The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 98.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

BY A. H. HAYES & CO.

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

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1849.

Manifestos.

The following Manifestoes issued immediately after the late French elections, show the sentiments and feelings of the two parties from which they emanated. It will be seen that the Moderates claim to carry their democracy as far as the Radicals:

MANIFESTO OF THE MODERATE REPUBLICANS.

The Committee of the *Amis de Constitution* have published a manifesto, in which they say—

"We have publicly made our profession of faith without reserve or *arriere pensée*, in the manifesto we issued before the last elections, we said distinctly that we wished for a financial reform, a judicial reform, an administrative reform, and all the reforms that were required for the pacific and regular development of the Constitution. Every man who will compare without prejudice the three Republican manifestos published at the moment of the elections of 13th May, will acknowledge that, in the point of practical reforms, there is not, either in the manifesto of the Mountain or in that of the Socialists, anything more than in the manifesto of the friends of the Constitution. We have faith in progress. We reject that doctrine which consists in believing that mankind is constantly turning in a circle between greatness and misery. We have faith in the abolition of ignorance and misery. We decree gratuitous and obligatory education and professional education; the amelioration of the condition of Teachers; the emancipation of the lower orders of the Clergy; the democratic organization of the Army; a reform in the system of Taxation, upon the basis of proportion; the democratic organization of Credit, and reform of the mortgage system; respect for the sacred right of Association and meeting; the development of Associations of Workmen; the creation of Benefit Societies, and institutions for the retreat of disabled workmen. We have never changed our flag, nor will we ever. Our flag is the Constitution, the source and guaranty of social progress. It is not at the moment when Socialism declares that it is determined to rest upon the ground of the Constitution that we should desert our ground. Say this new situation, full of pledges of security, open the eyes of all intelligent men, and give confidence to those of our friends who, being sincere but timid Republicans, hesitate in advancing along the line traced out by the Constitution. Republicans, let us close up our ranks. Shall we become divided when the hordes of the North threaten liberty? Let us preserve as most precious the holy tradition of moral and grandeur and noble sacrifices. Republican faith is a religion. Has our old devotion anything more sublime than the heroism of the sailors of the Vengeur, shouting at the moment of being engulfed—' Vive la Republique!' The day on which France shall go down to the field of battle to combat with coalesced nations, the cursed leagues of tyrants, may the war then made be the last, and is the great factory of the pacific world, may nations become friends and sisters, seek together for the solutions of the future by clearing the fields of labor and intelligence. Vive la Republique! Given and adopted in general assembly, this 28th May, 1849.

For the Association; the Members of the Bureau: BUCHEZ, President; LABELOINE, PH. LE BAS, DAUPHIN, DEGOUSSE, DESMARETS, Vice Presidents; A. BUISSON POMLEE, MONDUIT, BAYARD, JACQUES DUBOUCHET, HENRIDINGER, O'REILLY, CH. GREPPLET, Secretaries; CHOISET, Treasurer."

MANIFESTO OF THE SOCIALISTS.—The Socialist Democratic Election Committee has published the following Address to the People:

"*Citizens!*—Exultation in triumph and depression in defeat are feelings unworthy free men of courage! To those who may say to you—10 Socialists out of 28 in a defeat—reply, 2,365,000 Socialist votes against 3,430,000 Monarchist votes of all colors is a victory! The re-action itself, so clever is assuming all masks, the re-action overthrows has confessed its distress! Does it not know that misery has driven without our walls 32,000 workmen for whom the counter revolutionary order can no longer find food? Does it not know that, by the manœuvres of the Ministers Bugeaud and Fallour, those artisans of civil war on June 23 and January 29 the citizens of the army have been prevented from exercising the most sacred of their rights? Does it not know that by the indifference of some, the urn was abandoned the day of its examination? Does it not know that eighty thousand citizens, electors inscribed, have disdained to act as civilians, and deserted the ballot? Does it not know, in fine, that wherever discussion has wrought enlightenment, its tendencies, its permanent conspiration against the Republic, its treacheries and its disgraces, its complicity with the Holy Alliance of Kings, have been stigmatized? If the sincerity of the elections had been respected, our victory would have been the annihilation of the Royalist faction, and we should have attained, by virtue of universal suffrage alone, the object we have been pursuing with so much perseverance since February, the definitive accession of the Proletariate to civil, political and social equality. Shame be to those men who, unworthy of the name of citizens, have refused their concurrence, and remained indifferent at the hour when the country was in danger. They have well merited of royalty, and its Seides have already rewarded them by ranking them among their most devoted servants. Let us hope that they will learn to reinstate themselves at the next elections, and imitate those who have set them so bright an example of discipline and patriotism."

MARKING INITIALS ON NEWSPAPERS.—The N. Y. Evening Post gives an account of a long-contested lawsuit between the Post Office Department and a citizen of New York, in relation to the liability for letter postage of newspapers marked with initials. A newspaper, bearing the initials of a friend, was received at the post office at Syracuse, directed to a young lady residing in the family of Charles F. Hicks. The postmaster demanded letter postage on it, which Mr. Hicks refused to pay, but tendered therefor *one cent*, the ordinary newspaper postage, which was refused, and the paper retained. The suit was instituted against the postmaster for detaining the paper, and has been carried through all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Star (of Syracuse) says that the Attorney General of the United States, after examining the case, decided that the State courts had no jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage on the paper, and fully sustaining the grounds taken by Teall's counsel in the different courts. The costs in this suit will probably amount to at least $400—the amount involved in the original dispute between the postmaster and Mr. Hicks, was *nine cents*.

A CALIFORNIA IMPOSITION—The watch brought by Lieut. Beale, from San Francisco, about which so much was said in the papers as a gold marvel, is butsa humbug after all. It cost $750 in California, and was supposed to be worth $1000 here. It was described as a very large old-fashioned watch, double-cased, and the rims finely chased. Attached to it is a chain about eight inches in length, formed of a common small linked watch chain, around which, at equal distances, are welded lumps of pure California gold, in its virgin state, some lumps still retaining small particles of the dust and rock which were attached to them when first found. On the end of the chain, instead of a key, there is a lump of pure gold, free from all dirt, in the shape of a leg of bacon, a little over an inch in length, a half inch in width at the widest part, and from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch in thickness. On submitting the watch to tests, it is found that the cases, with the exception of the back, are merely washed, and that the value of the pure gold in the watch and chain, is not far from $200, instead of $1000.

SHAMEFUL ABANDONMENT.—On Tuesday last three persons were passing down the river in an open flat-boat, perhaps going below to finish and load her, when one of the party was attacked with cholera and died. His two comrades landed the boat at the mouth of the creek, two miles below this place, deserted her, and got on board the Madison packet, leaving their dead companion in the boat, a prey to flies and worms. Some persons from Petersburg came over, and buried the body on the bank of the river, just below the creek. The man who would thus desert a dead comrade, deserves to travel to the end of time without cheer or companion, and to die among strangers without friend or sympathy to assuage the pangs of death. *Indiana State Register, 15th inst.*

RUSSIA:

ITS ARMY—NAVY, ETC.

With regard to the government of Russia, I must first state that the whole empire is divided into fifty-six departments, each of which has a subordinate government. The administration of justice is extremely imperfect, from the nature of the case, the courts being badly managed, and the judges very accessible to bribery. The profession of law is almost unknown, and there are very few educated lawyers. The Duke of Oldenburg, a nephew of the Emperor, who takes a great interest in such matters, has lately opened a law school, which has now eighty or a hundred students.

The navy of Russia is considerable, and comprises about fifty ships of war, a good many frigates, a few steamships, and a great number of smaller vessels. Naval schools have also been established; but their commerce is so limited that they cannot have an efficient marine. They do not need a great navy, and it is now far larger than is necessary. Their ships are pretty well built, but their sailors are not so good as those of America, France or England.

Their army, however, is quite another thing, and in it their great strength lies. In 1840 it numbered nine hundred thousand men, and as it is now at the highest point, it cannot be much short of a million. Their common soldiers, who are taken from the serfs, serve for the most part during life, and through well drilled, are very ignorant. The higher officers, however, are well educated men, and as schools have been established among the common soldiers, they will probably improve. They do well what they are told to do; but if in battle they lose their officers, there are none of the privates fit to take the command, and they are very much like a flock of sheep. They generally continue to execute the last order, although it may have become impracticable, for they are as brave as any men in the world. They labor greatly under the want of good officers of their own, and therefore many of their officers, both in the army and the navy are foreigners—principally English and Germans. They are endeavoring to supply their want by means of military schools, of which they have twenty-four, under the direction of the Grand Duke Michael, Commander in chief of the Russian forces. I am not of the opinion, however, that Russia is so formidable a nation on account of her military force, or that she will attempt the conquest of Germany or Prussia. France is more than a match for her, and she is well aware of it; for although her standing army is twice as large as that of France, she has nothing behind it, like the National Guards of the latter, and which, as events have lately proved, are fully as effective as regular soldiers. These Guards comprise nearly the whole male population of France, and many of them are those who have served their several terms of seven years in the army, and returned to private life.

There are very few newspapers in Russia, and very little political information can be circulated among the people, as there would be if the press were free. Every paper sent from France or Germany is carefully examined by the public censors, and if there is a single line against Russia, it is blackened or expunged in such a manner that it cannot be read. I have frequently received papers from Germany disfigured in this manner.

The Grand Duke Michael, the brother of the Emperor Nicholas, and head of the army, is very unpopular in Russia, on account of the severity of his discipline. Still he has a great deal of good sense and sound judgment, and as he is not afraid to speak his mind to the Emperor, he is found to be exerting more and more influence every year. One of the best men in Russia is the Duke of Oldenburg, of whom I have spoken. He is a German, and a son of one of the Emperor's sisters. Unlike most of the imperial family, he thinks education and legislation of more importance than the army and military affairs.

The Government of Russia is, from the nature of it, oppressive. From its great extent, much must be trusted to subordinate officers, who are not always faithful, and many things in consequence go wrong. These things are kept from the Emperor as much as possible.

Nicholas came to the throne unexpectedly. Constantine should have succeeded his brother Alexander, but before the death of the latter, he made a will appointing Nicholas his successor, with which Constantine was acquainted, and to which he assented. On the death of Alexander in the south of Russia, Constantine sent word to Nicholas of what had been done, and where he would find the document. In consequence, Nicholas ascended the throne, and on his accession there was an attempted revolution. A part of the troops, instigated by a few of the enemies of Nicholas, refused to take the oath of allegiance to him, and called for Constantine, who was at that time in Warsaw. After the Governor of St. Petersburgh had been killed in an attempt to pacify them, they were fired upon, and several killed. Five of the ringleaders were sent to Siberia, and the refractory soldiers returned to their duty.—*Dr. Baird's Lectures.*

Novel Use of Ancient MSS.

A Russian, or I do not know whether he was not a French traveller, in the pursuit, as I was, of ancient literary treasures, found himself in a great monastery in Bulgaria, to the north of the town of Cavalla; he had heard that the books preserved in this remote building were remarkable for their antiquity, and for the subjects on which they treated. His dismay and disappointment may be imagined, when he was assured by the agoumenos, or superior of the monastery, that it contained no library whatever; that they had nothing but the liturgies and church books, and no *palaia pragmata* or antiquities at all. The poor man had bumped upon a pack saddle, over villanous roads, for many days, for no other object, and the library of which he was in search had vanished as the vision of a dream.

The agoumenos begged his guest to enter with the monks into the choir, where the almost continual church service was going on, and there he saw the double row of long-bearded holy fathers, shouting away at the chorus, "Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison," which occurs almost every minute in the ritual of the Greek Church. Each of the monks was standing, to save his bare legs from the damp of the marble floor, upon a great volume, which had been removed from the conventual library and applied to purposes of practical utility, in the way which I have described.

The traveler, on examining these ponderous tomes, found them to be of the greatest value; one was in uncial letters, and others were full of illuminations of the earliest date; all these he was allowed to carry away in exchange for some footstools or hassocks, which he presented in their stead to the old monks; they were comfortably covered with ketche, or felt, and were in many respects more convenient to the inhabitants of the monastery than the manuscripts had been, for many of their antique bindings were ornamented with bosses and nail-heads, which inconvenienced the toes of the unsophisticated congregation who stood upon them, without shoes, for so many hours in the day. I must add that the lower halves of the manuscripts were imperfect, from the damp of the floor of the church having corroded and eaten away their vellum leaves.

MOUNT SINAI.

There, far withdrawn from the turmoil and din of men, in the heart of the "eternal hills" of Sinai, alone—but yet, alone with Deity—the prophet may have bowed before the "still, small voice." It is impossible to describe the feeling with which one treads the very ground whereon the presence of Jehovah rested once in glory—you look round you on those mighty barriers of rock, and reflect that this is Sinai, which "melted at the presence of the Lord." Visit the shores of classic Greece—stand on the hills of once imperial Rome—wander, with wondering awe, amidst the colossal skeletons of Egypt's bygone greatness—all tells at best of man—but this Horeb speaks of God—"The place whereon thou standest is holy ground." I would rather pass one hour on Sinai, or rest beneath the ancient olives of Gethsemane, pondering on the fallen fortunes and the future prospects of that Jerusalem before my eyes, than view "all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them."

In about half an hour we gained the top of Jebel Mousa, the loftiest peak of Sinai, and the spot fixed on by Arab as well as Christian tradition, as the place from whence the law was given to Israel. This summit has been frequently, and very accurately described, consisting of an area of huge rocks, of about eighty feet in diameter. The ruins of a small chapel occupy its eastern extremity, and at the distance of about forty feet there stands a dilapidated mosque. From this platform the view is extensive and grand beyond expression; the eye roams over one chaotic mass of mountain—vast cliffs of bare red granite—crag heaped on crag—peak towering over peak—tumultuous, terrible—as it were, some angry ocean, lashed by the tempest's wildest madness—then suddenly transfixed in stone.—*Eastern Rambles.*

A Visit to the Late President Polk.

Dr. Dixon, a distinguished clergyman of the Wesleyan denomination in England, visited this country last year as the representative in the General Conference of the Methodist Church in this country. On his return he published a volume called "Methodism in America." Among the personal parts of the narrative is the following account of a call upon President Polk. The surprise of the reverend gentleman that government can be carried on without pomp or show, the trappings that are relied upon to make monarchy respected by the vulgar, is too naturally expressed to be affected, and exhibits the force of associations upon intelligent minds disposed to be candid.

PRESIDENT POLK.—We hastened to the President's to see if we could gain access, to be favored with an interview with the first magistrate of the republic. On our arrival we met with a black man, the only servant of the President we saw; and on asking whether it would be possible to obtain an interview, he said he saw no difficulty in the case, but would inquire. He went with Mr. Slicer's compliments, and soon returned with a message that the President would be very happy to see us. We were ushered, not into a drawing-room or state apartment, but into a business office, with desks, papers, pens, ink, bundles of state-papers, and books on business. And there stood to receive us, to shake us by the hand, to bid us welcome, the chief of the greatest republic, if not the greatest state, in the world. He accosted us very kindly and bade us be seated, at the same time resuming his own chair.

My embarrassment left me in a moment. I had felt a little trepidation at the idea of being brought into contact with a man so high in station. His demeanor, however, soon dissipated this feeling. There was no state etiquette observed, no ceremonies but such as common courtesy demanded and might be performed by the plainest person; no court dress, no cocked hat, no sword and sash, no bowing the knee, no kissing of hands, and moreover, no peer of the realm or officer of the court necessary, to gain an introduction; a black boy, to obtain his master's assent and to show us the way, seemed all that was expected. With our European notions, this did not really look like an introduction to the head of a mighty nation. Truly this American republicanism must either be considered as a great retrogression into the ages of social simplicity, when shepherds and farmers left their flocks and ploughs to command armies and govern states, and then returned to their avocations; or else it must be considered as a vast stretch into the future, the anticipation of something to come, the model of a perfectly new order of things. It is most assuredly not identical with what has been and continues to be in the Old World. Is this simplicity agreeable to nature, to common sense, to the truth of things? I confess these questions puzzled me at the time, and continue still to puzzle me. There is a fascination—a charm, about royalty, greatness, courts, presentation, and all the embroidery connected with these things, which makes it difficult for one to think that there is no reality in them, that they can be done without. So much of power, of influence, of government, have stood connected with the old names and insignia of thrones and courts, tha' many of us cannot dispossess our minds of the idea that there is great use, though we may not know how, in these external accompaniments of states.

Here, then, we were, four Methodist preachers and one merchant, snugly ensconced in a government office, a sort of counting house, with President Polk, one of the greatest men, by position, in the world! Who could forget some of the documents which had issued from this centre of power, this heart of American diplomacy? Decrees had been framed here which had thrilled through the body politic in every part of the world, producing mighty palpitations of heart, and convulsive throes. Who could forget some of President Polk's own "messages," directed from this very desk, and carried probably by the black boy to their destinations? The policy and messages of this very President have produced strange emotions. They once filled Great Britain, if not with consternation, yet, at any rate, with indignation; they put the Parliament of England into a ferment, and called forth the impassioned eloquence of men of all parties; they made it expedient to employ the diplomatic skill of Lord Ashburton, esteemed at the time one of the most sagacious peers of the realm; they led to treaties but little relished and much condemned by some of the best sons of the British empire; and they resulted in the political exaltation, strength and aggrandisement of America. Some of these messages, moreover, moved the military forces of the republic by land and sea, to the invasion of Mexico; to the victories of Taylor and Scott; to the spoiling of a feeble people, and led to the annexation to the States of a territory but little, if at all, inferior to the whole of Europe. These are some of the effects produced by the decress sent forth from this place, with the signature of this plain little man. Things are not then to be estimated by the appearance. The room is common, but it is the centre of mighty forces; the President appears destitute of the forms of majesty, but possesses its reality; the missiles lying about are not artillery, swords and helmets, but they move, they shake the world.

And what of President Polk himself? He is small of stature, and the opposite of corpulent. There is somewhat of a cadavarous and American look about him; but he is grave, thoughtful, meditative, and slow and measured in his speech. A thin face is surmounted by a fine brow, and his features indicate great decision and unconquerable firmness. President Polk's demeanor is perfectly simple, his conversation natural and easy, his dress plain, after the American fashion, and his whole contour irresistibly reminds one of the venerable Puritans. In the course of a lengthened conversation, besides the matters relating to the Chartists, the Irish, and other general questions, two or three points of great consideration were introduced. Some one having mentioned the necessity of American intervention in the affairs of Yucatan, in agreement with the President's message of the morning, it was added, "if we do not interfere some one of the European powers will;" referring to England. The President promptly remarked, "but we will not let them," and then added, "we do not meddle in European affairs, and we will not allow them to intermeddle in American. Here is a political axiom for Lord John Russell and his successors in office to meditate upon, a difficulty to solve! James Monroe's principle of "America for the Americans" has been fully adopted by President Polk. It was, indeed, no mystery before; it had been proclaimed in many of his state documents, and was here unequivocally asserted. Well, but Canada and the British provinces? These are in America, they constitute a portion of its territory, they are in possession of an independent power; and this pre-supposes political rights and duties on the part of Great Britain. Does the fact that these possessions are colonies, and not independent states, deprive the parent state of the right to interfere in general questions? This seems to be the notion, the dogma, assumed. Time must solve this point. It was also said by some one, respecting the Mexican war, that the American armies might as well have finished the work of conquest, and taken the entire country, as they would certainly possess it some day. To this the President replied, "Ah! but the apple is not yet ripe." "Not yet ripe!" Who does not see the meaning of this? When it is "ripe" it will fall. The black boy came to announce his master's dinner; we made our bows, shook hands and parted.

☞ Horace Smith, lately a candidate for the convention in Garrard county, Ky., has withdrawn from the canvass.

[For the Crescent.]

TO THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS.

All hail! ye heroes o'er the distant sea,
The glorious tidings to our shores are borne
That man enslaved, determined to be free,
Has burst his chain, and freedom's falchion drawn.

Strike home, avengers! never let your swords
Be sheathed until the tyrants shall be hurl'd
From every throne that right divine accords
To scepter'd miscreants who enslave the world.

Dash from each bloody brow the diadem,
Oppression's emblem, fraught with a order's stain,
Hiding with gaudy gold and glittering gem,
The branded forehead of each royal *Cain!*

Trust not the regal robbers nor their spawn,
Whose footsteps foul pollute fair freedom's soil,
Too long already have the vampyres drawn
Their bloody banquets from the hearts of toil.

See France, fair France, Republic but in name,
Dupe of a despot, making her a tool,
To quench in Roman hearts the holy flame
That freed her from her former tyrants rule.

Strike home and heavy, till the despots yield!
Your cause is holy; freedom sanctifies!
The patriot hearts that die in battle field,
Ere live the slaves of tyrants they despise,

Even lovely women 'gainst the foeman's lance,
Bares her sweet bosom at the trumpet's call,
And emulates the Amazon of France,
Or Spain's sweet maid on Saragossa's wall.

Strike, then, ye heroes! never sheathe the steel
'Till o'er your land the flag of freedom flies,
And titled tyrants learn to fear and feel
The might that in a freeman's falchion lies!

New Orleans, June 22d, 1849. B. D.

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 this city.

MANOMETERS:

Made by Thomas H. Borden.....Sold by RALPH & CO., No. 18 New Levee.

THESE Steam Gauges are now used on the following steamboats: Ferry-boat Two Brothers, Alex. Scott, Autocrat, Illinois, Sultana, Grand Turk, Eudora, Magnolia, Amaranth, G. E. Watkins, Eliska, Princess, Princess No. 3, Natchez, New Orleans, May Foss, Olivia—Tow-boats Mary Kingsland, Pontchartrain, Sesuia, Hercules, and Conqueror. ☞ By enquiring of the Engineers of these boats, any person can be satisfied as to the practical use of the Steam Gauge. j4 3m

FOR CALIFORNIA.

JUST received by the subscribers a supply of COLT'S REVOLVERS and U. S. YAGER RIFLES. Also—Genuine Derringer Pistols, Rifled Belt Pistols, short and heavy Double Guns, Bowie Knives, Pocket Compasses, Percussion Caps, Drinking Flasks, Bullet Pouches, Pistol Belts, etc. etc. For sale by

mh10 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

J. G. WEBER, Boot and Shoe Dealer.

CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (his Old Stand.) ....BOOT AND CORNER OF *Camp & Duplantier sts.* (New Store.) SHOE STORE.....

Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—and will sell at the lowest Cash Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ap7 1y

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, Hands, Cloths, Leather, Lace, and Varnish.

fy7 6md&W. E. W. HALE & LUM

CARRIAGES....CARRIAGES.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a large and well selected assortment of CARRIAGES, and are constantly receiving from the Northern Manufactories, every style and variety. Purchasers would do well to give us a call. A. WOODRUFF & CO.,

ap28 6md&W 105 St. Charles st.

Crockery, China and Glassware.

P. R. FELL & CO.—84 Common st., New Orleans, *Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail.*

Lamps, Plated and Britannia Castors, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters, etc.

Goods will be offered at low prices, and when or the Country, packed in the safest manner. mh22 6m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been elected Syndic to settle up the affairs of the late firm of C. R. SESSIONS & CO., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment. The undersigned will call upon all those indebted (so far as he can find them) and present their bills, and all that are not settled will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

He also offers for sale the establishment of the EVENING MERCURY. The office is complete in every particular, together with a first rate Double Cylinder Napier Press, guarantied to be equal to any in this city. The Press will be sold separately, if desired.

d&w7W tf C. R. SESSIONS, Syndic.

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. NOSMAN, 18 Camp st.

LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Situated on the Pontchartrain Railroad.

THE above Hospital, for the last fourteen years under the skilful and attentive management of the late Dr. C. A. Luzenberg, is now open under the care of Dr. J. RHODES, for the reception of patients.

—*Terms of Admission*—

In the Upper Wards—One Dollar per day.
In Private Wards—from Two to Three Dollars per day.
Surgical and capital operations will be charged extra.
Within the large enclosure is an INSANE HOSPITAL, devoted only to the treatment of those afflicted with insanity.
☞ A separate and distinct building for Small Pox and other contagious diseases.
For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. IRVINE, at the Hospital, or to Dr J. RHODES, 27 Royal st. je 14 3m

NEWARK AND ROSENDALE LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY....Newark, N. J.

THE above named Company have appointed Messrs. HAYMAN & HOLDEN sole Agents for the sale of their warranted HYDRAULIC CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, and MARBLE DUST, for the city of New Orleans and vicinity. JOHN H. STEPHENS, Pres't.

A. LENASSENA, Sec'y.

Newark, N. J., February, 1849.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALITY:

The following are selected from a number received by the Company:

Certificate of Wm. J. McAlpine, Chief Engineer, Dry Dock Office, U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1848.

To whom it may concern: I have been informed that the Newark and Rosendale Lime and Cement Company have purchased the Quarries and Mills lately owned by Hon. Hugh White, at Whitesport, Ulster county, N. Y., and have been asked to state my knowledge of the character of the Cement made by Mr. White. I have used a large quantity of Cement (say 100,000 barrels) on the enlargement of the Erie Canal, at and near Albany. A considerable portion of this was manufactured by Mr. White, and was uniformly of a most excellent character; indeed, it was the best brought to that market. The tests before us my were very severe, and but very few barrels were rejected. I have been informed that the Cement contained the same excellent character on the Croton Aqueduct. WM. J. MCALPINE, Engineer.

We have made use of White's Hydraulic Cement, as now manufactured by the Rosendale Lime and Cement Company, on the Gas Works at Reading, and can strongly recommend it as a most excellent article of Cement, for strength, quickness of setting, and for its taking a large quantity of sand in its mixing.

A. D. HIGHFIELD,
R. S. FARRELDT,
JOHN GINEY,
THOS. C. MOORE,
Builders and Architects.

November 11, 1848.

I hereby certify that I have been using the Cement manufactured by the Newark and Rosendale Lime and Cement Company, and can cordially recommend it as a very superior article. I have no hesitation in declaring it to be the best I have ever used, and would recommend it to contractors and others requiring Cement that will set quick and take a large proportion of sand, as an article that will fully answer those purposes. W. OSBURN.

Rochester, N. Y., December 1, 1848.

I have had the mixing and using of the Newark and Rosendale Cement, purchased by the contractors of the Reading Gas Works, and can strongly recommend it as being the *best* I have ever used. JONATHAN FAIRCHILD,

Super't of Mason Work at Reading Gas Works.

☞ The subscribers are prepared to execute orders for the above articles, in any quantities that may be required, and would call the attention of dealers, builders, cistern makers, etc., as being very superior articles, and at moderate prices.

HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

New Orleans, Feb. 20, 1849. je 14 3m

HOTELS, &c.

BAY ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

THIS Establishment having been repaired and newly furnished, will be opened on the 20th of May, for the reception of Visiters and Families wishing to spend the Summer at a pleasant Watering Place. The undersigned have purchased this property for a permanent residence, and will keep the house open Summer and Winter. The best Cooks, Stewards and Servants are engaged, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the stay of visiters pleasant and agreeable. [my2 6m] C. LEWIS & CO.

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.

BOARDING HOUSE.

121 *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. ap2 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. [jn1 d&Wtf] E. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

HARTWELL'S WASHINGTON HOUSE.

No. 223 *CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

THE undersigned would inform his Southern patrons and friends, that this SPLENDID HOTEL, which has been under his charge for several years, has just been elegantly refitted, enlarged and refurnished, in the most fashionable manner, and the entire organization of every department complete. The most splendid suits of apartments can be had at all times by giving a few hours notice.

The central and fashionable location of the WASHINGTON HOUSE, renders it one of the most desirable in the city for Ladies and Families visiting Philadelphia, either upon business or pleasure; and, they shall be no exertions spared to have it continue to merit the liberal support it has heretofore received. H. J. HARTWELL.

☞ The House has Warm and Cold Baths always in readiness. my7 d&Wtf

SUMMER WATERING PLACE.

THE EAST PASCAGOULA HOUSE is now open for the reception of visiters. Since the last summer the Establishment has undergone thorough renovation, and has been considerably enlarged. The accommodations for FAMILIES or single persons cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the South. Situated immediately on the Gulf, and on the great Northern Mail Route between New Orleans and Mobile, it can be reached from either direction by the boats plying between the cities, and daily communication can be kept up with all part of the country. It is about ninety miles from New Orleans and sixty miles from Mobile, and a glance at the map will show the superiority of its location over all other points on the coast, for pure sea air and bathing. OYSTER and FISH are had in abundance, and prepared in the most tempting style. Riding, Fishing, Sailing, Rowing, Billiards, Tenpins, and such other amusements as are usual at places of public resort, are provided at Pascagoula, and a well selected BAND OF MUSIC will be in constant attendance.

The BAR will be furnished with choice LIQUORS, and kept in the best style.

There are two Physicians, well skilled in their profession and the diseases of the climate, located at Pascagoula, and one of them, for the present season, will have his abode in the Hotel, and will give his undivided attention to invalids, or such as may desire his services. The other Physician has his abode in the immediate vicinity of the Hotel.

☞ There is an excellent PRIVATE SCHOOL, presided over by a competent teacher, in the vicinity of the Hotel, to which families, so disposed, can send their children.

☞ Persons wishing accommodations, will address the undersigned, at East Pascagoula.

je14 3m M. J. McRAE, Proprietor.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.

THIS favorite resort of the citizens of Louisiana, Mississippi and adjoining States, was re-opened for the reception of visiters on Saturday, May 12. Various alterations and additions have been made during the winter, with a view of rendering this establishment agreeable and worthy the patronage hitherto bestowed.

The Pass is rendered easy of access by the splendid line of low pressure mail steamers Oregon, James L. Day and California, which leave Lake Pontchartrain daily, and the Mobile and Montezuma twice weekly.

Attached to the Hotel is an Academy for young Misses and Boys, in separate departments, under the able management of Mr. Blackman, so well and favorably known to the residents of New Orleans. The Academy will open June 1.

Two Physicians, of well known standing, dwell at the Pass. R. H. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

☞ All mailable matter left at the Offices of Messrs. J. & R. Geddes, Bank Place, and M. Judson, Esq., corner of Canal and Camp streets, will be forwarded daily. my25 3m

BEL CRESCENT HOTEL,

POINT CLEAR, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALA.

HAVING been leased by the undersigned, will be open on the *first of June*, for the entertainment of TRANSIENT and PERMANENT GUESTS.

This establishment is beautifully located on the east side of MOBILE BAY, about midway between Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico. The water at this point being *always clear and salt*, (with a depth of six feet within fifty yards of the shore,) and having a firm white sand bottom, renders this place particularly attractive for Sea-bathing.

Blue-fish, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and all other fish peculiar to this latitude, abound in the *immediate vicinity* of the Hotel. Never-failing *Springs*, at a convenient distance, furnish an abundant supply of PURE WATER.

The building is entirely new—fronts a front to the South of 250 feet, and affords ample accommodation for 200 persons. The rooms are large and airy.

A safe and commodious steam vessel will ply daily between Mobile and Point Clear—Passage 50 cents.

The rate of Board will be $10 per week, payable in all cases *weekly*. Deductions made for families remaining the season. Communications on this subject, addressed to the undersigned, at Mobile, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. R. CLITHERALL.

Mobile Ala., May 17, 1849. my19 3m Lessee.

BILOXI HOUSE.

THIS establishment will be opened for the reception of Visiters on TUESDAY, May 1st. The premises have been completely renovated, and the Hotel now offers inducements to persons in search of health, comfort or pleasure equal, if not superior, to any public house on the sea coast. It occupies a central position in the pleasant and delightful village of Biloxi—of easy access from New Orleans. The green sward in front of the house is over two acres in width, and is shaded by a great number of oak, magnolia and mulberry trees. The table will be supplied with the luxuries of the sea-coast and of the New Orleans market. Attached to the house will be found Bath Houses, Stables, and a Bar Room supplied with the best Wines and Liquors; also a good Billiard Table.

Persons wishing to secure rooms, will please address the Proprietor at Biloxi, and forward their communications by the Biloxi packets, as there is but one U. S. mail per week.

my15 JOHN W. NIXON.

CARROLLTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have just taken the above-mentioned establishment, with the extensive Gardens, Ten Pin Alleys, Billiard Room, Ice Cream Saloon, etc., etc., appertaining thereto; and after thoroughly repairing the whole, and making very considerable improvements therein, they are now prepared to receive and accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders. It is almost useless to enumerate