# The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 99.



## THE DAILY CRESCENT.

By A. H. HAYES & CO.

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. THE WEEKLY CRESCENT will be furnished to single subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per year; to clubs of four or more, directed to the same Post-office, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year each; Postmasters and others who may act as Agents, and send orders, paid, for ten copies, will receive one copy in addition for their compensation. *Payable in all cases in advance.* Single papers or packages, in wrappers, can be had at the office of publication, No. 95 St. Charles street.

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## NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1849.

### Appointments by the President....[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of North Carolina, Minister to Spain, in lieu of William A. Graham, who declines the appointment—the late incumbent, Romulus M. Saunders, having resigned.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

James W. Osborn, Superintendent Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, vice Wm. J. Alexander, removed. William M. Martin, Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina, vice William Lavall.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*Deputy Postmasters.*—George T. Wentworth, Dover, New Hamshire. Simeon Bailey, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Peter Baker, Schenectady, New York.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

*The Georgetown Collectorship, and the Adjuncts—Removal of the Head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, &c.*

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1849.

I learned, to-day, that assurances had been given, that a change in the Collectorship at Georgetown would shortly be made. Robert White is the present incumbent. There are two prominent whig candidates, viz: Henry Addison and S. E. Scott. The salary is from $1600 to $1200 per annum. Mr. Lazenby is looking for the post of deputy in the event of the success of Addison, and Rozel Woodward in case the other gentleman shall be selected. The appointment of Mr. Towles, of Washington, and that of the inspector, or whatever else he may be called, at the Navy Yard, belong to the Collector. For these there are over sixty seekers.

"Many strive few win the prize,
For which they struggle day by day."

Gideon Welles, it is said, the head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department, has been removed by the President, and that Purser Sinclair has been appointed in his stead.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—In this body, in session at the Fauquier Springs, on the 14th instant, the Houses had nearly got through with the first bill of the code. It had reversed an important decision of the committee, confining the elections to a single day, and have left the law as it now is; but sustained the committee in the case of a tie in an election, sending the election back to the people.

THE CONSULATE AT RIO.—We have announced the removal of Gorham Parks, the Consul at Rio de Janeiro, and the appointment of Edward Kent, of Maine, to the post thus made vacant. The National Intelligencer publishes an address to the President, signed by a number of eminent merchants, ship owners, and insurance companies of New York, against the conduct of Mr. Parks in assuming the power of summarily removing the masters of the ships Pacific and Xylon, and other vessels, and placing others in their stead, asking that, as a mark of disapproval, the said Consul be forthwith suspended or removed. The remonstrance further says:

"The undersigned deem this course so unwarranted by any legal authority which he possesses, so dangerous an exercise of power in a distant place, and one putting at hazard property to so large an amount, and the rights of so many different persons, in a manner so highly injurious to if not destructive of their interests, that it should be immediately checked and prevented."

The Consul would have been removed of course, having been a democratic appointment; but the address furnishes a good *ex-post facto* reason. We always thought the power exercised by the Consul, hard and dangerous.

SHIELDS AND BREESE.—The Free Press, published at Pike co., Ill., learns from a private source that Shields and Breese were together, at court, in Bond co., at which time they appeared as friendly as if they had never quarreled with each other.

## Interesting News from the Pacific.

### Voyage of the Steamer Panama.

*Straits of Magellan—Passage of Sail Vessels—Valparaiso—Cheap Fruit—Callao—Lima—A Rainless Country—Earthquakes—Population—Government—Silver-coumed Cathedral—Cotton Factory—Time from Port to Port—Arrival at Panama.*

[Pacific Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

U. S. MAIL STEAMER PANAMA, Pacific Ocean, Lat. 5° North.

DEAR TRIBUNE—We are now within a days' sail of Panama, where the number of our passengers will be greatly augmented. I last wrote you from Rio Janeiro, which place we left on the 25th of March. Our passage through the Straits of Magellan, although dangerous and difficult, was accomplished in two days—we anchored but one night. When about two-thirds through the Straits we passed the brig Saltillo—she had been beating in the Straits for twenty-three days. We passed the schooner Hackstaff just as she was entering the Straits on the 6th of April. I would advise sailing vessels to keep out of the Straits, as a matter of safety and speed.

Arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th of April. Valparaiso is an old Spanish town, of some 20,000 inhabitants, and is only remarkable for the immense quantities of fruit found there—apples, pears, peaches, figs, grapes, etc. I think the grapes are the largest and finest I ever saw. I purchased half a bushel of large white grapes for *fifty cents!* We left Valparaiso on the 19th of April and arrived at Callao on the 25th.

Callao is the sea-port town of the Republic of Peru. Lima, the capital of Peru, is about nine miles from Callao. We spent five days at Lima while our steamer was receiving coal. Lima is a city of great antiquity, and possesses many objects of interest to the traveler. A remarkable fact respecting this region of country is that it *never rains*: vegetation is sustained by the heavy dews. An American gentleman who has lived in Lima for twenty-one years, told me he had never known it to rain there. The houses in Lima are nearly all but *one* story high—a few of a story and a half. The walls are of great thickness and strength. The houses of each block are all connected by a continuous wall in front. One reason why they adopt this form of building is the danger from earthquakes. One hundred and four years ago the whole of Callao and a part of Lima were destroyed by an earthquake. They usually experience several shocks during the year, of greater or less severity. One of these shocks occurred during our visit, and it was said to be the most severe one they had experienced for the past eight years. It occurred about 4 o'clock in the morning. The bells tolled and the people ran to the middle of the street. We were all a little frightened, but no one harmed. If such a shock had occurred in New York thousands of buildings must have been thrown down.

Lima contains at present about 80,000 inhabitants—formerly 200,000. The form of government is republican, though such only in *name*. It is purely a *Dictatorship*. The laws are trampled upon with perfect impunity by the President. The present President was driven from the country some four years since, but in a few months gathered an army of four hundred, and returned, subdued his opposers, and was recognized as President. The national pride and spirit are broken. There is no hearty good-will for the Government. Public improvements are all neglected, and each one follows his own fortune or pleasure. We visited the great Cathedral, which covers about two acres of ground. It was built more than two hundred years ago, and on the most magnificent scale. I shall not attempt a description of it; but you may form some idea o its splendors when I state that there are in the inside forty columns of *solid silver*, twelve feet long by twelve inches in diameter! In this Cathedral I was pointed to the tomb of Pizarro and the place where he was assassinated.

Strange as it may seem, I visited in Lima a *Cotton Factory!* The entire building and machinery were brought from the United States. The building is 200 feet long by 60 broad; employs 100 looms—4000 spindles, and about 160 operatives. The operatives are mostly Spanish girls from Lima, although a few are from the interior, and are of Indian extraction. The factory is owned by Dr. Casanava, a Spanish gentleman. Cotton cloth of a very good quality is manufactured. The girls all speak the Spanish language.

The Panama has performed the whole passage round in 76 days—having encountered much heavy weather. From the United States to Valparaiso we had but 64 hours of fair wind. The whole distance of 11,560 miles being almost entirely performed by steam, the sails being of no use. The last day's run of the Panama on the trip from Rio to Valparaiso was 320 miles in 28½ hours, 16 inches steam and only her trysail set. The engine has not been stopped once during the voyage, except when entering port, and not an accident of any kind has occurred. The unprecedented success which has attended our voyage is no doubt attributable in a great measure to the ability and never-tiring vigilance of Captain Porter. We part with him at Panama with feelings of the deepest regret, and we can only hope that Captain Stout, who is there to take command, may fill his place.

*Sunday, May 6, 2½ P. M.*—We have just arrived in the harbor of Panama, and our anchor has dropped.

### STEAM AND STORM AT SEA.

*From Rio Janeiro to Valparaiso in the U. S. Mail Steamer Panama—Steam and Sails in the Straits—Shore and Sea Scenery—The Pacific in a Storm—Loss of a Man—The Panama on a Lee Shore, &c.*

PANAMA, April, 1849.

We left Rio Janeiro on Sunday, March 25, with the wind ahead, and except for a few hours, kept it ahead until after we entered the Straits of Magellan, twelve days in all. We made Cape Virgin, the northern point of the Straits at 9:30 A. M. on Friday, April 5. This cape is a high barren bluff, with lofty snow capped mountains in the distance. At 5:30 we came to anchor near the northern shore in Possession Bay, in 17½ fathoms water, where we laid until 8:00 on Saturday. When we entered the Straits we saw three vessels.

At 10 A. M. on Saturday, spoke schooner Roe, from New York for San Francisco—all well, and going at a fine rate. She came close to us and exchanged cheers, but owing to the strong breeze was unable to speak with us. She fell astern, not being able like ourselves to make a straight course in spite of wind and tide, which at that place runs very strong, say 8½ or 9 miles per hour, with 30 feet rise and fall of the tide.

The land along the shore is high clayey soil, covered with a kind of faded vegetation, but no trees or shrubbery. In passing along the shore we could see innumerable herds of animals resembling our deer and elk grazing. Both shores are bold, and the channel looks easy to navigate. The entrance of the Straits, between Cape Virgin and Cape Espirito de Santo, is 15 miles wide, though the narrowest place is not over two miles wide.

In the afternoon we passed three islands, called Elizabeth, Martha and Magdalene Islands, from the northernmost and southernmost points of one of them reefs of rocks extend about a mile. Still I think there is no more danger or difficulty in working through the Straits than is found in all other narrow channels—arising most from strong winds and stronger currents. The land on these islands is also of a clayey appearance, with a high bluff shore and intervals of low beach.

About 8 P. M. Saturday night, April 6, passed close to Port Famine, so called by the Spaniards who made a settlement there, all the members of which starved to death but 4, before assistance was rendered, after which the place was wholly abandoned. We kept under way all night, with our Captain on deck at his post. We had high bluff rocky mountains close aboard on both sides, and the wind blowing violently, with rain. About midnight passed a schooner at anchor at Fortescue Bay. At 8 A. M. of the 7th saw a brig at anchor in York Roads, with the stars and stripes in her main rigging. A small boat with five men left her and pulled for our ship. Capt. Porter stopped for them. She proved to be the brig Saltillo, 104 days from Boston, for San Francisco. She had been 23 days getting thus far through the Straits, and still had more than a hundred miles to go before she could enter the broad Pacific. We gave them a file of papers. The Captain offered us $500 to tow him through the rest of the passage.

They told us there were great numbers of Indians near by. From our vessel we could perceive hordes of wild dogs, but no other animals.

At 9½ of the 7th we passed and exchanged signals with the schr. Iowa. About 12 we passed Glacier Bay, where both the mountain and the valleys were covered with a clear glacier of ice, having a most beautiful appearance, like blue waters with countless ripples. I had almost forgot to tell you of the lofty peak of Mount Sacramento, which we saw on Saturday, from Elizabeth Island. It is 6,800 feet high, covered with perpetual snow, and can be seen at a distance of 90 miles.

The farther we advanced in the Straits, the stronger became my opinion that square-rigged vessels would find great difficulty in getting through, owing to the great strength of the tide and the narrowness of the passage, which in some places does not exceed 1½ miles in width. When the wind blows in violent squalls from the gullies in the mountains, sailing is almost impossible. Fore and aft schooners may do well enough when they have the tide with them, but cannot make any headway against the tide. The schrs. Iowa and Roe were doing well under short sail when we passed them, but as I have already mentioned, the brig Saltillo had been 23 days getting as far as York Harbor, and the Captain told us unless he had a more favorable chance it would take him 30 days longer to get the other part of the passage, which is a little over 160 miles. This makes it certain that many of the square-rigged vessels which left New York for California via Magellan will have a hard time getting through. These remarks of course apply to the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The shore on both sides is bold, having from 30 to 60 fathoms water, and in fact in some places there is no bottom to be found.

At 5 o'clock we passed St. Ann's Island, which brought us into the sea reach, and at last we felt the swell of the Pacific. At 8 o'clock we passed Cape Tamour; we had a heavy swell on, with rain and squalls from the west; the wind was dead head. Our ship made the quickest time through on record—making the run from Cape Virgin to Cape Tamour in 37 hours running time: distance about 351 miles.

Our engine and machinery did nobly through this trial, and has done so all the way, not having to stop once for repairs since we left New York.

We passed Cape Pillow on Monday, April 9, 2 A. M., with a heavy gale of wind and an awful sea, the ship pitching very much; the passengers generally, fore and aft, were much frightened. At 4 A. M. she pitched her head clear under, when the bolt which holds the bobstay was drawn and the bowsprit carried short off by the head. I have been at sea, off-and-on, twenty years, and I assure you I never saw it blow harder, nor a worse cross sea on. Of all the ships I have ever seen, there is none to be compared to the Panama as a safe and staunch sea vessel.

In all these trying scenes the Captain walked the decks with evident anxiety, for we were on a lee shore with a heavy gale and a tremendous sea, still he kept up the drooping spirits of many of our heartsick passengers, who would have given all in California to be ashore. But no accident happened to us except the breaking of the bowsprit and the loss of the third mate from the top-gallant forecastle on the main deck. A monstrous wave carried him off, and we saw him no more. You may imagine how hard it blew when I tell you that some of our best seamen were afraid to go aloft. I never saw a vessel more easy in a sea. Both builders and engineers may be proud of their work. We had the same violent gale for two days, and the wind ahead until we arrived at Valparaiso, April 17, after 22 days' passage. Valparaiso is a neat, clean place, and is under good police regulations, far surpassing those of New York. The people are very kind and civil, the ladies handsome, and the houses clean and neat. Yours, R. S. M.

## Correspondence of the Crescent.

*Suit against the City—Oppressive Heat—The Cholera and the Panic—The Roman Republic—Avezzana—French Politics—New York Stocks and Speculations.*

NEW YORK, June 16, 1849.

*Eds. Crescent*—A law-suit is in the prospect, which promises good picking for a few members of the profession, growing out of the location of a cholera hospital. The Corporation have deemed it necessary to take possession of a part of the building known as Monroe Hall, (of which they had before hired the third story,) without the consent of the proprietor; and as they were unable to bring him to terms, have entered the desired apartments by breaking open the doors. Of course large damages will be awarded to the proprietor, but the City authorities will be supported in the measure by the people. The occasion is one that renders ceremony and pecuniary considerations matters of small account. The additional room was required to prepare for emergencies, not on account of any new accession of occupants. The difficult access to the third story formed a consideration also.

The weather to-day is excessively hot, with a breeze that has no further effect than to increase the discomfort by filling the unsprinkled streets with dust. The actual temperature is not remarkable, being 83° or 84°, but the feeling is extremely oppressive.

The Board of Health reports the same number of cholera cases to-day that it did yesterday—27; deaths 15, an increase of one. 17 cases and 9 deaths occurred in private practice, and 10 cases and 6 deaths in the hospitals. These reports certainly indicate no very alarming state of things with respect to the epidemic. In your city they would not be deemed worthy of notice, if indeed they would be deemed sufficiently important for publication; yet with us they are looked upon as exhibiting a terrible state of things. The country people avoid us as they would a pest-house, and our business is threatened with destruction by a *name*. The word "cholera" does all the mischief.

It is difficult to gather an understanding of the condition of Rome from the accounts received by the Cambria. The city is, to all intents and purposes, blockaded by the French troops, and but limited communication between it and the surrounding country is permitted; and yet the peaceful intentions of those troops are reiterated, between whom and the Neapolitans the by-play of a quarrel was got up to precede the retrograde movement of the latter.

Avezzana is removed from the ministry, and his place is taken by Calandrelli, but the cause of the change is not stated in any paper that I have seen. The "latest private advices" alone refer to it. If the Romans ill-treat Avezzana they will have the New Yorkers down upon them, for he is a New Yorker, and popular amongst his "fellow-citizens." But we have all confidence in the Roman republicans. So far they have acquitted themselves with all the honor attached to their glorious name and history, and they cannot do otherwise than sustain their noble character, let the arm of France, Austria, or Russia, strike or fall powerless, as God may direct.

France continues to delight her enemies by exhibiting the worst possible features of her republicanism; but I am sure that those features are represented in the most distorted fashion by the correspondents of the English press. Within her own limits she certainly has a right to play antics to any extent; and although she ought not to be permitted to exhibit them in other places, the English press has no right to make a noise about it. The pretended regret expressed by the London scribblers at the opening scenes of the new Assembly is the merest hypocrisy. They were delighted, not grieved.

Our stock market to-day is not so firm. There is an uneasy waver observable that seems to indicate a doubt amongst certain parties that they have gone too far. It will not probably amount to much. The tendency of the market is upwards, and the speculators who now hold the control, supported by eleven or twelve millions of dollars in specie in our city banks, are not the men to allow any fall to take place for a long time yet. There is a scheme made up in Wall street that promises a dozen fortune—and they will all be realized—not much smaller than an Astor's.

A great fancy is shown for Treasury notes, and the uninitiated wonder why they are purchased at such an advance over other securities. This is part of the strange game which is opening. Fancy stocks, as they have been termed, are no longer noticed—sixpenny people only deal in them—and Harlem, Erie, Canton and Reading seem now to have an odor that affects the extremities of the olfactory organs of the *real* operators, giving them a tendency upwards. The world will soon be rich.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

*The Sunday Papers—The Daily Press—The Weather—The Board of Health and the Cholera.*

NEW YORK, June 17, 1849.

*Eds. Crescent*—"'Ere's the Sunday papers three for sixpence," is now (one P. M.) the cry of the news imps scattered along one's route from Willoughby street in Brooklyn to Bleecker street in the great city. Three for sixpence—that is thirty-three and a third per cent, under price, and hundreds of the calculating crowd wait until this time of day to commence an exploration of the field of Sunday literature. And what a field it is, and how wonderfully full of harvesters. I cannot enumerate the Sunday papers—I believe the number is under twenty, but not far short of that mark. Some two or three of them are conducted with great ability and exercise a powerful influence.

Saturday papers, which in most other cities and places are an important class, with us meet but small regard: they all go into the country where the people are supposed to read them.

But New York does an immense business in the line of Dailies. We have now published in this city, in the English language, 13 daily papers, which have an aggregate distribution of 110,000 per diem, more than one fourth of which are issued from a single office. Of these journals nine are published in the morning and four in the afternoon, besides the evening editions of three of the morning papers in which no change is made in the form or general arrangement. There are three sets of prices of the morning papers—three of which are sold at 3 cents per copy, three at 2 cents and three at 1 cent, and a similar difference exists in the price of the Evening papers.

The appearance of these journals is not unworthy of notice. The Courier and Enquirer is an enormous sheet; (besides a supplement nearly every day) the Journal of Commerce next in size, and the Express third. The first two are well printed and creditable to their foremen and type-founders—the other only so so. The Post and Commercial have nothing to brag of in any respect, neither is there any thing in them to grumble about.

Of the two cent papers the Tribune and Herald are far the best in point of matter and news, quantity of reading and mechanical execution. The Mirror comes next in appearance, but as a vehicle of news, or interesting matter of any kind, is at the tail of all. The Globe *looks cheap* and would certainly be dear at a cent a copy, yet it holds its place, and stoutly too, amongst the "tuppennies." The Sun is the meanest looking sheet belonging to the city press, and its management brings much less credit than cash to its proprietors. It has recently been improved by the employment of an editor to attend to its columns—an article but rarely known in its past history. The present editor is a gentleman and a man of talent. The Star and Day-Book are got up very creditably, and especially the latter, which is the smallest and the neatest, as well as the sharpest paper in the city—Friar Bacon spares no man. He has no friends, and defies every thing in the shape of an enemy.

In politics four of the morning, and three of the evening papers are whig; and one morning and one evening, barn-burner. The others are neutral or independent. There is not a journal in the city in the interest of the Hunker branch of the "democracy," the True Sun having last week blown up and knocked the only shingle with that mark on it, into a cocked hat.

Our weather to-day is fine, and the country is patronized to a large degree. The cholera does not increase, and the cases remain confined to persons, or classes, that disregard prudential considerations. The report of the Board of Health for the past 24 hours gives an aggregate of 26 cases and 14 deaths—16 cases and 9 deaths in private practice, and 10 cases and 9 deaths in the hospitals. Total deaths from cholera for the week ending on Saturday, according to the reports of the resident physicians, 99. No cases nor deaths have occurred in Brooklyn during the past two days.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

THE FACTORIES AT TUSCALOOSA.—James Hogan, Esq., has written a letter to the West Alabaman, in which he says that the paper factory at Tuscaloosa is now doing tolerably well, making good work in manufacturing wrapping paper principally, and some good printing paper. The cotton factory, he says, is doing as well as any mill in the United States, for the small quantity of machinery in operation. They are running 1536 spindles, 40 looms, and make per day 2800 yards coarse heavy Osnaburgs, 30 inches wide, and weighing 8 ounces per yard. This is an average of 70 yards for each loom. One girl will attend two looms, and do it well, producing 140 yards of cloth. They have now in the building 32 new looms, and all the machinery necessary to run them, except the shafting, which they expect to receive soon, intended for a lighter style of cloth—say brown shirting, No. 15, or something like the Appleton shirting, weighing about one-third of a pound per yard. When this new machinery gets under way, they anticipate a profit from their investment.—*Mobile Register.*

CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—The crops in Wisconsin have been greatly injured by the backwardness of the season. Corn has been planted twice.

TO ELEANOR....By THEODORE A. GOULD.

Swees Muse of Song, with fancies light,
Assist me now for I would write
Of little Nell;
Too long hast thou inactive lain—
I call you to my aid again—
I need your spell!

* * * * * * *

If e'er in mortal breast there beat
A heart whose music thrilled so sweet—
So heavenly pure—
As e'en to make within that breast
A Paradise of ceaseless rest,—
'Tis Nelly's, *sure!*
Earth hath, for her, no din—no jar;
Her spirit from some distant star
Reflected, seems;
And who may tell what visions throng
Of angel form, with harp and song,
In Nelly's dreams!
Whether it be that Love's deep spell
Is o'er her, now, I cannot tell;—
Yet we'll suppose
The busy Boy God's piercing dart
Hath let *some* love-beams in her heart—
But—Nelly knows!
Her dark eyes shed a softened light,
As stars in some calm summer night;
So bright they glow,
Oh! then her ripe lips, that disclose,
Whene'er she speaks, two dental rows
Of teeth like snow!
Her words are like the truthful skies;
And bear no false illusive guise—
And then her laugh!—
Its echoes linger on the ear
Like seraph music soft and clear;—
Yet that's not half:
A thousand varied charms divine,
Around her in bright radiance shine;—
And I entreat,
When you my lovely Nell shall see,
You'll candidly confess to me
"*She can't be beat.*"

*New Orleans*, June 20th, 1849.


## 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, &c.—are entirely new, and their 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 guarantee 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. Lockie.... 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, C. E. Watkins, Eliska, Princess, Princess No. 3, Natchez, New Orleans, Mary Folia, Olivia—Tow-boats Mary Kingsland, Phœnix, Swan, Persian, Hercules, and Conqueror. ☞ By an inspection of the Engineers of these boats, any person can be satisfied as to the practical use of the Steam Gauge. j4 3m

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, Bands, Cloths, Leather, Lace, and Varnish. fy1 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 best Northern Manufactories, every style and variety. Purchasers would do well to give us a call. A. WOODRUFF & CO., an28 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 most rate Double Cylinder Napier Press, guaranteed to be equal to any in this city. The Press will be sold separately, if desired.

d&p7W 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 E. M. NORMAN, 16 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 capital operations will be charged as 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. LEMASSENA, 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 using were very severe, and but very few barrels were rejected. I have been informed that the Cement sustained 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. FARRELDY, JOHN GINEY, THOS. C. MOORE,
November 11, 1848. — Builders and Architects.

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,
Sup'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. m21y 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.

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 there shall be no exertions spared to have it equal 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 equaled, 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 places, and daily communication can be kept up with all parts of the country. It is about ninety miles from New Orleans and sixty miles from Mobile, and a trip of a few hours will throw 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 recherche 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, Samuel L. Day and California, which leave Lake Pontchartrain daily, and the Mobile and Montezuma tri-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. m25 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 yard 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—piazzas 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. B. CLITHERALL.
Mobile Ala., May 17, 1849. my19 3m Lessee.

BILOXI HOUSE.

THIS establishment will be opened for the reception of Visiters on TUESDAY, May 