The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 101.

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. 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:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1849.

FROM OREGON.—The New York Tribune publishes a letter, received by a gentleman in New York, from his sister now resident in Oregon City, dated Feb. 20. It says that the discovery of the gold mines in California has entirely changed the aspect of things in Oregon. The rich lands are now almost deserted and valueless, or are sold for almost nothing, or in exchange for pack-mules to carry the inhabitants to California—"Some to dig their fortunes, others to dig their graves." Some return with fortunes, gamble till all is lost, then return to dig for more! She says the people of Oregon suffer much from the emigration to California, as whole families were departing for the mines. There is a prospect of the country being deserted and depopulated in the Spring (last), and there are fearful apprehensions of Indian depredations. When the Indians get rum, they frequently threaten to exterminate the whites, and the absence of the men emboldens them in these threats. Provisions are very high in Oregon—vessels press to and from California without stopping. Many fear a famine unless the soil is cultivated. Even in the Sandwich Islands, whence the Oregon sugar market is supplied, the sugar plantations are deserted for gold digging. The climate, she says, is delightful. They have had a little snow and some sleigh-riding, which is unusual for that country. Most of the people of Oregon are from the Western States.

WOLF KILLED BY A YOUNG LADY.—Last fall some time a prairie wolf, which had acquired sufficient notoriety in the neighborhood northwest from Paris, and not very far from the town, by his bold and daring depredations upon the lambs, pigs, etc., of the neighbors, to cause a reward of five dollars to be offered for his scalp; one day he came near the residence of Mr. Q. in broad daylight to take his lunch, and not choosing to retreat when attacked by Mr. Q.'s dogs, they got into a severe fight. Miss Jane, hearing the fuss, picked up an axe and ran to the scene of action. With a degree of firmness possessed by but few of her sex, she at once engaged in the melee and dispatched the wolf with the axe. We understand the premium offered by the county, as well as that offered by the neighbors, was paid to Miss J.—*Paris (Ill.) Beacon.*

CHOLERA.—The cholera has increased in violence at Lexington, Ky. From the 10th, when the disease first appeared, to the 19th, there were 24 deaths from it—11 negroes and 8 whites....At Madison, the epidemic is on the decrease. On the 18th there were five cholera interments....The number of deaths in Nashville for the week ending the 18th, was 124, 117 of cholera....At Aurora, the disease was making sad havoc. Half of the population had fled. Extensive efforts at purification were made by sprinkling lime, burning tar, sulphur and gunpowder, and firing cannon, but apparently without benefit. So great was the consternation, and the consequent dispersion of the inhabitants, that on Thursday, women could not be found to perform the last services to their own sex, who had fallen victims to the disease. One person died within two hours after the attack. This extraordinary fatality, was said to be owing, in part, to the ignorance and unskillfulness of the physicians. One of the faculty from Lawrenceburg was present, and visited a case, which he pronounced one of collapse, dosed him with a teaspoonful of calomel, when it turned out that the man was only drunk!

A HUGE ELECTRICAL MACHINE.—At the United States Rope Walk, Charlestown, Mass., which by the way is said to be the largest and best establishment of the kind in the United States, there is in operation a huge electrical machine, which by the motion of the other machinery, is constantly throwing off its sparks and shocks. The principal part of this great electrical machine, consists of an immense leather driving band, which conveys power from the engine to different parts of the building. The friction of this long belt over the pullies produces electricity with great rapidity, and it may at all times be collected from the band by any of the ordinary means. The finger being presented to the belt a continuous stream of sparks passes to the body with the usual prickling sensations, the ends of the fingers glowing as if with fire. If an individual is isolated by standing upon glass and presents a key or any other metallic substance to the belt, he instantly becomes charged with electricity, communicating and receiving shocks by touch with another by-stander. Any number of Leyden jars can quickly be charged by means of this belt, and a shock produced which would kill an ox. As the belt runs in the upper story or garret of the building, it is seldom noticed by visiters, although it is one of the greatest curiosities.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IMPORTATION OF RARE CATTLE.—The British brig John Hunter, recently arrived at Charleston, brought over from Turkey ten Cashmere goats and two Buffalo calves. According to the Evening News these animals are the first of their kind brought into the United States. The goats are truly beautiful animals and are covered with long silken fleeces. The buffaloes are the same as those employed in Turkey at the plough, and are said to be at maturity twice the size of the domestic ox.

SINGULAR CASE OF PARALYSIS.—An old lady who has for a number of years occupied a small room in the upper part of the City Hall, and has made herself very useful, in various ways, to many of the people who frequent the court-rooms of that edifice, was discovered yesterday, about noon, leaning, perfectly upright, against one of the walls outside her apartment, entirely cold, and apparently lifeless! Her hands, which were folded one outside the other, were placed perpendicularly across her face, which, singular to relate, wore the same placid but strongly marked expression it ever has! Every limb and muscle seemed perfectly stiff and rigid, and yet the color of the countenance, hands, &c., looked as natural as ever. The physicians attached to the Board of Health have been informed of this singular case of suspended animation, but they seem to be so busily engaged in the investigation of the properties of "*Ozone*," and its mysterious influence on cholera patients, that they have not made a single effort even to remove the old lady, or attempt any thing towards a resuscitation. She still leans against the wall, *not dead*, as we verily believe, since her left hand fell gently back yesterday afternoon, and now rests nearly at right angles with the other, but the heartlessness and utter barbarity of the authorities, as exhibited in this instance, should call for the severest reprobation of all decent citizens. Her name is said to be C. T. Hall Klok. She is supposed to be of German origin and very aged.—*N. Y. Globe.*

☞ A strange disease has recently appeared at Baltimore. The physicians of the Alms-house, where most of the cases have occurred, say: This this fever is a highly malignant Typhus, modified by climate, infectious in its character, but accompanied, in a large majority of cases, by intense jaundice, in this respect resembling Typhus Icterodes of systematic writers. It has come to us only in the past week, during which time forty-six cases have been admitted, and of these the very large proportion of twenty have proved fatal; the remainder are still under treatment. It has been brought alike from every section of the city, and as yet has only occurred among the free blacks. Thus far it has been much more grave among males than females, owing probably to differences of habits and occupations. The large majority of cases have been fatal between the third and seventh day, and in some instances they have died a few minutes after admission, and three days from the date of seizure. This disease is by no means confined to the worthless and abandoned, as stated in several of the daily papers, but has, on the contrary, frequently happened in individuals of temperate and industrious habits, whose means were adequate to provide them with wholesome food and sufficient clothing. Two strong and healthy women, residents of the house, and employed as nurses, have taken the infection and died.

GOLD FISH.—The gold fish, originally from China, and hitherto chiefly known in ornamental ponds and glass globes in this country, has become quite naturalized in the Hudson river near Newburg. Fishermen have caught specimens from 8 to 10 inches long, both in the Hudson itself and in the mouth of Metteawan creek, which empties itself into the Hudson. A quantity of this species was put into the creek about ten years ago, and they have so multiplied as to fairly stock the creek and river in the vicinity.

MAZZINI, THE ROMAN TRIUMVIR.—Giuseppe (Joseph) Mazzini is the son of an able medical practitioner and professor in Genoa. He was born in that town in the year 1809, and is, therefore, now in his fortieth year. He was educated for the law, in the University of Genoa; from his boyhood, however, his constant and dominant idea has been the distracted condition of his country, and to its regeneration, more than twenty years in exile and in prison, he has unswervingly devoted his genius. Before he had finished his studies, he was arrested on suspicion of being connected with Carbonarism; and, though the judicial functionary before whom he was brought declared that nothing was proved against him, he was carried off to a fortress at some distance from the town, and was only released in order to be shipped off into exile. He then took up his abode in Marseilles, where he became the founder of *La Giovine Italia*, and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to the cause of the unity and independence of Italy, and a republican form of government. The rule of Louis Philippe did not allow Mazzini to remain long in France; and, though he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police for about one year, during the whole of which he never went out, except on two occasions, in disguise, and continued his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy. He at length was obliged to fly, and in 1831 found himself in Switzerland. There he organized the expedition into Savoy, which failed through Ramorino, to whom the military command was given. When the French revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Mazzini conceived that Paris was the proper focus of action, and accordingly he went there. He returned to England for a short time, and then, Lombardy having risen against the Austrians, he repaired to Milan, where he conducted *L'Italia del Popolo.* Being persuaded of the faithlessness of Charles Albert, he could not join that Kings's admirers. He strongly advocated the war, and when Charles Albert turned his back upon Milan, and the people, then convinced of his treachery too late, wished to make Mazzini Dictator, and to entrust the defence of the city to him, the Austrians were already at the gates, and nothing remained to the inhabitants but flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Valde Intelir, he was again expelled.

Rome has now declared itself a republic, and Mazzini was at once elected Deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment he became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, and is now one of the Triumvirate. Our last accounts represent him animating the people to resist the force of General Oudinot.

Mazzini's ideas are conveyed in the motto of the Roman Republic, "*Dio et Populo,*" (God and the People.) He is well known to the English public, through the notoriety acquired by Sir James Graham, in opening his letters in the English Post-office, and communicating their contents to the Austrian Government, which led to the death of the noble-hearted brothers Bandiera.

Mazzini is of middling height, and extremely thin. There is an unspeakable noble expression in his forehead and eyes. All who were fortunate enough to know him in England loved him most enthusiastically.—*London Illustrated News.*

THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The famous Bay of San Francisco, about which so much has been said and sung, is formed by a long peninsular tract of land, which separates its waters from the ocean, and runs in a direction nearly southeast and northwest. This peninsula widens as you approach Monterey, gradually encroaching upon the waters of the bay, forming a curve bounding the eastern and southern shores of this magnificent inland sea. Near its northern terminus is the entrance to the bay, near which is the harbor and town of San Francisco. But although the Bay of San Francisco is one of the most extensive and completely land-locked bays in the world, (having no communication with the ocean, except through its one narrow outlet of a mile and a half in width,) it is only one of three bays all connected with each other, and forming together an extent of nearly two hundred miles, from north to south, of inland navigation. After entering the southern most of these three bays, (San Francisco,) a broad channel, equally as wide as that at the entrance, and of sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships, conducts into the bay of San Pablo, through which there is a beating channel three miles broad and of from seven to fifteen fathoms of water in depth. From the Bay of San Pablo, which trends in a north-easterly direction, you enter the Straits of Carquines, which are from one mile and a half to two miles broad and about six miles long, leading to the northern of the three bays forming the chain, which is called the Suisun Bay. In the Straits of Carquines there is sufficient depth of water for the largest class of ships; but after entering Suisun Bay, the navigation (for any except small vessels of light draught) is prevented by the want of sufficient depth of water. This is occasioned by its being the reservoir or receptacle of enormous annual deposits of alluvium, brought down by the rivers Sacramento, San Joaquin, and their numerous tributaries, from the mountains and plains through which they flow for hundreds of miles. The head of ship navigation, therefore, is in the Straits of Carquines, about thirty-five miles in a northerly direction from San Francisco. At this point a town is springing up rapidly, which seems destined, at no distant period, to rival San Francisco in importance, over which it possesses great natural advantages, as you might see by looking at the map. In the first place, it is at the head of ship navigation, and is surrounded on all sides by the most fertile agricultural districts in Northern California. The Sonoma, Nappa, Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, are all tributary to this point, which is the centre of so many radii; while San Francisco has no back country, being situated at the extreme end of a long and narrow neck of land which separates the Bay of San Francisco from the Ocean, and which is one of the most bleak and barren tracts of land in all Northern California.

The Jewess of Old Times.

HER DRESS AND TOILET.

PERFUMES.

Before the hair received its final arrangement from the hands of the waiting-maid, it was held open and dishevelled to receive the fumes of frankincense, aloe-wood, cassia, costmary, and other odorous woods, gums, balsams, and spices of India, Arabia, or Palestine—placed upon glowing embers, in vessels of golden fretwork. It is probable, also, that the Hebrew ladies used amber, bisam, and the musk of Thibet; and, when fully arranged, the hair was sprinkled with oil of nard, myrrh, oil of cinnamon, &c. The importance attached to this part of the Hebrew toilette may be collected indeed from an ordinance of the Thalmud, III, 80, which directs that the bridegroom shall set apart one-tenth of the income which the bride brings him, for the purchase of perfumes, essences, precious ointments, &c. All these articles were preserved either in golden boxes, or in little oval narrow-necked phials of dazzling white alabaster, which bore the name of onyx, from its resemblance to the precious stone of that name, but was in fact a very costly sort of marble, obtained in the quarries of Upper Egypt, or those of the Lybanus in Syria. Indeed, long before the birth of Christ, alabaster was in such general use for purposes of this kind in Palestine, that it became the generic name for valuable boxes, no matter of what material. To prevent the evaporation of the contents, the narrow neck of the phial was resealed every time that it was opened. It is probable, also, that the *myrrhine* cups, about which there has been so much disputing, were no strangers to the Jewish toilette.

THE MIRROR.

The mirror was not made of glass, (for glass mirrors cannot be shown to have existed before the thirteenth century,) but of polished metals, and among these, silver was in the greatest esteem, as being capable of a higher burnish than other metals, and less liable to tarnish. Metallic mirrors are alluded to by Job, xxxvii, 18. But it appears from the Second Book of Moses, xxxviii, 8, that in that age copper must have been the metal employed throughout the Harems of Palestine. For a general contribution of mirrors being made upon one occasion by the Israelitish women, they were melted down and recast into washing vessels for the priestly service. Now the sacred utensils, as we know from other sources, were undeniably of copper. There is reason to think, however, that the copper was alloyed, according to the prevailing practice in that age, with some proportions of lead and tin. In after ages, when silver was chiefly employed, it gave place occasionally to gold. Mines of this metal were well known to Palestine; but there is no evidence that precious stones, which were used for this purpose in the ages of European luxury, were ever so used in Palestine, or in any part of Asia.

As to shape, the Hebrew mirrors were always either circular or oval, and cast indifferently flat or concave. They were framed in superb settings, often of pearls and jewels; and when tarnished, were cleaned with a sponge of hyssop, the universal cleansing material in Palestine.

THE UNDER-DRESS.

The reader has been already made acquainted with the *chemise*, or innermost under-dress. The Hebrew ladies, however, usually wore two underdresses, the upper of which it now remains to describe. In substance it was generally of a fine transparent texture, like the muslins (if we may so call them) of Cos; in the latter ages it was no doubt of silk.

The chemise sate close up to the throat; and we have already mentioned the elaborate work which adorned it about the opening. But the opening of the robe, which we are now describing, was of much larger compass—being cut down to the bosom; and the embroidery, etc., which enriched it, was still more magnificent. The *chemise* reached down only to the calf of the leg, and the sleeve of it to the elbow; but the upper chemise, or tunic, if we may so call it, descended in ample draperies to the feet—scarcely allowing the point of the foot to discover itself; and the sleeves enveloped the hands to their middle. Great pomp was lavished on the folds of the sleeves; but still greater on the hem of the robe, and the fringe attached to it. The hem was formed by a broad border of purple, shaded and relieved according to the patterns; and sometimes embroidered in gold thread with the most elegant objects from the animal or vegetable kingdoms. To that part which fell immediately behind the heels, there were attached thin plates of gold; or, by way of variety, it was studded with golden stars and filigree-work; sometimes with jewels and pearls interchangeably.

THE GIRDLE.

On this upper tunic, to confine the exorbitance of its draperies, and to prevent their interfering with the free motions of the limbs, a superb *girdle* was bound about the hips. Here, if anywhere, the Hebrew ladies endeavored to pour out the whole pomp of their splendor—both as to materials and workmanship. Belts from three to four inches broad, of the most delicate cottony substance, were chosen as the ground of this important part of female attire. The finest flowers of Palestine were here exhibited in rich relief, and in their native colors, either woven in the loom, or by the needle of the embroiderer. The belts being thirty or forty feet long, and carried round and round the person, it was in the power of the wearer to exhibit an infinite variety of forms, by allowing any fold or number of folds at pleasure to rise up more or less to view, just as fans or the colored edges of books with us are made to exhibit landscapes, etc., capable of great varieties of expansion as they are more or less unfolded. The fastening was by a knot below the bosom; and the two ends descended below the fringe; which, if not the only fashion in use, was, however, the prevailing one—as we learn both by the sculptures at Persepolis, and from the costume of the High-Priest.

Great as the cost was of these girdles, it would have been far greater had the knot been exchanged for a clasp; and in fact at a later period, when this fashion did really take place, there was no limit to the profusion with which pearls of the largest size, and jewellery were accumulated upon this conspicuous centre of the dress. Latterly, the girdles were fitted up with beautiful chains, by means of which they could be contracted or enlarged, and with gold buckles, and large bosses and clasps that gradually became the basis for a ruinous display of expenditure.

In conclusion I must remark, that in Palestine, as elsewhere, the girdle was sometimes used as a purse; whether it were that the girdle itself was made hollow (as is expressly affirmed of the High Priest's girdle,) or that, without being hollow, its numerous foldings afforded a secure depository for articles of small size. Even in our day, it is the custom to conceal the dagger, the handkerchief for wiping the face, and other bagatelles of personal convenience in the folds of the girdle. However, the richer and more distinguished classes in Palestine appear to have had a peculiar and separate article of that kind. And this was—

THE PURSE.

A purse made either of metal, (usually gold or silver,) or of the softest leather, etc., which was attached by a lace to the girdle, or kept amongst its folds, and which, even in the eyes of Isaiah, was important enough to merit a distinct mention. It was of a conical shape; and at the broader end was usually enriched with ornaments of the most elaborate and exquisite workmanship. No long time after the Christian era, the cost of these purses had risen to such a height, that Tertullian complains, with great displeasure, of the ladies of his time, that in the mere purse, apart from its contents, they carried about with them the price of a considerable estate.

RINGS.

The glittering *rings*, with which, (according to Isaiah iii, 21,) the Hebrew ladies adorned their hands, seem to me originally to have been derived from the seal-rings, which, whether suspended from the neck, or worn upon the fingers, have in all ages been the most favorite ornament of Asiatics. These splendid baubles were naturally in the highest degree attractive to women, both from the beauty of the stones, which were usually selected for this purpose, and from the richness of the setting—to say nothing of the exquisite art which the ancient lapidaries displayed in cutting them. The stones chiefly valued by the ladies of Palestine, were rubies—emeralds—and chrysolites; and these, set in gold, sparkled on the hand; and in the luxurious times upon *all* the fingers—even the thumb; nay, in some cases, upon the great toe.

LARGE BEQUESTS.—Alfred Bishop, recently deceased, in New Haven, disposed by will of an estate valued at one million of dollars. He gave liberally to his near relations, as well as to others who had been unfortunate in business. These donations ranged from $15,000 down to a few hundreds. $8000 to the American Bible Society; $5000 to the Female Benevolent Society of Bridgeport, and an annuity of $100 to be paid by his widow during her life to the Rev. Dr. Hewitt. The residue of his estate he gave to his wife and children, to be divided according to the statute of Connecticut.

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.

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EXTRA MESS and PUMP BEEF, in Barrels and Half Barrels, for Family use—for sale by
je16 CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

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A GOOD supply of choice brands St. Louis Family FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels—always on hand and for sale by [je16] CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

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A SODA MANUFACTURING APPARATUS' complete, comprising a number of Fountains, Coolers, Charging Pump, etc., etc., etc. For particulars or inspection, enquire of
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20.000 POINTS French Pots, Nos. 1 to 108, in store and for sale by SAML. LOCKE,
mh13 8 and 9 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts

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, C. E. Watkins, Elisha, Princess, Princess No. 3, Natchez, New Orleans, Mary Polk, Olivia—Tow-boats Mary Kingsland, Phoenix, Swan, Perseverance, 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

J. G. WEBER, Boot and Shoe Dealer.

CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (his Old Stand.) ....BOOT AND CORNER OF *Camp & Poydras 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.
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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.,
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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
mh19 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

Crockery, China and Glassware.

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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, guaranted 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 B. 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. je14 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 GISEY,
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,
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, 92 Magazine st.
New Orleans, Feb. 20, 1849. je14 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." [j20 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.
m15 1y d&W

CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,

CORNER CUSTOMHOUSE AND FRONT STS.

WILL be opened for the reception of BOARDERS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1849. Well furnished ROOMS for Families and Single Gentlemen. TABLE—the best the market will afford.

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

Faithful and attentive Servants.

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

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 exertion 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 receptions 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 tasteful living before the steamers, 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 glance at the map will show the superiority of its location over all other points on the coast, for pure sea air and bathing. OYSTERS 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 unremitted 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 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. 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—presents 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 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 expatiate on the numerous attractions to be found on the Carrollton Hotel Grounds. As a suburban place of entertainment the establishment is second to none in the South, possessing, as it does, almost unrivalled scenery; and the artificial beds of Gardening in the production of fruits and flowers are such as are no where to be found in the vicinity of New Orleans. As a place of temporary rustication—as a retreat from the noise, bustle and cares of city life—it merits more than ordinary notice from the visiter.

The undersigned apprise the the public that their Larder will always be found well supplied with the choicest delicacies of Game, Fish, etc.; and as they have laid in a finely assorted stock of Wines and other Liquors, they can furnish Dinner or Supper, or Chance Repasts, to private parties, at the shortest possible notice.

The undersigned therefore flatter themselves that in addition to their own assiduous efforts to please, the beauty of the location, its salubrious atmosphere, the ease with which access may be had to their establishment, by railroad, render the Carrollton Hotel the most desirable of all summer resorts for the citizens of New Orleans.
ANGELL & CHANDLER.

☞ For