The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....*Single copies, Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1849.

AMERICAN LITERATURE IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes:

"Frontenac," a poem, by Alfred B. Street, has crossed the Atlantic, and obtained a place on the tables of the critics. It has been favorably noticed in several journals. The Morning Herald remarks that the author describes in vivid colors the incidents peculiar to Indian warfare, and displays great power in portraying the characteristics of the scenery of the country. "Though his verse occasionally wants harmony and sweetness, this deficiency is amply compensated by the energy of his style; and, considered as a whole, this poem reflects credit on the American literature of the day."

Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," have been republished in London by Kent & Richards, in a very neat style. The journals speak highly of the work. The Morning Herald remarks that these tales are of such an interesting nature, and are so pleasingly recited, that they will bear even "thrice telling, or, what perhaps may be a severe test of their merit, thrice reading."

An American production has been republished here called "Margant." It is a work that has been favorably noticed by the press. The Athenæum devotes a long article to it, and calls it a remarkable book.

"Buena Vista," and other poems, by G. W. Cuttef, of Kentucky, is a work that has crossed the Atlantic, and has been highly praised by several journals. The fine poem called "The Song of Steam," in this collection, attracted the attention of Blackwood, and other magazines, on its first appearance in the newspapers of the day.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—A recent number of the Baltimore Patriot gives an account of the meeting of the Board of Directors of this company.

The President stated that he was happy to be able to announce to the company, that the current debt of this road had been paid off with the exception of some $2,000, which he was withholding until contracts were complied with. His estimates had been sustained, and the Treasurer's exhibit on the 1st of April showed a surplus to the credit of the company.

The President stated further, that in accordance with the instructions of the Board, he had closed the contract with the Messrs. Baring, Brother & Co., for £200,000 of the five per cent. Sterling Bonds on terms that would meet the approbation of the company.

The President said that his calculation had been, that a sale to Messrs. Barings, with the influence which they would be able to exercise abroad, would bring these bonds to par—and the benefit to the company would be more apparent hereafter than now. This sale placed the company beyond contingency. The company would get the benefit of this arrangement, in any subsequent sale—and the general average of the whole $3,000,000 would meet the most sanguine expectations of the Board.

NEW WORK OF ART—*Tableaux of Gen. Taylor's Life.*—The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian tells of a new work of art which is said to be in preparation, and for which he predicts the greatest popularity. Love of art aside, we suppose the office-holders will admire the pictures, and the office-seekers will pronounce them "mere daubs:"

We have fallen upon strange times. A President is elected on one pledge, at least—that pledge is solemnly reiterated after his election, under the most imposing and sacred sanctions. His professed friends, in the form of office-seekers, as they beset and besiege him night and day, virtually urge him to violate his pledges, tarnish his honor, and degrade himself forever in the eyes of the country and the world. The old man thus far has resisted this outside pressure manfully. He clings to honor and truth, and repudiates the idea, that his declarations were all humbug to gull the people into his election. We shall soon see who will prevail. The General, in his reverence for Washington, is said, when hard pressed, to make nightly visits to the marble statue of Washington in front of the Capitol, and even to Mount Vernon to commune with the spirit of the departed patriot on this troublesome question; and that he always returns invigorated for another attack from the office-seekers. By the way, a splendid work of art is preparing, which is destined to immense popularity, and to fill the coffers of the distinguished artist. It is something in form of a succession of beautiful and life-like tableaux.

After a day of much annoyance by hordes of office-seekers, and after having just left a late meeting of his Cabinet, in which he had vetoed proscription, and thus closed the weary labors of the day, now far extended towards midnight, Gen. Taylor is seen reclining upon his sofa asleep. His troubled dream has carried him back to the battle-field of Buena Vista, and there, by one of those fanciful combinations of the waking mind in a sleeping body, somehow the horde of office-seekers become incorporated and identified with the Mexican troops—one while, the letter to Santa Anna is seen to loom up before him, in which he "respectfully declines the proposition" to surrender—again, he imagines himself shouting out "give 'em more grape, Capt. Bragg"—again, letter after letter rises up, the pledges in glaring capitals; and again, in quiet majesty, rises up the Inaugural Message, the pledge repeated in still more flaming capitals. These letters and the Inaugural address become multiplied into myriads, and are showered down upon the opposing forces, so that at last they are driven from the field, and the pie-bald enemy flies.

It is again midnight. Gen. Taylor is seen wrapped in his cloak, wearing his old white hat, at Mount Vernon, at the tomb of Washington, whither he has fled to escape the hungry crowd that beset him, and to consult with the spirit of Washington as to his course. His countenance is marked with care, and yet with a sacred awe, as he seeks to commune with the spirit of the mighty dead. Now is seen rising from the tomb a venerable form, and in the distance, surrounding the White House, is seen a great multitude of all colors and tribes, of all complexions and streaks, with mouths open and outstretched hands, as if begging and importuning with loud voices and strong cries.

Gen. Taylor is suddenly transferred from the Tomb to the portico of the White House, into the very midst of the great crowd, and there he at once opens a golden censer, which he received at the Tomb, and scatters far and wide its incense, which is called Patriotism—when, lo and behold! that immense crowd is suddenly dispersed, and seen flying on the wings of the wind to their various homes in all quarters of the Union and are never heard of again at Washington. A bright halo now encircles his brow, and on it are inscribed in glaring capitals:

"The victory of Honor and Truth, greater still than that of Buena Vista."

As soon as this work is prepared by the able artist, it will be exhibited in the various cities of the Union, and will draw overflowing houses.

Parson Brownlow on Men at Washington.

The following extracts from the letters to the Jonesborough Whig are characteristic of the Parson; and, though they may give us little idea of the matters spoken of, they tell us a good deal about the writer of them:

MAJOR BLISS.—He is a dull, fat-looking, bald-headed, heavy-built man, about forty years of age, and awkward in his manners.

JACK HAYS.—The redoubtable Jack Hays, of the Texan Rangers, is here, and is an applicant for an office in California, and will, it is believed, be successful. I was introduced to him last evening. He is a small man, spare made, sharp nose and face, less than thirty years of age, and in appearance harmless and good-natured. He is a native of Williamson county, Tennessee.

REJECTION OF MR. MCGAUGHEY.—There was some malice in this rejection, and it was effected by a strict party vote. The grounds upon which it was set aside, were, that McGaughey is *irritable*, a bitter *partisan*—was opposed to the war with Mexico—and, withal, is a man of *bad personal appearance*. He had acknowledged abilities, but was declared to be *ugly*, a new test for office! And it is the more ridiculous, when it is understood, that there never were, since the foundation of this Government, as many ugly, and mean looking men in the U. S. Senate, as there are at present! The nomination was defeated by *three* votes only, and two of the Dodges, the younger of whom made a speech; and his father, a Senator, is more homely than the man rejected. McGaughey was a Whig electoral candidate in Indiana, and *carried* his district by a majority of 1500 votes, taking the hide off of Locofocoism. This is the head and front of his offending.

REV. MR. SLICER.—I like to praise and to approve a Methodist preacher, when I can; but this man Slicer is so overbearing, so disgustingly vain and self-important, that he sickens me to look at him. He even wanted to quarrel in the Senate chamber yesterday morning, because the Vice-President invited an aged Episcopal clergyman, through courtesy, to open with prayer. He inquired, in a blaspheming spirit, "By what authority is this man here to pray?" This is not all—he *electioneers* for the office of Chaplain, from year to year, and addresses circulars to members. The Senators hate him, and he knows it, and I doubt whether or not they will reflect him next winter—I hope they may not.

MR. CLAY.—Mr. Clay's return to the Senate next winter, is looked to with pleasure by his numerous friends. I doubt the policy. Mr. Clay will not find the great Senate what it formerly was. Its members are younger, more numerous, less talented, less respectable, and I fear they will be less inclined to look up to him with that deference and respect which he formerly commanded. And if he were honestly to oppose any new measure of the new Administration, to what motives and impulses would the act be attributed! Let the *Tray, Blanche* and *Sweetheart* bellowers of locofocoism, and of *progressive* whiggery, answer!

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—*A Dark Transaction.* For some months past a couple of free colored men have been paying their addresses to a yellow gal, whose name our informant has forgotten, until about three weeks ago, when one of the aforesaid darkies offered his heart and hand to the blushing colored belle, who—notwithstanding she loved the other dearer than life—as the poet says—felt it her duty under existing circumstances to accept the offer of marriage. Consequently, the usual preliminaries were settled, and the parties united in the bonds of wedlock, in Jeffersonville, where they resided. The rejected suitor on hearing of the marriage, became indignant, and swore vengeance on the darkey who had thus robbed him of his heart's idol. A few days since, the husband was seized with a cramp, and died, as was supposed of cholera. Day before yesterday it was rumored that the injured lover had, in accordance with his vow, administered poison to the deceased while living, and those interested in the case repaired to the burial ground with pick-axes, shovels and spades, and exhumed the remains, when a post mortem examination was had, which resulted in the verdict that there was a strong probability that the deceased came to his death by poison, administered to him by an unknown hand. The aforesaid was arrested, but it is said that it will be a hard matter to prove that the prisoner caused his death. The whole affair we merely note as a *dark* transaction.—*Louisville Democrat, 12th inst.*

CAPT. SUTTER'S ACCOUNT OF THE GOLD DISCOVERY.—The following account of the original gold discovery of California, which took place on Capt. Sutter's land, is from an authentic work by Dr. J. T. Brooks, an Englishman, who passed some months in the gold region:

I was sitting one afternoon, said the Captain, just after my siesta, engaged, by the by, in writing a letter to a relation of mine at Lucerne, when I was interrupted by Mr. Marshall—a gentleman with whom I had frequent business transactions—bursting hurriedly into the room. From the unusual agitation in his manner, I imagined that something serious had occurred, and as we involuntarily do in this part of the world, I at once glanced to see if my rifle was in its proper place. You should know that the mere appearance of Mr. Marshall at that moment in the Fort was quite enough to surprise me, as he had but two days before left the place to make some alterations in a mill for sawing pine planks which he had just run up for me, some miles higher up the Americanos. When he had recovered himself a little, he told me that, however great my surprise might be at his unexpected reappearance, it would be much greater when I heard the intelligence he had come to bring me. "Intelligence," he added, "which if properly profited by, would put us both in possession of unheard-of wealth—millions and millions of dollars, in fact." I frankly own, when I heard this, that I thought something had touched Marshall's brain, when suddenly all my misgivings were put an end to by his flinging on the table a handful of scales of pure virgin gold. I was fairly thunderstruck, and asked him to explain what all this meant, when he went on to say that, according to my instruction, he had thrown the mill-wheel out of gear, to let the whole body of the water in the dam find a passage through the tail-race, which was previously too narrow to allow the water to run off in sufficient quantity, whereby the wheel was prevented from efficiently performing its work. By this alteration the narrow channel was considerably enlarged, and a mass of sand and gravel carried off by the force of the current.

Early in the morning after this took place, he (Mr. Marshall) was walking along the left bank of the stream, when he perceived something which he at first took for a piece of opal—a clear transparent stone, very common here—glistening on one of the spots laid bare by the crumbling away of the bank. He paid no attention to this: but while he was giving directions to the workmen, having observed several similar glittering fragments, his curiosity was so far excited, that he stooped down and picked one of them up. Do you know, said Mr. Marshall to me, I positively debated within myself two or three times, whether I should take the trouble to bend my back to pick up one of the pieces, and had decided on not doing so, when, further on, another glittering morsel caught my eye—the largest of the pieces now before you. I condescended to pick it up, and to my astonishment found that it was a thin scale of what appears to be pure gold. He then gathered some twenty or thirty similar pieces, which, on examination, convinced him that his suppositions were right. His first impression was, that this gold had been lost or buried there by some Indian tribe—perhaps some of those mysterious inhabitants of the West, of whom we have no account, but who dwelt on this continent centuries ago, and built those cities and temples, the ruins of which are scattered about these solitary wilds. On proceeding however, to examine the neighboring soil, he discovered that it was more or less auriferous. This at once decided him. He mounted his horse, and rode down to me as fast as it would carry him with the news.

PENNY POSTAGE IN BELGIUM.—The Belgian Chamber of Commerce, has adopted a resolution in favor of a uniform penny postage, paid in advance, or two-pence unpaid, throughout Belgium. The commission on money orders is to be 1 per cent.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. Editors—On looking over a Baltimore paper the other day, the following, which is copied from a speech delivered in Tuscaloosa, Ala., by D. Woodruff, Esq., now of this city, struck me as containing such sound and pertinent hints in regard to Southern Enterprise, I determined to ask you to repeat them. It would be a most gratifying spectacle to see our towns and villages in the South and Southwest, carry out these wholesome suggestions, and to see them filled with the hum of manufacturing industry and wealth. Tuscaloosa seems indeed to have done so, and has now a large cotton-factory, paper-mill, iron works, etc., in successful operation. The occasion of these remarks seems to have been a turning out of the citizens of Tuscaloosa in compliment to the builders, at the launch of the first and only steamboat ever built there, on her appearance at their wharf. X.

Southern Enterprise and Resources.

[We most cordially recommend a careful reading of the following article, from a journal published in Tuscaloosa, Ala., entitled "The Flag of the Union," to our southern subscribers. It contains a world of sound doctrine.]

LAUNCH OF THE NEW STEAMER LOUISA.—The steamboat "Louisa" was launched on Friday last, and was floated to our wharf. A large concourse of citizens were in waiting to see the novel spectacle of a boat, built in our midst, brought over the falls. Preparations had been made to receive her enterprising owners with a hearty welcome; and when the boat moored alongside the wharf, Mr. David Woodruff addressed those on board as follows:—

"Captain Cummings, officers, and owners of the steamboat 'Louisa Hopkins'—I am directed, in behalf of the citizens of Tuscaloosa, upon this interesting occasion, of your first appearance at their wharf, to bid you a *hearty welcome*, to congratulate you upon this christening of your first born—to extend to you the right hand of fellowship; to bid you, in their name, 'God speed.' I am also authorised to say, that you have their undivided good wishes for your complete success in this laudable enterprise; an enterprise which may, for aught we know, be pregnant with consequences towards the permanent prosperity of our beloved city; to say the least, it will dissipate the idea, that we are *obliged* to go two or three thousand miles, and spend our money among strangers, to build steamboats; and reminds us, that we have mechanics among ourselves, as deserving of patronage as is the stranger; who, in turn, give their earnings back to us. I am not as familiar with the history of this commendable enterprise as some others; but, if I am not misinformed, this boat is *emphatically* a domestic manufacture: if you please, of 'Tuscaloosa' manufacture. Its material, both wood and iron, I believe, are the product of this county; and what is the wonder, if it is? Who does not know that this county abounds with iron ore, with beds of stone-coal sufficient to supply the world; and with the best of building materials generally!

I said, this enterprise, small as it may seem, might be pregnant with consequences towards the future prosperity of this city; I trust that it may, not only in dispelling the idea that we are dependent upon strangers for our steamboats, but for a thousand other articles of American manufacture. The people of the South and West have, heretofore, given citizens abroad too much cause to believe that they have neither the ability, energy, nor enterprise to do any thing but make cotton and corn.

I trust, gentlemen, that the time is not distant, when we shall oppose or adopt, as the case may be, the "tariff policy" of the North, with more potent weapons than the pen or the tongue, to wit, with their own weapons, the spindle and the loom, the hammer and the axe of the artisan. You, Mr. Captain, officers and owners of this boat, have set a noble example to our more wealthy citizens, of what *enterprise*, unaided, as I understand, by extensive means, may accomplish, when it is *determined, energetic and persevering*. Gentlemen, permit me to turn for a moment from the object which is the immediate cause of our congratulations, and say a word which concerns more immediately the citizens of this town and county. The time and the occasion seem opportune. On account of the lateness of the hour, however, I can only hint at what I should be glad to dwell upon. The removal of the seat of government from us had caused, in the minds of some, feelings of despondency, perhaps of heart-burning towards those who have been instrumental in consummating that measure. I would take this occasion, if I might be permitted, to admonish our citizens not to entertain feelings of hostility towards our eastern brethren on account of their agency in this matter; but to extend to them the same feelings of kindness we have ever entertained, and to believe that they have only done what we should probably have been anxious to do, under like circumstances. Such a feeling is not incompatible with the opinion we all entertain, that the public good will not be promoted by the removal of the seat of government now. If we are *wise*, and act with the spirit which becomes *men*, we may turn this removal to good account. Suppose that we should follow the example of these young boatmen, and turn our attention from the manufacture of laws to the manufacture of something which enters into the daily consumption of our families, and which would give employment and support to the poor who occupy these hills on our borders. Suppose we consent to give them the money for spinning and weaving our bags of cotton, that we are now giving to laborers three thousand miles off; they will not only thank us for doing so, but will pay the money back to us in turn.

What sort of policy is this we have been pursuing all our lives? One of our citizens, for instance, makes $5000 worth of cotton, sends it 3000 miles away, pays for transportation two ways, besides other expenses, has it manufactured into fabrics, worth, perhaps, $50,000, and we buy it back. In the name of common sense, can we not so manage this thing, that the $45,000 paid for the labor in manufacturing the article can be reserved to our own citizens, and saved to the county? But here we are met with the 'knock-down' argument, as old as time—'We have no money, or not enough to enable us to establish factories.' Is this true? It is not many days since I heard a conversation between a man from the country and one of our citizens, to this effect:

"You complain of hard times, and the scarcity of money," said the former—"where do you live?"

"In Blount county, in this state," replied the countryman.

"Have you not one of the healthiest climates in the world?"

"Yes."

"Excellent water power?"

"Yes."

"Why don't you go to manufacturing cotton?"

"The old reply—We haven't got the money."

"Can't you start *twenty* men in your county who can raise $500 each?"

"Oh yes, we can start thirty or forty who can do that."

"Well, suppose you go home and call your twenty or forty men together, as the case may be, and put your five hundred dollars each together, and go to manufacturing cotton, and say no more about it."

After reflecting a moment he replied, to use his own very emphatic, though it must be confessed, not very classical language,

"I'll be d—d if I don't."

Let the citizens of this town and county come to the same determination, and we can raise $100,000 or $150,000 without any difficulty. The sum invested in a manufacturing establishment would be worth to us half a dozen state-houses.

The question is often asked, How is it that Massachusetts, with her rugged soil and inauspicious climate, can grow rich, while we, with the advantage of rich soil and mild climate, remain stationary? The answer, to every reflecting mind, must be obvious—there are in that State two or three little towns, including Lowell, which have machinery at work, propelled by water and steam, which performs more labor than all the hands in South Alabama. Massachusetts calls the elements into her service—steam, water, rocks, ice, and the winds, are all made tributary to her wealth, while we are content to use nothing but the plough and the hoe.

Although I appear on this occasion at only a moment's notice, and necessarily throw out my remarks in a disjointed manner, were it not for the lateness of the hour, I should be glad to say much more upon this subject.

I must add, however, that the old hackneyed saying, uttered perhaps by ourselves as often as by others, that the people of the South have not the energy nor the means to carry on manufactories, is *all a mistake*. When once fairly directed in the pursuit of an object, the people of the South have as much energy as any people in the world. Let him who doubts it visit our plantations and witness the hum of industry which is there exhibited; let him listen to the sound of horns in every direction, calling all hands to the field at "day-break," and all his preconceived notions about Southern sluggishness will soon vanish.

There may be this difference between the people of the North and the people of the South—the former, from the necessity of the case, a necessity imposed upon them by the nature of their soil and climate, may be more *incentive* than the people of the South. This is the only difference that I have been able to discover. Place the Southern man in the same position, impose upon him the same necessity, and the distinctive credit we have been in the habit of giving the Northern men will all vanish. Away, then, with the idea that we can do nothing but make cotton and corn, because we have not thus far chosen to do so. We *have* the energy and the *means*, which, if resolutely called into exercise, will enable us to accomplish any object.

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.

All New Materials of the Latest Style

☞ The proprietors of the "*Daily Crescent*" would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added an extensive JOB OFFICE to their establishment—and are now prepared to execute all kinds of printing *on the most favorable terms*, viz:

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS; CIRCULARS, LAWYER'S BRIEFS BILLS OF LADING; DRAY RECEIPTS; CARDS; POSTERS; STEAMBOAT BILLS, &c., &c., in every style.

All their materials—Type, Presses, etc.—are entirely new, and the very latest improvements, which will enable them to execute their work in a manner not to be surpassed in this city. The Presses are from the foundry of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York, which is a sure guaranty of their excellence—the type is from the well known foundries of Messrs. George Bruce & Co. and John T. White, and have been selected with great care to adapt it to the business wants of this city.

COGNAC BRANDY.
A SUPERIOR quality of Cognac Brandy, in casks and demijonns, for sale by
ap13 A B RINGGOLD 20 Bank Place

CODFISH,
FOUR HUNDRED boxes landing from ship Rialto, and for sale by WHITTEMORE & CUTTER,
ap9 10 Tchoupitoula st.

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SEVEN HUNDRED packages Imperial, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, in half chests, caddies, 13 and 6-lb boxes, for sale by WHITTEMORE & CUTTER,
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EIGHT HUNDRED packages, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in whole half and quarter bbls. and kits, landing and in store and for sale by WHITTEMORE & CUTTER,
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FOR SALE.
A SODA MANUFACTURING APPARATUS, complete, comprising a number of Fountains, Cooler, Charging Pump, etc., etc., etc. For particulars or inspection, enquire of
mh14 M. H. DEVEREAUX, 28 Tchoupitoulas st.

TO COMPANIES FORMING FOR CALIFORNIA.
A GENTLEMAN well known in the City, who has for upwards of fifteen years, previous to and during the late Mexican war, traveled and traded through the whole Republics of Mexico and Texas; and who speaks and translates the Spanish, English and French languages wishes to obtain a Situation with any person or Company, about starting for California, or assist in establishing a Trading House in Chagres, or any Spanish, Mexican or California Territory. The best references will be given. For information, inquire at this office. fy16 tf

E. W. HALE. J. A. LUM
NEW ORLEANS CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 118 and 120 GRAVIER STREET.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS of every description always on hand, for sale low for cash or approved paper. Also Springs, Axles, Lamps, Bands, Cloths, Leather, Lace, and Varnish.
fy7 6md&W E. W. HALE & LUM

CLOTHING.
EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA should remember that the next thing in importance to that of having a good supply of Provisions for the *inner* man, is to have a due regard to the wants of the *outer* man. We distinctly state that we are not selling at cost, but at as low prices as any other house in the city. Those in want of CLOTHING for the "Gold" or any other "Diggings," are respectfully invited to call at the cash store of
JOHN SOUTHWELL & CO. 21 Canal st.,
fy13 d&W tf Under the Planters' Hotel.

CONVENIENT COTTON TABLES.
WE have just received a copy of a little work, showing the cost of Cotton per pound, Liverpool, Havre, 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 critical 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.

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 arid deserts between the Rio Grande and the "Gold Diggings;" 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

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☞ AT WHOLESALE!! ☜
COUNTRY MERCHANTS and City Retailers will find at the sign of the GREAT PITCHER, 37 Camp Street, near Gravier, one of the largest stocks of QUEENSWARE ever imported into the United States, all of superior quality, latest pattern and shapes. Assorted Crates for Country Trade.
Also, Dobentare Goods for the Mexican market. A large assortment of GLASS WARE.
☞ Terms moderate, and packing guaranteed.
fy3 3mdx W SAM'L E. MOORE. 37 Camp st.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, etc.
☞ AT RETAIL. ☜
THE SUBSCRIBER offers at greatly reduced prices, his large stock of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, Cutlery, Plated Britannia, and Japan Ware, and HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.
Families, Hotels, Steamboats, &c., supplied at the lowest Cash Prices. Goods for the Country carefully packed.
fy3 d&W3m SAM'L E. MOORE. 37 Camp st

A CARD.
DR. DODSON has returned from the North, and will resume his practice as formerly—especially the treatment of Piles Fistula, diseases of the Bladder, etc. Strictures, from whatever cause, treated for radical cure, without the use of caustic cutting instruments.
Dr. FLINT says (in writing for a set of my instruments): "The more I have reflected on them, and experienced the want of that kind of instrument, the better satisfied I have become that you have provided, by your ingenuity and skill, a surgical desideratum in this particular."
☞ His newly invented and improved instruments for the retention and radical cure of HERNIA are adapted to every variety of Rupture, and, when well fitted, are worn with ease and comfort. The blocks do not imbibe perspiration and become offensive. The springs are prepared to resist its corrosive effects, and the covers may be removed and washed at pleasure. Unequivocal testimonials of permanent cures, in both the aged and the young, may be examined at my office, No. 2 UNION street, second door from St. Charles st. fy24 d&W3m

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 & McGran's Patent Cooking Stoves;
Church's Philadelphia Coal Stoves.
—ALSO—
My Own Patent D Stoves, on the most improved plan, to burn wood or coal; Cooking Ranges;
American Air tight Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal, on the most improved plan;
Rotary Ranges, for wood or coal, of different sizes;
Ship Cabooses, of different sizes and patterns;
English Steak Dishes, Covers and Stands;
Cake Moulds; Oyster Griddirons; Oyster Stewpans, etc., etc.
ap8 1y M. H. DEVEREUX, 28 Tchoupitoulas st.

MARTIN R. DEVEREUX,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL ARTICLES IN THE Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron & Grate Business.
GRATES of Brass, Russia or Berlin Iron, of any pattern or size, to suit the Fire-places of Mantel, STAIR and CURTAIN Rods, KITCHEN FURNITURE in general, Kitchen RANGES for Boarding houses or Hotels, COOKING STOVES to suit Families of from eight to one thousand persons, improved by M. H. D. Plain and Bronzed PYRAMID STOVES to suit Churches, Halls or Public Rooms; Small do. for Offices or Counting rooms, Ship and Steam out CABOOSES, from No. 1 to 9, for coal or wood. STOVE PIPE of all sizes, and pattern. Bath Heaters, Stills, Worms, Sugar Ladles, etc., on hand or to order.
N. B.—Builders and others in want of Grates, Tin, Copper Pipes or Gutters, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the same.
☞ All REPAIRS promptly attended to at
fy14 tf No. 28 Tchoupitoulas st., New Orleans.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PORTRAITS.
BY the application of the above mysterious agent to Daguerreotype, (a discovery of the subscribers,) the undersigned is enabled to produce PORTRAITS of the most superior kind in a SINGLE SECOND—catching the precise expression instantly, and fixing it indelibly upon the silver plate. ☞ Those who wish to retain in their families good LIKENESSES of relations or friends, can do so at a moderate price. Rooms, corner of Canal and Chartres sts.—Entrance No. 3 Chartres street. [my3 1y] W. H. HUTCHINGS.

MAGUIRE'S DAGUERREOTYPE.
J. M. would respectfully return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since he first had the honor of introducing the DAGUERREOTYPE into New Orleans, five years ago, during which time he has taken more portraits than any other person in the world. His specimens were exhibited at the Fair, in competition with others taken by the best operator from New York, and he was awarded the First Premium. No specimens exhibited at his establishment but those taken by himself. J. M. assures the public that his portraits will continue to be what they always have been—the best. His long experience, and constant practice are the best inducements to persons desirous of instruction in the beautiful art. Genuine Voigtlander Cameras 25 per cent. cheaper than any in the city; all other articles the same. Plates at $2 per dozen; Scovill's No. 1 for $3 25—guaranteed the best plates made in the United States; Cases $2 75 and $3 50; New York Cameras at $18.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended
☞ Entrance No. 6 CAMP street.

DENTISTRY, &c.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DRS. PEARSON and ANFOUX inform their patients that they can be consulted daily at their office, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Dr. Pearson's many improvements in DENTAL SURGERY, are too well known and appreciated to require enumerating. His Block Teeth are particularly worthy the attention of those requiring artificial ones. Their prices are graded to suit the circumstances of all. Office at their residence, *BARONNE street*, near Canal street. a 2 tf

DENTAL NOTICE.
B. F. SMITH, *DENTIST*, begs leave to assure his friends and the public that he has not left, and does not intend to leave, the city. He may still be consulted at his *Old Office*, at the Corner of *Lafayette Square and St. Charles street.* mh24 tf

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.

WATCHES—JEWELRY.

W. H. MEYER, No. 100 CAMP street, Watch maker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. mh18

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.
THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of very superior Gold and Silver Watches, with Hunting Cases of M. I. Tobias, Roskell and other superior makers; also, Fine *London Duplex Watches*, rich Jewelry of the latest styles, comprising Fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Ladies' Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast Pins, Gold Pencil Cases, Finger Rings, &c. Also, a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by one of the firm in the European markets, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules and other fancy articles. Also, fine Scissors and Needles Table Knives and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, Double and Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Military Goods, &c., &c., for sale at moderate prices, by
jel1 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

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

YOUNG'S, No. 8 Camp Street, New Orleans,
NOW receiving, at the above Store, by every arrival from the North, a entire new and extensive stock of Ladies and Gent's finest pencil, Lever, Lever Watches, Hunting and open-faced; Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains; latest and most fashionable style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast Pins. Also, new patterns of Studs Finger and Ear Rings, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Suspender Buckles, gold and silver Specs, gold Pens, of the best makers. Also, a large stock of Silverware, consisting of table, tea and dessert Spoons, Soup, Ladles, Castors, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. The strict attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Canes, Diamonds, and all kinds of Jewelry mounted in the latest and best manner. All repairs warranted, or no charge. n2 1je

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
WE are now in receipt of a large and splendid stock of Gold and Silver, Lever, Lepine and Demiplex WATCHES, of the most English and Swiss manufacture. Also, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Spectacles, Gold Pens, Pocket and Table Cutlery, and Fancy Goods. We particularly invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen to our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as it is selected by ourselves in the Northern cities with care, and shall be sold as low as at any house in the city.
KNOWLES & NOEL, 25 Canal street.
N. B.—Our *personal* attention will be devoted to repairing every description of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry etc., which shall perform satisfactorily as ever, or *no charge*.
n6 tf K. & N.

WM. S. MORGAN,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
37 CANAL STREET, Third Door from Camp street.
THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, consisting of very superior Gold and Silver Watches with Hunting Cases, of M. I. Tobias, Roskell and other superior makers; also, fine London Duplex Watches; rich Jewelry, of the latest styles, comprising fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals; Ladies Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast Pins, Gold Pencil Cases, Finger Rings, etc. Also a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by himself in the Northern market, from the latest European importations, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules, Scissors; a fine assortment of SILVER WARE, *pure as coin*; and other fancy articles.
All the above articles will be sold at the most moderate rates. jal6 3m

BOARDING.
THREE OR FOUR Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 235 *Baronne street.* mh11

GOLD ROCKERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
ANY person wishing to purchase GOLD ROCKERS, such as are recommended in the papers, apply at No 26 Tchoupitoulas street, or at No. 93 Carondelet. fy20

SPRING STYLES.
JUST received by ships Creole, Atlantic, W. B. Jones and Wilhasset, some fine Drab BEAVERS