The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 14.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—

BY A. H. HAYES & CO.

A. H. HAYES..J. C. LARUE..S. F. WILSON..WM. WALKER.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1849.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

The Canadian Troubles—The Cholera—The Foreign News—From Bermuda—California Departures.

NEW YORK, March 9th, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Our neighbors of Canada are getting in no better humor fast. We have Montreal and St. John's papers to the 3d inst., and some of them talk strongly against the "powers that be." One of them—the St. John's News—holds the following language:

"The predictions made by Mr. Isaac Buchanan bid fair to be realized: Lord Elgin may be the last Governor-General of Canada."..... Will any sane man buy the Canadian redeemable in twenty years? We imagine not, *for in less than one fourth of that period of time* Canada will cease to be an appendage of the British Crown."

All this, of course, is conditional upon the payment of the losses incurred by the insurgents in 1837 and 1838.

The cholera, imported by the ship Liverpool, does not seem to be of a very malignant character, and there is a reasonable doubt of its belonging to the Asiatic type at all. Dr. McDowd, who came in the Liverpool, states, as his opinion, that the disease was generated on board the ship, and arose from bad air, change of food, deficient clothing, etc. There are now only about twenty of the passengers sick, only one of whom exhibits symptoms at all resembling those of cholera, and there is little doubt of his recovery. There is not the least excitement on the subject in this city, but on Staten Island there is naturally much ugly feeling.

The foreign news by the steamship America reached New York this morning, in *sixteen hours* from Halifax—one hundred miles of the distance it was brought by horses, and fifty by steamboat—the rest of the way it came by the magnetic telegraph. Within the next sixteen hours it will reach most of the cities throughout our extended continent. As the telegraph will tell you all about it a week before my missive reaches your hands, I will say nothing more on the subject than that every body is well pleased with the news, notwithstanding the fact that a slight decline is shown in the prices of breadstuffs and provisions, and that cotton has not advanced. The dealers here were generally prepared for such a market report.

I trust the favorable news from France is based upon true information and *good judgement*.

By the brig Falcon, from Bermuda, we have dates from St. George up to the 20th ult. One of the papers states that John Mitchell will probably be sent as a "free emigrant" to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of his health, which still seems to be bad.

Several ships got off yesterday with emigrants for the gold regions. The number of passengers was respectable in two or three of them, but none were full. Those going are chiefly from the interior towns in this and neighboring States. There is now but little gold fever in this city—there is more of it in Boston than in New York.

Yours, etc., INDICATOR.

Mrs. Butler's Readings—The Opera—The Weather—Lectures on Physiognomy—Brooklyn Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 10th, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Mrs. Butler will not take a room, in which to deliver her Shakespearian readings, larger than that of the Stuyvesant Hall, assigning as her reason the great task it would impose upon her voice to read in a room of greater dimensions. For one who has been accustomed to fill the largest theatres with her voice, this seems a strange excuse. She is capricious.

The Opera subscribers still hang back, and Mr. Fry stands fixed in his position. His expenses are now very great, as he has the opera house and a large company on his hands. What his intentions are, in the event of the failure of his latest efforts, I know not, but it is intimated that the owners of the opera house will probably release him from his engagement on their behalf, or grant him the free use of the house for twenty-five nights in case he will proceed under the old rates of subscription.

Our weather is delightful—a light frost at night and a warm sun by day, are having the effect to render the streets quite passable, and Broadway is again becoming a pleasure ground.

Dr. J. W. Redfield is delivering a course of lectures on physiognomy in this city. Some of his propositions and illustration are remarkable, to say the least of them; and his positions generally have the advantage of novelty, if none other. Fortitude, he says is indicated by the size of the head, or cerebrum, and is illustrated in the ram and the humming bird. Susceptibility of improvement is shown by the *large ear*. Most great men have large ears. The growth of hair on the face indicates *impulsiveness*, and the size of the eye, *activity*. Persons with large eyes think fast, speak rapidly, and arrive at conclusions quickly. Those distinguished by shades of color in the eyes and face, are great linguists—*the peacock is an illustration*. Firmness and stubbornness, are indicated by a long neck, as also the love of freedom. The people who live under monarchies have short necks, *the English, for instance*. The *goose* is an illustration (!) of the first part of this proposition. The distance from the ramose of the ear to the angle of the jaw indicates a love of responsibility. Generals Jackson and Taylor, and Napoleon, are illustrations. The Doctor is making a good thing of his lectures, as he must do with novelties of this description. With us novelty *pays* much better than philosophy.

Our sister city of Brooklyn is in a ferment. Some months since the City Fathers, and sundry citizen wise in the law, discovered what every body else well knew, that the charter of the said city of Brooklyn was a miserable one, and that her police was the worst ever tolerated by a civilized corporation. Measures were then taken to have a new charter made, and a convention was called for consideration of the subject. Month after month passed away, and those to whom had been referred the labor of compiling the new charter, wasted their time like Congressmen, in long speeches and hard words. After much spurring, however, they finished their task and handed over the embryo of the new organic law to the Common Council. Thence, after the expenditure of much mind, it was sent up to Albany, and there, in due course of legislation, it became a law, subject to the acceptance or rejection, by popular vote, of the city. For the decision in this regard the charter was sent back to the Common Council a couple of weeks since, and a special election was ordered by that body, to be held on the 13th instant. It was then discovered that the new charter was worse than the old, and public meetings have been held, and discussions evolved about every night since. The consequence is that every body is mystified, and it is doubtful whether Brooklyn will have a new charter or not.

Respectfully, yours, INDICATOR.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE.—First Lieut. John Nimmo, to be Captain; Second Lieut. John Brushwood, to be First Lieutenant; Wm. N. Ivy Goodwin, to be Third Lieutenant.

FLOGGING.—The flogging of State prison convicts has been entirely discontinued in this State with the best practical results. The convicts are more obedient, less turbulent, more industrious and less difficult to manage. There is no legalized flogging of adult, rational human beings any longer hereabout, except for seamen in the United States Navy. How long should they constitute an exception.—*New York Tribune.*

PIRATES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The brig Tahanto, from New York, Sept. 7, arrived at Madeira on the 2d October, sailed for Zante on the 8th, touching at Gibraltar on the 17th, since which she has not been heard from. The Boston Advertiser says it is thought she may have fallen a prey to the Mediterranean pirates, who have recently attacked several vessels becalmed opposite Gibraltar.

☞ Mr. Barclay, British Consul, has petitioned the Legislature of New York for authorization to hold real estate in that State. Mr. B. states that he and his children intend to reside permanently in this country, but that he is prevented from becoming naturalized, by reason of his position as Consul.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE AMERICA.

We gather the following from the New York Herald of the 11th inst.:

FRANCE.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S BALLS.—Among the indications of the state of public opinion, one was presented last week, which is worth notice. The President of the Republic has announced a series of balls to be given at the *Elysée Bourbon*. The first of these took place on Friday last, and was one of the most brilliant Paris has for some time witnessed, distinguished as it was no less by its magnificence than by the good taste which presided at this *fête*. Of Parisian society, scattered as it has been by political storms, and made to suffer so cruelly as it has done during the past year, but few members were present, but the few were of the most distinguished class. The National Assembly, diplomacy, magistracy, National Guard, army, sciences, letters, arts, commerce and manufactures, were all amply represented. Men of all shades of political opinion were present.

At half-past 8 the ball commenced. The great apartments of the *Rez de Chaussée*, and a portion of the small apartments, had been prepared for the *fête*, and richly decorated. The orangery had been, as well as the dining-room, transformed into a splendid "*salle de danse*." Two orchestras, led by M. M. Strauss, thousands of *bouges à buffet*, served with profusion and ornamented with magnificent flowers, were there, and nothing was wanting that could contribute to comfort or be required by luxury.

On entering the *salons*, the President of the Republic was the object of the liveliest felicitations. Every one pressed about him, and all did homage to the elect of the people, who appeared to be destined, not only by his position, but by his conduct, both public and private, to promote conciliation and restore confidence.

At 10 o'clock the *salons* were crowded. The rich toilettes, the brilliant jewels, the varied uniforms, presented a *coup d'oil* which could only be rendered more striking by that which was there in all its enchantment, the effulgence of female beauty. Joy appeared to pervade all the guests, and the exhilarating dance was kept up until the decaying lights warned the delighted throng that the little hours had some time glided by.

This ball will be an epoch in the souvenirs of Parisian life: for the first time, at all events, within this century, were its "assistants" composed of elements so various; for the first time were the principal families of the old *noblesse* of the Faubourg St. Germain seen in public, since 1830.

BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—We had, on Monday, another social manifestation at the Hotel de Ville, where a magnificent ball was given by the Prefect of the Seine to the President of the Republic. The splendid *salons* of the magnificent hotel were thrown open to a select but numerous party. From 1500 to 2000 persons, including the *élite* of Paris society, assembled there. Among them, as at the Elysée Bourbon, were observed the old families of the Faubourg St. Germain. The room was a perfect blaze of diamonds. Prince Louis was received at half-past ten, at the head of the principal staircase, by the Prefect and Madame Berger, surrounded by all the ministers of state, and all the public functionaries. Giving his arm to the hostess, preceded by the Prefect, and followed by his ministers, with their ladies, he passed through the crowded apartments, where a lane was made for him, lined on either side by the beauty, fashion, and splendor of Paris. On entering the several ball rooms, the orchestra played national airs, and, in short, nothing was wanting but the name to realize the idea of a sovereign or an emperor. Prince Louis wore, on this occasion, the plain dress of a citizen, having, however, the ribbon and jewels of the Legion of Honor—the identical ones which were put on him as an infant by the hands of the Emperor himself.

This is the week of the Carnival—Tuesday last being the well-known *Mardi Gras*. It has, however, vanished since the revolution of February. There is no indication of its usual gaiety—no masks, or any other manifestation of that kind, to be seen. The town presented nearly the same aspect as on the days of ordinary *fêtes*.

POLITICAL TENDENCIES OF LOUIS NAPOLEON. Be this as it may, it is now past all doubt that Louis Napoleon is now surrounded by the partisans of every shade of monarchy, and has opposed to him only the communists, socialists, red republicans, and pure republicans; and even the pure republicans support him ostensibly, and must continue to do so, until some overt act be committed, having for its object the transition to the empire. Nothing of this sort will, however, be attempted for the present. All will go on smoothly until the convocation of the new Assembly. No one doubts, not even the democrats themselves, that this new Assembly will present a most imposing anti-republican majority.

FRENCH FUNDS.—Foreigners, who often discover better the game of their neighbors than their own, have not failed to seize the opportunity afforded by the improvement in the state of affairs, and have bought lately largely into our funds. Holland and England have literally swept off our *rentes*. We think these are purchases for investment, for it is not probable, as it has been asserted, that they are merely buying with a view to profit by the dividend on the Fives becoming due on the 7th March. The dividend may be an inducement, it is true; but so large amounts are not frequently put in hazard for so small a profit. The capitalists on the other side of the Channel, and at the Rhine must have been struck at the low price of our funds, as compared with those of other countries, and have no doubt been decided to avail themselves of it since the full adoption of the propositions of M. Lanjuinais for the dissolution of the National Assembly, and the defeat of all the projects of the Montagnards to stifle or render it abortive.

Another proof of the return of confidence is to be found in this fact: Within a few days large amounts of Treasury *bons* have been taken at 5¼ per cent. for three months, and 6 per cent. for six months. If this should be continued, the Treasury will be able to reduce the rate of interest on these *bons*.

Bank shares have been much in demand, and have risen considerably; although the weekly balance sheets do not show any increase in commercial discounts. It has been seen that the Bank is taking active measures to resume cash payments, by restricting its issues and continually augmenting its specie; and it has even been said that it was only waiting, to adopt this measure, for the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the five per cents in March, or at least until it could obtain the amount that would be demanded of it by the government for that purpose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.—We had rather an amusing scene in the Assembly yesterday. You will see that among the few disqualifications pronounced against the representatives, have been the circumstances of being convicted of robbery, murder, theft, etc. M. Pierre Leroux and the socialist party opposed these disqualifications, declaring that they saw no reason why the people, if they chose to be represented by a robber, a thief, or a murderer, ought not to be allowed to have their own way. The Assembly, however, thought otherwise, and decided by a large majority that no thief, robber, swindler or murderer, should be allowed to take a seat beside them. M. Pierre Leroux yesterday, by way of ironry upon this, made a proposition that the disqualifications should be extended to persons convicted of adultery.

This was a ticklish point, for no inconsiderable number of the members of the Assembly, and among them some of the most eminent, were so unlucky as to be already in this predicament. M. Pierre Leroux of course never dreamt that his amendment could be carried, and hoped by its rejection to have a topic of declamation against the Chamber for its inconsistency in excluding one class of offenders and admitting another. The debate, however, became so ridiculous that a considerable number of members had left the Assembly, and when a division took place, the Montagnards and socialists having all remained in the house, a majority was actually obtained in favor of the proposition of M. Pierre Leroux, and the house has accordingly decided that no person who has coveted and obtained his neighbor's wife shall henceforward be qualified to sit in the Chamber of Representatives.

This decision will strike at some eminent persons, and will no doubt have some curious effects hereafter. Among the most prominent will be the celebrated *romancier* and poet, the Viscount Victor Hugo, who was, it will be recollected, taken *flagrante delicto* with the wife of an artist, some time before the revolution of February. A prosecution took place thereupon, and the poet fled ingloriously from France; his flight, however, being said to have been connived at; but his frail companion was brought to trial and sentenced to three months imprisonment, a punishment which was actually inflicted.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—*El Nacional*, of Cadiz, of the 5th ult., has the following statement regarding the rumors prevalent a few months back, of a contemplated sale of the Island of Cuba, by the Spanish government, to the government of the United States:

"In the session of Congress, held at Madrid on the 31st of January, on the motion of Senor Moyano, for the production of all correspondence, which, according to the proceedings in Congress of the United States, was said to have passed, respecting the annexation of the Island of Cuba, his Excellency Senor Pidell replied that no proposition whatever had been made to government for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and that the supposed negotiation published in the United States newspapers, was denied by his order, in the official *Gazette*, of Madrid, and at the same time in the Parish journals, by the Duke of Sotomayor. Not content with this, the ministry directed suitable instructions to our agents in America, that the reports should be contradicted entirely; and, in conversations with certain foreign ministers, care was taken to denounce, in the most emphatic manner, the project as impossible, to the end that all doubts might be removed. Senor Pidel, moreover, expressed his belief that no ministry composed of Spaniards would ever listen to such a shameful proposal, if made, and that we should never cede the Island of Cuba."

"In the Senate, also, Gen. Narvaez confirmed the above discussion, and added that rumors of a cession were entirely unfounded, and that the island of Cuba would always remain, as now, a part of the monarchy of Spain."

ROME.

The following is the decree passed on the 9th of February, by the Roman Constituent Assembly, by which the Pope is deposed, and the Roman States erected into a Republic. The decree has been sent to all the diplomatic agents and consuls of the Roman States. Already the Roman authorities have adopted the republican form of address. Titles are laid aside, and letters are addressed to *Cittadino, etc.*:

Roman Constituent Assembly—*Fundamental Decree.*

ART. 1. The Pope is deposed in fact and in right from the temporal government of the Roman States.

ART. 2 The Roman Pontiff has all the guaranties necessary for the independence and the exercise of his spiritual power.

ART. 3. The form of the Government of the Roman States will be that of a pure democracy, and will take the glorious name of the Roman Republic.

ART. 4. The Roman Republic will have, with the rest of Italy, the relations which the common nationality may require.

February 9, 1849, 5 o'clock, A. M.

M. GALETTI, the President.
GIOVANNI PENNACCHI, ANTONIO ZAMBRANCHI,
ARIODANTE FABRETTI, QUIRIA F. BARILLI,
the Secretaries.

M. Canuti, who was residing in Paris on a special mission from the Roman Government, has written to headquarters to say that, in the event of the Pope being deposed, he should consider his mission as terminated.

THE CANADA REBELLION LOSSES.—The great petition of citizens of Canada against the Ministerial measure for paying the rebellion losses, was presented to the Governor-General of Canada, with upward of 6500 signatures, on the 28th ult. The petition having been read by Hon. George Moffatt, his Excellency made the following reply to the deputation: "Gentlemen, I request that you will inform the subscribers to this petition that you have placed it in my hands, and that its allegation and prayer will receive full considerati on from me."

TWO SPENDID LAUNCHES.—The magnificent steamship "Empire City," to run in conjunction with the "Crescent City," of Howland's New York, New Orleans and Havana line, was launched at New York, on the 10th, from the yard of Wm. H. Brown. She is of 1800 tons, carpenter's measurement, and has four decks. The ship Constellation was launched also from Westervelt & Mackey's yard. She is the largest merchant ship yet built in the United States, being 1602 tons register, or 2000 tons carpenter's measurement. She is 215 feet on deck, 43 feet beam, and 28 feet and 9 inches depth of hold.

THE REAL YELLOW STUFF.—The editor of the St. Louis Republican has received a real shining specimen of California gold, made into the shape of a finger ring, manufactured by Mr. JAS. H. TOOKE, of that city.

For the Crescent.

ODE:

FROM A VERY POOR ACTOR TO A VERY RICH ONE.

Mr. Macready!
Is it poetic justice that the base word "*Greedy*"
Alas, alone,
Should be the one!

To rhyme with the blest name
Which e'en to bursting, swells the cheeks of fame?
Oh, why, regardless of the art that made
A gentleman of thee, make *that* a trade—
An auction, yea, the servile means
Of piling up the dross, which solely seems
Thy life's great end?—regardless shouldst thou ruin
Hundreds, if thou but thrive on their undoing?
Art thou not satisfied to crush, and b'ast
Thy fellow-artists, who may "curse the cast"
Which every free-will attribute disgraces—
And turns that "index of the mind," their faces,
Into a blank? Why, HAMLET is alone
As much a fabric as a single stone!
Why fritter down great Shakspeare's mighty power,
And make *thyself sole sovereign* of the bower?
Why single mouth piece of his glorious mind,
Think every excellence in *thee* combined!
Why should the King in Hamlet bend before
The meditative Prince he triumphs o'er?
Think you that she who gazed upon the dead
Unmoved by any pang of human dread:
That *she* who swore "ere craven she had proved,"
She'd dash the brains from out the babe she loved,
Would, like a puppet, bend before the thing
She made a murderer to make a King?
'T is fit I ask, most mighty! when *you* play
IAGO, that OTHELLO must give way
To all thy whimsies, and when *thou'st* OTHELLO!
IAGO be the mean and abject fellow
He must become, such is his piteous case
That, the glad public may behold *thy* face?
There is a fable, would 't were writ in gold
For all the vain, young, middle-aged, or old!
'Tis of Narcissus, if I do not dream,
Who, gazing on his sweet looks in the stream,
Grew so enamored of *himself*, his heart
Broke for himself! Why be the counterpart
Of such an egotist? why think each grace
Of mind and feature solely in thy face?
"The world," is a vague phrase, we daily see
The words combined—that overruled by thee—
As better rooms are scowled on by an attic
In common parlance, is the world dramatic.
How dare'st thou make thy fellow-actor slave
For thy slim fancies! Think'st thou He who gave
Thy share, and that alone, of brains to thee,
Decreed no other mortal mind should see
The beauties of the bard, and dare in speech
T' embody thoughts, bright thoughts, beyond the reach
Of all that mauglin humbug can create,
Or growls monopolize! Can *one* alone be great
In that magnificent and glorious art
Which owns no master but the brain and heart?
Thou wear'st the tragic garland on thy brow;
So far so good; but let me ask thee how
Thou hast achieved it! "Where's thy blush, oh shame!"
By crushing others, thou hast made thy fame.
Hast thou not stored enough "of the base dross"—
(Thy gain, Macready, the Managers' dread loss)—
But must you stay, and with the leech's tune
Of "More! more!" extract each pica yune?
A travelling pedlar of great Shakspeare's love,
And lecture, lecture! crying "More, more, more!"
You 've taken all the Theatre could give!
For God's sake let your poorer brethren live!
And when, like justice Greedy, you give praise
For the good dinner, when with greenest baize
Thou wilt be crowned, oh let your first toast be
"GENIUS UNFETTERED! GLORIOUS TALENT FREE!"

RESTAURANTS, &c.

Holbrook Osyter Saloon and Restaurant

HAS made arrangements to be at all times supplied with the finest OYSTERS from Mobile and Barataria, which will be served up in every style, to suit the palate. The proprietor has made his arrangements to be 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 Bill of Fare will always be found STEAKS, CHOPS, CUTLETS, every kind of POULTRY, and, in short, every thing in season that can be procured. ja30

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.

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 reopened 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 cheer. 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 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.

BOARDING HOUSE.

112 *GRAVIER Street, between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets—One door from the corner of Carondelet St.*

MRS. WILSON, (formerly 27 Bienville street,) respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she continues in the above eligible location occupied by her during the last year. She has had her HOUSE thoroughly refitted and prepared for the accommodation of gentlemen exclusively. Grateful for past patronage, she hopes by diligent attention to the comfort and convenience of her patrons to merit and receive a continuance of the same. Her terms will be, as heretofore, MODERATE. n21 1y d&W

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 established HOTEL 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. [jal 6t] E. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

SMITH'S HOTEL.....Bayou Sara, La.

Immediately fronting the Steamboat Landing.

TRAVELERS coming up Ouachita or Red River, or coming out of said Rivers, will find it to their advantage to stop with him, as all the Boats stop at Bayou Sara. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always to hire. fy21 1y T. B. SMITH, Proprietor.

CRESCENT RESTAURAT & OYSTER SALOON

No. 46 ST. CHARLES Street, corner GRAVIER.

THIS establishment has been entirely remodeled, greatly improved, and very handsomely re-furnish. ed 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, Barrataria, Cat Island and Grand Pass, which will be served up in any style to suit the palate. 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 bill of fare will always be found STEAKS, CHOPS, CUTLETS, every kind of POULTRY and VEGETABLES; in short, with every thing is 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 imported, of French and Swiss Wines, Cordials, Scotch Ale, Irish and English Porter, 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

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 table is supplied with the best the market can furnish; the Bar will be supplied with the best Wines and Liquors; all of which are selected with great care. No expense will be spared to make the Commercial worthy of public patronage JAMES ROACH, Manager.

ol4 6m Successor to JOSEPH E. BELL.

MRS. M. CAMPBELL

GIVES LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE AND GUITAR, with Vocal Music. She lectures to her Pupils on the Science of Music, with explanations on the black-board, one hour each week, at her residence, 227 *BARONNE STREET*, between Girod and Julia.

Price, $5 per month—12 Lessons.

☞ She has also a Seven Octave superior toned and finished Rosewood PIANO FORTE for sale—Price unusually low. d8 tf

FOR SALE OR CHARTER:

A LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMBOAT, only three years old, will be sold or chartered on reasonable terms. The boat is 116 feet long, 22 feet beam, 3½ feet hold, she has two engines, and only draws 20 inches of water. She is now in excellent running order, and capable of carrying from five to six hundred bales of cotton, and stands well in the insurance offices. For particulars, apply to TINER & CONREY.

fy28 tf Nos. 2 New Levee and 4 Tchoupitoulas sts.

AN OFFICER OF COM. JONES' SQUADRON SAYS IN A LETTER which has appeared in the Papers of this City, that during a visit which he paid to the mining region of the new found El Dorado, he sold his HAT, which he confesses was a very indifferent one, for the sum of *Sixty-four Dollars!!* What a field for speculation this fact vouches for! Parties about going to California would do well to bear in mind that a single and very indifferent HAT sold for $64.

WILLIAM BOOTH, Hatter.

Wholesale Sales-room, No. 13 Gravier street, up stairs, where may be found the precise article for the California market. fy5

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, ETC. ETC. 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.

JEW DAVID'S HEBREW PLASTER.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all Fixed Pains whatever.

Where this Plaster is Applied, Pain Cannot Exist

THESE PLASTERS possess the advantage of being put up in air-tight boxes—hence they retain their full virtues in all climates. We have just received the following testimonial from C. C. Sellers, an eminent lawyer in successful practice in Wilcox county, Alabama. He is a gentlemen in high standing, and one whose influence has great weight:

"CAMDEN, Ala., Nov. 24th, 1848.

"*Messrs. Scovil & Mead*—Gentlemen—Having been requested to state what has been the result of my experience in the use of your 'Hebrew Plaster,' I cheerfully comply by saying that I have found it to be as heretofore recommended, an 'invaluable medicine.' In different cases of my family I have applied the Plaster to Chronic Sores, Tumors and Pains, and it has never failed to afford instant relief. I have also used it with good effect upon my own person in the cure of ulcers, with which I have been severely afflicted.

"Respectfully, etc. C. C. SELLERS."

Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations.

CAUTION.—The subscribers are the only General Agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and in order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a Counterfeit article, sold in this city and elsewhere, for the genuine, they invite particular attention to the following *marks of the genuine*:

1. The *genuine* is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The *genuine* has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying Record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

SCOVIL & MEAD, 112 Chartres street,
Between Conti and St. Louis sts.

OLE GENERAL AGENTS for the Southern States. fy20

ACT OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

CREATING THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—Before me, Greenbury Ridgely Stringer, a Notary Public in and for the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and sworn, and in presence of the witnesses hereafter named and undersigned, came and appeared the persons hereinafter named, who declared that, by virtue of and pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved on the thirteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, they have mutually determined and agreed to establish in the said city of New Orleans a Company of Limited Partnership, composed of themselves and such other persons as may hereafter legally join them, under the name and title of THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE COMPANY; and, in compliance with the said determination and agreement, said appearers do, by these presents, consent to the following stipulations, that is to say:

1. The establishment proposed by the said Company is to be located upon St. Charles street, at the corner of Perdido street, in the Second Municipality of the city of New Orleans.

2. The object of the said Company is to erect a Commercial Exchange and Reading-Rooms, and to conduct the business and affairs usually incident to such an establishment.

3. The amount of Capital of the Company is to be forty thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, twenty dollars per share payable in cash, forty per cent. payable on the 1st of October, 1845, and forty per cent. payable on the 1st of December thereafter (1845.) The present appearers having already furnished their promissory notes for said last two stipulated payments, and having paid in cash the first instalment.

4. The following are the names of the persons and commercial firms who compose said "Commercial Exchange Company," and among whom the Capital Stock of the same in shares has been divided and apportioned in the manner following, namely:

To Robb & Hoge, fifty shares; Samuel J. Peters, twenty-five shares; Freret Brothers, twenty shares; Henry Blood, ten shares; John Freeland, ten shares; Alexander Grailhe, ten shares; Kelly & Conyngham, ten shares; Hewitt, Heran & Co, ten shares; Jules A. Blanc, five shares; Henry William Palfrey, ten shares; Henry Bier, two shares; Wilhelmus Bogart, one share; Jamison & McIntosh, one share; R. Leach, one share; Dunbar S. Dyson, two shares; Shultz, Hadden & Leach, three shares; John O'Brien, two shares; James Gallier, ten shares; Peter Conrey, Jr., five shares; William H. Avery, five shares; J. Warren Stanton, five shares; P. Sauve, one share; John R. Shaw, one share; John A. Merle, two shares; Joseph R. Bend, four shares; James B. Wallace, three shares; Wilson & Patterson, two shares; L. Matthews, ten shares; R. F. Nichols & Co., ten shares; E. Lawrence, Jr., one share; John Phillippi, one share; Robert Ferguson, Charles Briggs, two shares; James Robb, twenty-three shares; Fellowes, Johnson & Co., five shares; Laforest & Squires, five shares; Samuel L. Forgay, five shares; John B. Byrne, five shares; Thomas A. Adams, five shares; James L. Bogert, five shares; Hamilton M. Wright, five shares; J. M. Bell, two shares; Maunsel White, ten shares; Martin H. Devereux, five shares; Lonsdale & Gray, two shares; W. H. Haynes, one share; J. S. Brander & H. F. McKenna, four shares; William Mure, five shares; P. Rochford, one share; J. P. Whitney & Co., five shares; Rowland Redmond, two shares; Washington Jackson & Co., three shares; Bogart & Foley, five shares; N. N. Wilkinson, two shares; William Rice, two shares; George Allen, two shares; E. W. Wells, five shares; C. M. Rutherford, five shares; William S. Mount, five shares; Joseph Grant, five shares; J. B. Walton, two shares; Thomas Hagan, five shares; John Hagan, five shares; Holmes & Mills, five shares; B. Rodriguez & L. Bengiauid, five shares; D. Bravo, four shares; Galbraith & Greenfield, one share; John D. Marsh, five shares. Making four hundred shares. Amounting to forty thousand dollars.

5. The said copartnership is to commence on the first day of July in the present year, 1845, and continue until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty.

6. The business and affairs of said company shall be managed by three directors—one of whom shall be president, to be elected by the directors.

7. The directors shall have power to receive for, and to the use of the company, those four certain lots of ground on St. Charles street, corner of Perdido, at the price of thirty-one thousand and fifty dollars—that being the sum at which they were adjudicated at a sale at public auction, made by order of the Council of the Second Municipality, on the tenth day of May last past; paying down fifth cash, and the balance at a credit of from one to ten years.

To pay the cash part, and to issue the promissory notes of the company for the four-fifths and interest, as aforesaid; to contract for the erection of the building on said lots required for a Commercial Exchange and Reading Rooms; to lease the same or any portions thereof; to cause said building to be insured; to plead and be impleaded, and to sue for, have, take and recover, any and all sums of money due the company, and to do and perform all other acts required by the interests of the company; provided, said acts be in conformity with law and consistent with this act of copartnership.

It being distinctly understood that no note or notes payable shall be made and issued by the directors, without the authorization of the stockholders first had and obtained.

8. The first election for directors shall take place so soon as this act of copartnership shall have been legally promulgated: and each year thereafter, on the second Monday in January.

9. At all such elections, as well as on all other occasions when the stockholders vote, each share shall entitle the holder to one vote.

10. The President of the company shall be charged with the care of the moneys, notes and other personal effects of the same, and shall keep a correct account thereof; and also of all disbursements made by order of the directors. He shall also keep a book showing all transfers made of the stock, and he shall annually on the second Monday in January, exhibit to the stockholders, a general statement of the affairs of the company, which shall be examined by a committee of the stockholders.

11. The President shall be entitled to a fair annual compensation for the performance of the duties above set forth, but the same shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

12. The said copartnership hereby formed not be renewed at the expiration of five years, then, or whenever it may finally expire, the concerns, business and affairs thereof shall be liquidated by three commissioners selected from among the stockholders, at a meeting of the same to be held for that purpose.

13. The said commissioners shall sell or cause to be sold all the property belonging to the company, and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed to them by the stockholders. They shall divide the proceeds of the sale thus made, and also all other funds and effects belonging to said company, *pro rata* among the stockholders.

14. Dividends of so much of the nett profits of the company as may be deemed judicious and determined upon by the directors, shall be made on the second Monday in January of each year.

Thus done and passed at my office in said city of New Orleans, in presence of James Gardiner and Wm. Shannon, competent witnesses, and domiciliated in this city, who hereunto sign their names as such, together with all the appearers above named, and me the notary, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five:

SIGNED—John Freeland, William Rice, Samuel J. Peters, John R. Shaw, J. W. Stanton, Holmes & Mills, H. Wm. Palfrey, Peter Conrey, Jr., L. Matthews, J. P. Whitney & Co.,