Supplement to Monday's "Daily Crescent."

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1849.

The Crescent Supplement.

I'M A FLIRT—I'M A FLIRT.

AIR—"*I'm Afloat, I'm Afloat.*"

I'm a flirt, I'm a flirt, by no promise I'm tied,
The ball-room 's my home, and the Polka 's my pride;
I trip lightly by in the soul-binding dance,
I win with my smile, and I wound with my glance.

I heed not the prudes, let them say what they will—
A flirt I am now, and a flirt I'll be still;
I ne'er will resign the proud sway that I hold,
O'er talent and riches, the great and the bold.

I'm a flirt, I'm a flirt, I have suitors in shoals,
Who're dying to have me, the poor sighing souls;
How they fret if I frown, how they smile if by chance
They can just squeeze my hand 'twixt their own in a dance.

There's De Spoon of the Blues, with ten thousand a-year,
And dashing Lord Dawdle the young Fusileer,
A Duke or an Earl I could easily get,
And wear on my forehead a proud coronet.

I should have my fine carriage for making my calls;
I should give, too, my breakfasts, my routs, and my balls;
But no cavaliers at my feet then would fall
To hand me my gloves or to put on my shawl.

Then away with the thought of a dull wedded life,
Its cares and its troubles, its slowness and strife,
There's nothing on earth but to me 's cheap as dirt
Compared to the pleasure of being a flirt.

Socialism in France.

The following interesting facts are stated by Mr. C. A. Dana, who has lately returned from Europe, and who was, during his travels, a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"Immediately after the days of June the National Assembly voted three millions of francs, to be loaned in aid to industrial associations in want of capital, whether formed among laborers alone or between laborers and employers. This was voted, not because the party which had just gained a bloody victory had any wish to employ the public money in forwarding the Revolution in Industry, but because the public sentiment forced them to it. The following are the facts concerning the distribution of these funds, drawn from the official documents of the Assembly:

"A special committee, with the Minister of Commerce as its President and the Chief Secretaries of Agriculture and Manufactures among its members, was formed to receive and decide on applications. On the 25th of October last they had apportioned to applicants 1,679,000 francs, and from that time to the 1st January, 120,000 francs more, leaving 1,201,000 still to be disposed of. The sum divided, 1,799,000 francs, was allotted to thirty-two associations, nineteen of which were at Paris. These Parisian associations are all but one, composed of workmen alone; three of them carry on printing, and received respectively, 12,000, 35,000 and 90,000 francs; one of shawl manufacturers had 200,000; one of cabinet makers, 75,000; one of cassimere manufacturers, 30,000; the smallest loan was to a company of watchmakers, 5000 francs. The total loans to Paris were 590,000 francs.

"Of the thirteen associations aided in the Departments three were formed between laborers and their previous employers, one between laborers and the chief manager under whom they had worked, and nine were made up of laborers alone. These establishments, being intended to carry on a heavier business than those of the metropolis, received generally larger sums. One at Rheims for the spinning of wool, received 250,000 francs; one at Bondeville, (Lower-Seine,) 250,000; one for the manufacture of velvet at Lyons, 200,000; one of silk weavers at the same place, 200,000; one of iron manufacturers at Archachon, (Gironde,) 120,000; one of makers of animal black, 50,000; and so on, the smallest loan being to some weavers of coarse linen, in Eure, 8000 francs.

"The whole number of applications received by the Committee was 392, from 82 branches of industry. From builders there were 22 applications, printers 19, machinists 18, weavers 16, cotton spinners 14, makers of ready-made linen 12, agriculturists 11, tailors 10, shoemakers 10, wool spinners 8, founders 8, joiners 8, house painters 7, porcelain makers 7, bronze workers 6, jewelers 6, lithographers 6, dyers 5, musical instrument makers 4, hatters 4, silk spinners 3, file makers 2, needle makers 2, etc. etc. From the Department of the Seine, that in which Paris is situated, there were 250 applications; from the Lower Seine, that in which is Havre, 13; from the North, the Department containing the large manufacturing city of Lille, 9; from Eure, where is the busy town of Elbœuf, 9; from Rhone, which contains Lyons, 8; from Gironde, whose principal city is Bordeaux, 7; Seine and Oize, 5, etc. Six Departments furnished 5 applications each, five 3, eight 2, and twenty-eight 1; from twenty-eight no application was received. Up to January 1st only about half of these applications had been sufficiently examined to be decided on; 132 had been conclusively rejected. Among the main reasons for rejection were that the associations proposed were of employers alone, that they were commercial more than industrial, had a tendency to monopoly, did not offer sufficient guarantees of success, etc. The whole asked for was about 25,000,000 francs. The whole number of workmen proposing to form associations under the grant was 80,000; 30,000 of them, shoemakers, were to be united in a single grand combination, which asked for half a million. The average sum asked for each person was 500 francs, or less than $100, which is certainly not a very extravagant amount of capital.

☞ A sort of "scene," says a Canada paper, took place in the Library of the House of Assembly last evening, just after the House met. The notorious William Lyon Mackenzie, it is well known, has had the impudence to visit the House several times since his return under the amnesty bill. Upon Col. Prince going into the room, he saw Mackenzie at the table reading, when the following scene occurred: The Colonel accosted him by name, and asked by whose permission he was there. Mackenzie hesitated to answer, but afterwards said he had been admitted by a door keeper. The Colonel then declared he would not suffer his feelings as a loyal subject to be insulted by the presence of such a person in the library, and ordered him out. Mackenzie hesitated about departing, when Col. Prince remarked—"I should be unwilling to lay hands on such a fellow as you are; but unless you march down immediately, I'll kick you from the top of the stairs to the bottom, and into the public street also." The hero of Navy Island took up his hat, and very quietly marched before the Colonel down the two flights of stairs, and through the lobby to the street door, where he left him. This took place in the presence of several gentlemen, and we have it from an eye-witness. Mackenzie was afterwards introduced into the library by Mr. John Macdonald, M. P. P. for Glengerry, and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M. P. P. for Kent, and one of her Majesty's Ministers.

PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON, BY LAMARTINE.—In the *Confidences*, Lamartine, who was a "Garde du Roi" of Louis the Eighteenth, describes the impression made on him by Napoleon. Lamartine disliked the Empire and the Emperor, being then an adherent of the Bourbons; and it was during the Hundred Days that this sketch was made:

"I saw the Emperor pass a review upon the Carrousel. It needed the prism of glory and the illusion of fanaticism to see in his person, at that epoch, the ideal of intellectual beauty and of innate royalty with which the marble and the bronze have since flattered his image, that we may adore it. His head was buried in his shoulders. His large and livid cheeks overhung the tight collar of his uniform. His complexion, yellow as an orange, seemed to sweat with care. His brow was wrinkled by the anxieties of the situation. His eye, deep-set and unquiet, ranged restlessly over the troops and the people. His beautiful and well-modelled mouth smiled mechanically upon the crowd, while his thought was visibly elsewhere. A certain air of doubt and hesitation betrayed itself in all his movements. One saw that the earth was not solid under his feet, and that he wavered upon his throne with his fortune. He did not well know if his entry into Paris was a success or a snare of his star. The troops, defiling before him, cried 'Vive l'Empereur' with the concentrated accent of despair. The people of the Faubourgs proffered the same clamors in a tone more menacing than enthusiastic. The spectators were silent, and exchanged low words and glances of intelligence. It was easy to see that hatred coveted and espied a fall, in the midst of the display of his force and of his triumph. The police watched all faces. Cries of liberty mingled themselves with the cries of adulation and servitude. It resembled rather an Emperor and a scene of the 'bas-empire,' than the hero of Egypt and the Consulate. It was the 18th Brumaire which revenged itself."

Sufferings of a Russian Spy in Circassia.

Dr. Wagner's book upon Caucasus and the Cossacks, among other interesting information, contains the following narrative of the adventures of a Russian officer who went as a spy into Circassia:

By the Emperor's command, Russian officers acquainted with the language are sent, from time to time, as spies into Circassia, more particularly to the land of the Ubiches and Tchigetes, two tribes that abide south of Circassia Proper, and whose language differs from those of the Circaisians and Abchasians, their neighbors to the north and south—partly to make topographical surveys of districts previously unknown; partly to ascertain the numbers, mode of life and disposition of those tribes, with whom no intercourse is kept up. These missions are extremely dangerous, and seldom succeed. Shortly before my arrival at Terek, four Russian staff-officers were sent as spies to various parts of Leghistan. They assumed the Caucasian garb, and were attended by natives in Russian pay. Only one of them ever returned: the three others were recognized and murdered. Baron Turnau prepared himself long beforehand for his dangerous mission. He gave his complexion a brownish tint, and to his beard the form affected by the aborigines. He also tried to learn the language of the Ubiches, but, finding the harsh pronunciation of certain words quite unattainable, he agreed with his guide to pass for deaf and dumb during his stay in the country. In this guise he set out upon his perilous journey, and for several days wandered undetected from tribe to tribe. But one of the *works* (nobles) under whose roof he passed a night, conceived suspicions, and threatened the guide, who betrayed his employer's secret. The bargn was kept prisoner, and the Ubiches demanded a cap-full of silver for his ransom from the Russian commandant of Fort Ardler. When this officer declared himself ready to pay, they increased their demand to a bushel of silver rubles. The commandant referred the matter to Baron Rosen, then commander-in-chief of the army of the Caucasus; the baron reported it to St. Petersburg, and the Emperor consented to pay the heavy ransom. But Rosen represented it to him as more for the Russian interest to leave Turnau for a while in the hands of the Ubiches; for, in the first place, the payment of so large a sum was a bad precedent, likely to encourage the mountaineers to renew the extortion, instead of contenting themselves, as they previously had done, with a few hundred rubles; and, secondly, as a prisoner, Baron Turnau would perhaps have opportunities of gathering valuable information concerning a country and people of whom little or nothing was known. The unfortunate young officer was cruelly sacrificed to these considerations, and passed a long winter in terrible captivity, tortured by frost and hunger, compelled, as a slave, to the severest labor, and often greatly ill-treated. Several attempts at flight failed; and at last the chief, in whose hands he was, confined him in a cage half-buried in the ground, and withal so narrow that its inmate could neither stand upright nor lie at length.

Thus immured, a prey to painful maladies, his clothes rotting on his emaciated limbs, the unhappy man moaned through his long and sleepless nights, and gave up hope of rescue. No tender-hearted Circassian maiden brought to him, as to the hero of Pushkin's well-known Caucasian poem, deliverance and love. Such luck had been that of more than one Russian captive; but poor Turnau, in his state of filth and squalor, was no very seductive object. He might have pined away his life in his cage, before Baron Rosen, or his paternal Majesty the Czar, had recalled his fate to mind, but for an injury done by his merciless master to one of his domestics, who vowed revenge. Watching his opportunity, this servant, one day that the rest of the household were absent, murdered his lord, released the prisoner, tied him with thongs upon his saddle, upon which the Baron, covered with sores and exhausted by illness, was unable to support himself, and galloped with him towards the frontier. In one day they rode eighty *versts* (about fifty-four English miles,) outstripped pursuers, and reached Fort Ardler. The accounts given by Baron Turnau of the land of his captivity could be but slight; he had seen little beyond his place of confinement. What he did relate was not very encouraging to Russian invasion. He depicted the country as one mass of rock and precipice, partially clothed with vast tracts of aboriginal forest, broken by deep ravines and mountain torrents, and surmounted by the huge ice-clad pinnacles of the loftiest Caucasian ridge. The villages, some of which nestle in the deep recesses of the woods, whilst others are perched upon steep crags and on the brink of giddy precipices, are universally of most difficult access.

True and False Domestic Economy.

The following article, from a New York journal, presents most fully, and perhaps a little wickedly, the system which many ladies seem to act upon in domestic arrangements. The rule upon "bargains," particularly, is carried out on all occasions by more than one of our acquaintances, who consider it a sufficient plea, in every case, "that it *was such* a bargain!"

There may be some satire—but there is a deal of truth in the remarks of the writer, who probably has been a sufferer from short allowances and cheap purchases himself, if we may judge from the feeling manner in which he speaks.—*Eds. Neal's Gaz.*

"Domestic economy, as practised by the feminine moderns, consists in saving at the spiggot and disbursing through the bung. It is not inconsistent with domestic economy to give a ball or soirée to a hundred people, for whom you care not a button, and who care not a button for you, provided you can save the amount in driblets within six months, by putting your servants on short allowance, dieting the children on soup maigre, cutting off your parlor fire by living in the basement, selling the kitchen stuff, empty bottles, old clothes and rags of the establishment, and screwing down every tradesman with whom you deal one notch below a living profit. If a cashmere shawl can be had a bargain—say an article as good as Mrs. A.'s five hundred dollar one, for four hundred dollars—it would be a solecism in domestic economy not to purchase it. Envy and pride are the sources of household and personal magnificence; and to gratify these fashionable virtues, at the lowest possible figure, is one of the great ends of domestic economy. The omission of meat for dinner thrice a week, the substitution of salt butter for fresh, and abstinence from eggs, with a few other mortifications of the family flesh for a year or so, will go near to pay for the sumptuary luxury. If necessary, toll may also be taken of the tea-pot and the sugar-bowl. Should the maids complain of the severe regimen, dismiss them. Plenty of drudges may always be found who will starve cheerfully on very moderate wages.

"It is a rule in domestic economy to buy all 'bargains' in dry-goods. The lady who neglects to purchase any fabric convertible into raiment that can be had one-half per cent. under the market price, is ignorant of the first principles of domestic economy. Even if she be a bride, and the article is crape, it may come in use some time. May—*must;* it would be flying in the face of Providence to doubt it.

"If the laudable practice of buying every thing that is cheap threatens to produce a vacuum in the domestic treasury, it may be as well to persuade the husband that smoking leads to consumption, and gin-cocktails to an early grave. A word thrown in about the danger of playing billiards and rolling ten-pins in cases of aneurism, and other diseases of the heart, generally takes effect. The lady's next step should be to induce her spouse to fee her daily to the amount he is accustomed to spend in these extravagances. This is the finesse, the Talleyrand touch of domestic economy.

"It is really incredible to those who do not understand the science, what a great show may be made with a moderate income, by a judicious curtailment of family comforts, and a cheese-paring surveillance of the odds and ends.

"A 'love of a bonnet' may be screwed out of a family of half a dozen children in less than a month, by a due regard for their health in sending them to bed early without their suppers.

"To sum up the grand axioms of domestic economy are these: make the greatest possible 'splash' at the least possible cost—pinch and screw at home in order to shine abroad—sacrifice every comfort for the sake of exciting neighborly envy—live on half rations for six months in order to give one extravagant banquet at the conclusion of the penance—and finally, after a life of concealed privations and public peacockism, leave enough behind you when you die to pay for a silver plate on your mahogany coffin, and for the privilege of decomposing in an aristocratic sepulchre."

The Organization of Labor.

NUMBER XXIII.

The best Feature of the *political* System is the inherent Power of its own Overthrow. Its Existence is a progressive Revolution. It kills like Brutus its own Parent, and dies, like him, by Suicide. What Enjoyment offers a Home which must be for ever defended against Those that have none; and of what Value are those "Liberties" which can only be preserved by alternative "Voting and Fighting?" A constant clashing of angry Passions within, during an Interval of Peace; an incessant Preparation of Assault from without, in the most destructive Warfare, what Devil could devise a State of Torment for the Punishment of wicked Mortals more dreadful than this!

But will the *Social* System change this State of Things for the better? I answer: *No;* but *Men* will; *such Men as are, every one of them, a Social System in themselves.* In the political System, according to President Monroe, "Principles are Every Thing; Men Nothing"—in the true Social System, Men are Every Thing, and their Principles, Nothing. Who would be so foolish as to inquire into the Principles of a Temperance Reformer? He points to the "*Order of the Sons.*"

You have heard of revolutionary France, of the Principles which dictated, of the Watchwords chosen for the carrying out of its Measures: "*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,* the Right to Labor, and the Organization of Labor." What has become of these? They lie buried under a forest of Bayonets, or under a Mountain of Grapeshot. The Clubs are closed, and the Press under Interdict. And it is well that it is so, for under the Management of *Men like these,* a Condition of Things, infinitely worse than the worst Political, would have succeeded.

If you want to know the Character of the Men who figured most eminently in this ludicrous tragico-Drama, here is "Monsieur de Lamartine." In his "*Confidences*" he speaks of "pressing Affairs, Res Agusta Dom; domestic Embarrassments of Fortune; difficulties of Living, according to *one's Condition;*" he had paid for his large Estate "*Milly*" (indeed large enough for the foundation of a City) *with "borrowed Money";* that Money he cannot now repay, though he does *not* repent the Borrowing of it. A friend advices him to sell a very small Part, amply sufficient to pay the Debt, and which still would leave him a princely Fortune. "Here is a Lot you do not want." "Oh no!" the hungry Poet cries, "cannot spare that; it is the Vineyard that my Father planted, the year that I was born." "But," continues the friend, "here is another, fit for Cattle." "Yes," sighs the Man of Sorrow, "but this cannot be: the River, the Meadow, the Orchard where we used to play!" "Well, let us look elsewhere; this strip behind the House!" "But this borders on the Garden. Who would be able to look at it without Tears in his Eyes?"....Let me stop here, for indeed the Heart sickens in the Reflection that *this* Man should dare to proclaim the Redemption of France from Social Misery, who is unable to spare the least Parcel of Land, *not his own,* and is "*heart-broken, writhing in agony,*" when he is required to do that, which the poorest Laborer would do with Delight if but an Opportunity was given. Go you, Monsieur de Lamartine, write Anacreonides and Sonnets; the Regeneration of the World is not for you! You are *not* the Man for us. You are nothing but a revolutionary Scheemer; not the Embodiment of the Social System. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity are your political Principles; but Servitude, Oppression and "*Arms for all*" against all the Fraternity, you must have, to maintain "*One's Condition.*"

Next Number will give the Character of One not much better; yet the most prominent Advocate for the "Organization of Labor."

CHRISTIAN BURGHALDER.

COLEMAN'S IMPROVED PATENT PORTABLE *UNDULATORY MILLS.*

MANUFACTURED by W. P. COLEMAN, Girod street, one door below Baronne, New Orleans. These Mills are in successful operation in the following States, viz: Ohio, New York, Pennsylvani, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, and on account of their *portability,* are the very thing for California. A number of them have been purchased recently for those "Diggins."

☞ Warranted to perform to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or money refunded. [mh14] W. P. C.

Red Clover, Grass, Hemp and Canary Seed, At the New Orleans Seed Store, 11 *Common street, Corner of Tchoupitoulas street.*

JUST arrived, 100 bbls. of the above SEEDS, all warranted fresh, to be sold, wholesale and retail, cheap, at the above establishment. Also, GARDEN SEEDS, in boxes, from $2 to $50, assorted, for California, Mexico, and any part of the United States.

N. B.—All sorts of FLAX and SHRUBBERY as usual, at 101 St. Charles street. Portable Cottage for sale. AFFLECK, COMSTOCK & CO.,
mh16 11 Common street, corner of Tchoupitoulas.

BLACKSMITHING, Etc.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the following business—viz: BLACKSMITHING, WHITESMITHING, Finishing Brass Founding, Pattern Making, and Jobbing in general. All work entrusted to them will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

FOSTER & PRENTICE,
110 Camp, a few doors above Poydras, formerly occupied by Mr. Hopkins.

☞ Refer to Capt. A. O. Pitfield, and William Smith, foreman of Government Shop. mh15 1m*

TO CALIFORNIANS!

SMITH & BROTHER, No. 52 COMMON STREET,
GRAND DEPOT for the sale of all
INDIA RUBBER GOODS
Manufactured under GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

☞ S. & B. have for sale, and are constantly receiving, almost every article necessary for the comfort and use of the CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT; among their assortment may be found AIR BEDS, Air Pillows, India Rubber Cloth Riding Cans, Sou'westers, Cloaks, Coats, Pouches, Clothing Bags, Travelling Bags, Bottles, Water Tanks, Blankets and Tarpaulins. ....ALSO....

TENTS, PACK SADDLES, CALIFORNIA SADDLE BAGS, Saddles and Bridles, of every description; Bitts, Stirrups, Spurs, Hair Rope, Mose Blankets, etc. etc. fy28

THIRD MUNICIPALITY FERRY TO ALGIERS

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has now in successful operation a fine new STEAM FERRY, running from the City of New Orleans to Algiers, from day-light until 8 o'clock, P. M. The Boat leaves this city from a fine wharf built expressly for the purpose, and located opposite the Pontchartrain Railroad landing, in Algiers, a short distance above the Belleville Ferry Boat. The landings on each side are well arranged, and a safe and sure exit and entrance is always obtained. The rates are the same as those charged by the other Ferries. Also, shipmasters and others wishing to go to the Point, will find large and commodious skiffs constantly plying between the Government wharf, (whole the Omnibuses stop,) and Thier's Warehouses on the opposite side.

fy5 WILLIAM RANDOLPH

SMITH & BROTHER,
52 *COMMON STREET,*

HAVE received large additions to their stock of INDIA RUBBER GOODS. These Goods are of the best manufacture, and warranted to stand all extremes of weather. S. & B. would call the particular attention of Californians to their Bottles, Canteens, and Water Buckets, manufactured with special reference to the many dry places and and deserts between the Rio Grande and the "Gold Diggins;" Air Beds, which weigh only 12 pounds; Water-proof Bags; Pontoon Bags; Saddle Bags, etc. INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING of all kinds; Wading Boots, Leggings, etc. India Rubber Blankets, Pillows, etc., etc. Also—TENTS, TENT-CLOTHS, Saddles, Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups, Spurs, etc., etc., at 52 Common st. mh15

CONVENIENT COTTON TABLES.

WE have just received a copy of a little work, showing the cost of Cotton per pound, shipped either at Mobile or New Orleans, when landed on the wharf at Liverpool, at any given price, rate of exchange and freights; and also showing the price of the article at Liverpool when the factor's commissions and other expenses are added. This work is compiled and published by Mr. James L. Lawrence, of this city, and is one of much arithmetical labor, and will no doubt prove a very valuable and practical assistant to those engaged in the staple. It is got up in neat style, pocket-book form, and for sale by

DAVID FELT & CO., 24 Chartres st.
mh15 B. M. NORMAN, 16 Camp st.

CHEAP DRY GOODS

At the NEW YORK STORE, 158 Poydras street.

PRINTED Muslins, fast-colors and beautiful patterns, at 12½c. per yard, same as selling at the cheap stores at 15 to 20c.; Scotch Ginghams, 12½c.; 2 cases Swiss Muslins, 5-4 wide, at 30c. per yard, usually sold at 50c.; French Damask Curtain Stuff, at 30c.; Turkey Red do. at 10c.; 10 doz. Gents' large size Linen Cambric Hdkf., new style at $1 50 per dozen, worth double the money; 5000 yards White Linen Musquito Netting, at 8c., same quality can not be bought for less than 10c. in the city; 6 cases Irish Linens, by the large or small quantity, at less than wholesale prices; Pure Linen at 50c. per yard, and upwards; Undressed Family Linen at 35c., as good as can be bought for 50c. Buyers can test the truth of the above assertions, by comparing samples. Also, a full variety of the newest and richest styles of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, equally low. The subscriber would remark that it is not the practice of this establishment to offer a few leading articles very cheap, with a view of obtaining exorbitant profits on other goods. With facilities unsurpassed for receiving goods from the North at the lowest rates—an active and increasing business, not affected by cholera or hard times—a saving per diem of from fifteen to twenty dollars in rent and expenses—he can afford to sell cheap. Heavy expenses must be met by enormous profits. New Yorkers are especially invited to call; they will be reminded of the cheap establishments in Grand and Catherine streets.

mh15 R. BROWN, 158 Poydras st.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.—The story of the Seven Sleepers is the most romantic of the legends of the church. It is as follows: When the Emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, seven noble youths of Ephesus concealed themselves in a spacious cavern, on the side of an adjacent mountain, where they were doomed to perish by the tyrant, who gave orders that the entrance should be firmly secured by a pile of stones. They immediately fell into a deep slumber, which was most miraculously prolonged, without injuring the powers of life, during a period of one hundred and eighty-seven years. At the end of that time, the slaves of Adolus, to whom the inheritance of the mountain had descended, removed the stones to supply materials for some rustic edifice. The light of the sun darted into the cavern, and the *Seven Sleepers* were permitted to awake. Soon after rising from their sleep, which they thought had lasted only a few hours, they were pressed by the calls of hunger, and resolved that Jamblichus, one of their number, should secretly return to the city, to purchase bread for the use of himself and his companions. The youth, if we may still employ that appellation, could no longer recognize the once familiar aspect of his native country; and his surprise was increased by the appearance of a large cross triumphantly erected over the principal gate of Ephesus. His singular dress and obsolete language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an ancient medal of Decius, as the current coin of the empire; and Jamblichus, on the suspicion of a secret treasure, was dragged before the judge. Their mutual inquiries produced the amazing discovery, that two centuries were almost elapsed since Jamblichus and his friends had escaped from the rage of a pagan tyrant. The Bishop of Ephesus, the clergy, the magistrate, the people, and, it is said, the Emperor Theodosius himself, hastened to visit the cavern of the *Seven Sleepers,* who related their story, bestowed their benediction, and at the same instant peaceably expired!—*Mrs. Jameson's Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art.*

DENTISTRY, &c.

DR. MENSING, Dental Surgeon,

HAVING returned to the city of New Orleans from his tour in the North and East, is prepared to perform all operations appertaining to the TEETH; and has become acquainted with the best mode of operating approved by the College of Dental Surgeons of Baltimore, Md. His price for operations are in proportion to suit the times. a16 tf

TOOTH-ACHE CURED

IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE, by Dr. MENSING'S *TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR,* or no charge. ☞ Office No. 53 Baronne street 4th door above Common st.

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☞ J. W. refers to the following gentlemen who have honored him with their patronage:

Prof. STONE.	SYKES & HYDE.
" MORPHY.	STURGES & WRIGHT.
" DIMITRY.	MORPHY & NEVIUS.
Dr. BENBROOK.	ROBESON & ALLEN.

N B.—Dentists supplied with Gold Foil and Plate....Office No. 112 St. Charles Street. fy8 1Mar25

BOARDING.

THREE OR FOUR Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 236 *Baronne street.* e23 tf

GOLD ROCKERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

ANY person wishing to purchase GOLD ROCKERS, such as are recommended in this paper, apply at No 26 TCHOUPITOULAS street, or at No. 93 CARONDELET. fy20

BY THE FAST

SAILING ship Mediator, I am now in receipt of a large and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, of every variety, shape and style. All will be sold at low prices.

m22 3t Premium Hat Store and Manufactory.

HATS—HATS.

AT MY SALES-ROOM may be found a few cases of fine Moleskin Hats; some very handsome Silk Hats; a great variety of common Silk Hats; Beaver, Drab and Black; fashionable B. B. Russia, California, Buena Vista, and Plantation Hats. Also—A choice lot of colored and clear Leghorn Hats, and a few superior Panamas. All of which are just received and for sale low for cash or approved paper WM. BOOTH, Hatter,
mh15 corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas sts.

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 110 feet long, 22 feet beam; she has two engines, and only draws 20 inches 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

LOUISIANA CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

46 AND 48 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

IN STORE, and constantly receiving, a great variety of CARRIAGES, of the latest and best Patterns, made expressly for this Market, suitable for City or Country—which are selling LOW FOR CASH or good paper. Purchasers can depend on satisfaction being given by this old and well established house.

☞ Particular attention given to Packing and Delivering on board. mh2 1m

SPRINGS, AXLES and COACH-VARNISH for sale.

Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened his Green-house on the corner of St. Charles and Union streets, where he has a large assortment of EVERGREENS and ORNAMENTAL TREES; also, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS of every variety; 170 varieties of ROSES, of the best quality; also, a large assortment of FRUIT TREES; Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Quinces, of the very best quality; and intends selling at the lowest prices. At his Nursery on the Shell Road, he has a large assortment of Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shade Trees, which will be furnished on the same terms as above.

ja8 3m JAMES McCABE.

ALEXANDER HILL'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
56 Camp street, New Orleans,

WHERE families can find all articles of House keeping, comprising a general assortment and select stock of—
KITCHEN FURNITURE—Cooking Utensils, Tin and Iron Ware, Fire Sets, Brass and Steel; Shovels and Tongs; and Kitchen Fire Iron-ware.
ENAMELLED and patent-metal tinned HOLLOW WARE; Fire Dogs.
GERMAN SILVER, Block Tin and Britannia TEA and COFFEE URNS.
TABLE CUTLERY: German Silver, Britannia, and Iron TEA and TABLE SPOONS.
WOODWARE—Brass and Iron-bound CEDAR PAILS, CHURNS and TUBS.
RATTAN-BOUND CEDAR WARE, a new article
WILLOW WARE—Baskets, Cradles, Nurse Chairs and Wagons.
BRUSHES—Fancy and Plain, Dusting, Sweeping, and Hearth Brushes.
MATS—Jute, Manilla, Alicante, Palm, and Husk MATS, WAITERS, and TRAYS.
BRASS, Britannia, and new Metal CANDLESTICKS and LAMPS.
STEAMBOAT and HALL LANTERNS.
COOKING STOVES and FURNACES.
D. & J. Wright's patent premium COOK STOVES, for Wood or Coal—with fixtures complete; the most approved article in use. ma26 6m

☞ Hotels and Steamboats furnished at reduced prices.

Who Pays for the Costly Fixtures in the Millinery Stores down town? Those who Patronize them. And who do Patronize them? Those who judge of the Value of Goods by the Price.

FACTS, NOT HUMBUGS!

IT IS A FACT that is generally admitted, and should be universally known, that MRS. CAMPBELL, Corner of POYDRAS and CARONDELET STREETS, does and can afford to sell BONNETS, and other FANCY GOODS, at less than the more costly establishments of the same kind.

It is a fact that those who patronize the costly milliners down town, do help to pay their high rents and heavy expenses.

It is also a fact that Mrs. Campbell's BONNETS and other goods are not behind in style and quality, if equalled, in this city. ....JUST RECEIVED....

New Style French Lace Bonnets.
Fine English Split Straw do.
Rice and China Pearl do.
Misses' Jenny Lind Flats.
Boys' Prince of Wales Hats.
Infants' and Boys' Leghorn Hats.

N. B.—BONNETS CLEANED and PRESSED in the best manner. DRESS-MAKING done in a very superior style. mh15 tf

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 and gratify the taste of the most fastidious epicure.

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

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

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

Immediately fronting the Steamboat Landing.

TRAVELERS going 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.

fy2 1y T. B. SMITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

MRS. WILSON, (late of 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.

n2 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 establishment has been built by the proprietor, expressly for the accommodation of city and transient Boarders. It is one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, and no pains will be spared to render those who may stop with him, comfortable.

Faithful and attentive Servants.

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

CRESCENT RESTAURAT & OYSTER SALOON

No. 46 ST. CHARLES Street, corner GRAVIER.

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

He has made arrangements to be at all times supplied with the finest OYSTERS, from Mobile, Barataria, Cat Island and Grand Pass, which will be served up in any style to suit the 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 in season that can be procured.

His stock of LIQUORS having been selected by himself, are of a superior quality, and embraces the best and choicest brands imported, of French and Swiss Wines, Cordials, Scotch Ale, Irish and Scotch Whisky, London Brown Stout, and the best