating with him, owing to his imperfect pronunciation of the English language; but there was no difficulty in knowing that he was faithful and true, and honored his master and the family by whom he was loved and kept in comfort to the hour of his death.

The burial services of the church was read over his remains, and he was committed to the ground, in the hope of a happy resurrection.—*Concordia Intelligencer.*


## INSURANCE OFFICES.

**MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**

**Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company.**
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Directors:
JOHN M. HILL, GEO. W. MARTIN, F. R. FOGG, W. W. WOODFOLK, ALEX. ALLISON, JACOB MCGAVOCK, WM. EAKIN, JOHN M. BASS, JAS. B. KNOWLES, G. M. FOGG, SAM'L SEAY.
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 business unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance.
Dividends of profits are decla annually upon all life policies, which have settled wo or more premiums; the profits draw interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, and can be made available at once, to be 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 | 718,732 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 | 36 |
| 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, a 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 her children, or their guardian, for their use.
A creditor may insure the life of his debtor, to the extento his debt, as an indemnity against the loss of the debt.
☞ For Prospectus and all papers necessary to effect Insurance and all information as to the plan of operations, apply to H. G. HEARTT,
10 Banks Arcade, New Orleans.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., } Medical Board of Con-
JER. VAN RENSSELAER, M. D., } sultation, New York.
B. STILLE, M. D., No. 3 North st., opposite Lafayette Square, Medical Examiner, New Orleans.

November, 1848.
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL STREET, have issued, since May last, four hundred and seventy-nine new policies, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Merchants | 183 | To Cashiers of Banks | |
| " Clerks | 59 | " Secretaries of Ins. Cos. | 2 |
| " Manufacturers | 51 | " Ladies | 18 |
| " Mechanics | 42 | " Hotel-keepers | |
| " Clergymen | 25 | " Public Officers | |
| " Lawyers | 21 | " United States Officers | |
| " Physicians | 17 | " Members of Congress | |
| " Sea Captains | 8 | " Farmers | 14 |
| " Seamen | 5 | " Other Occupations | 8 |
| Amounting to | 411 | Amounting to | 68 |
| | | | 411 |

Total New Policies.....479
Surplus of the Company, November 1, 1848.....$630,000
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER Secretary. ja13

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

**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.

**TEN DOLLAR BETS.**
THOSE Gentlemen who have bet Ten Dollar Hats, are informed that THE HATS are now ready for delivery, and can be found at D'ARCY'S, 1 Chartres street.
d11

**SMALL STEAM ENGINE**
FOR SALE—A small and beautifully finished ENGINE nearly new and in complete order, for sale. It was manufactured in New York, and is of about one or one and a half horse power. For terms, etc., apply at this o ce. o23

**FURNITURE! FURNITURE!**
**Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,**
*No. 75 MAGAZINE STREET.*
THE Subscribers have constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of Furniture, consisting of BUREAUS, DINING and CENTRE TABLES, SOFAS, ARMOIRS, DRESSING CASES, LOUNGES, OTTOMANS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING-GLASSES, DESKS, Etc. etc. ☞ *City and Country Dealers* are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as our stock is at all times very large and complete. *Visitors from the Country* are also requested to call and examine our stock, as we are determined not to be beat in prices by any other house in the city.
ja3 McDUFF, FLINT & CO., 75 Magazine st.

**GRATES—GRATES—GRATES.**
IN addition to our large and well-assorted stock of Parlor, Chamber and Office GRATES, we are receiving by all the late arrivals, New Patterns, which for beauty of design cannot be surpassed. Those in want will find it to their advantage to give us a call. JOHN STROUD & CO.,
o27 mmon street.

**FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY**
AND
**LADIES' CALISTHENEUM:**
APOLLO ROOMS,
CARONDELET STREET, NEAR UNION.
MR. ST. MAUR STUART respectfully intimates to Heads of Families, and those spending the winter in New Orleans, that, owing to his numerous engagements, his days of Tuition at the above Rooms, will have to be as follows:
CHILDREN'S CLASS—*Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* from 3 to 6 P. M.
LADIES' CLASS—*Same Days,* from 10 to 12 A. M.
GENTLEMEN'S CLASS—*Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday Evenings,* from 7 to 10.
☞ Parents and Guardians will at all times have free access to the Classes, to witness the *individual,* not the *collective* style of imparting instructions.
☞ Semi-monthly *Soirées,* for the Pupils only. d13

**FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY,**
*AND LADIES' CALISTHENEUM,*
APOLLO ROOMS, CARONDELET STREET, NEAR UNION.
H. ST. MAUR STUART, Professor of DANCING, and the only teacher of CALISTHENICS in the South, respectfully intimates to his former Pupils and the public of New Orleans, etc., that his Classes will open on MONDAY, December 11, in the above splendid and commodious NEW BALL ROOM, (the largest in the city,) expressly fitted up for a Select Dancing Academy—brilliantly illuminated and decorated; a large and convenient private entrance, with every other accommodation to render the Pupils comfortable during their attendance.
Mr. Stuart's superior capacity as a teacher of the Fashionable Dances, is so well known and appreciated, not only in this State, but, as a Teacher of Dancing, to the elite at the many Fashionable Watering Places throughout the Union, that it is deemed unnecessary for him to enumerate all the FANCY and FIGURE DANCES he teaches. The following are a few of the most fashionable: *Cachucha,* a la Fanny Cerito; *Cracovienne,* a la Elssler; *Domino Noir; Pas de Matelot; the Waltzes of Redowa; Cinq Temps a Pielka,* or *Garland Waltz;* the last *three* taught by Mr. Stuart, since 1844; the *new* and *old Quadrilles* of *Polka*—the latter of which he is the composer; *Quadrille* of *Mazurka,* with the correct Polish terms that should be used when teaching those Favorites of the Fashionable Soirée.
Mr. Stuart would farther inform his numerous friends and patrons in the interior of the State, that in the event of their visiting the city during the winter, should they prefer *private* instructions, they will be attended at their residences, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at hours to suit their convenience. The system pursued by Mr. St. Maur Stuart, in imparting a graceful and easy deportment to the Pupils, has been universally admired, more particularly during his late successful tour through the principal towns, and the Institutions in the Western part of the State. It is truly said, that Teachers should not only be skilled in the art they pretend to teach, but should also have skill in the art of imparting it, and patience in the practice.
*Days and Hours of Attendance.*—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., for Misses and Masters. Ladies' Class, the same days, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. A Private Class for Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 P. M. Those who would learn a correct style of Society Dancing and Waltzing, are advised to apply early, as the first Lessons will be given on Monday, the 11th inst., at the above hours.
☞ Lessons given in the Seminaries and Families, usual d4 tf

—REFERENCES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. P. Soulé, | J. P. Freret, | J. P. Benjamin, |
| E. H. Marun, | Dr. M. Campbell, | Judge Overton, |
| Col. L. Preston, | C. E. Swayne, | Charles Porter, |
| Judge A. Carrigues, | Dr. J. P. Satterwhite, | R. Taylor. |

**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;
Buck & McGraw's Patent Cooking Parlor 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. H. DEVEREUX, 26 Tchoupitoulas st.

**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 3m ANDREW G. BULL & CO.

**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