The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 116.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY A. H. HAYES & CO.
A. H. HAYES.. J. C. LARUE.. S. P. WILSON.. WM. WALKER.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.... Single copies, *Five Cents*.....

The office will receive for all subscriptions exceeding one week

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1849.

HONORS TO EX-PRESIDENT POLK AT WASHINGTON CITY.—All the Government offices were closed on the 9th, with a view to afford an opportunity for all to attend the solemn services appointed in honor of the late ex-President. They were celebrated at the Baptist Church. The spacious edifice was densely crowded. President Taylor and most of his cabinet were present, occupying seats near the altar. The exercises were commenced by plaintive strains from the Marine Band. The opening prayer was delivered by Mr. Samson, the pastor of the church. After this, Gen. H. S. Foote, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, delivered a eulogy on the deceased, of which report speaks in warm terms as a production of great eloquence and ability. The Union promises to publish it in the succeeding paper. At the close of the address, which lasted just one hour, the band executed another appropriate piece of music; the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Henry Slicer, chaplain to Congress, and the congregation dispersed.

STATUE OF CLAY.—It will be remembered that soon after the defeat of Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1844, the patriotic ladies of Virginia resolved to honor the great statesman with a full-length marble statue, and raised a fund by voluntary contribution for that purpose. They also employed Joel T. Hart, a Kentuckian, and a young sculptor of great promise, to execute the statue. We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Mr. H. has finished a plaster cast half length, which is now in that city, where it is much admired by Mr. Clay's friends as a spirited and faithful likeness, and that the artist contemplates departing in a few days for Italy, where he will reproduce the statue in marble.

BROOKLYN DRY DOCK.—The U. S. Dry Dock, now in process of erection at Brooklyn, will be a work of great strength and capacity when finished. At present there are about 1800 men employed upon it. The work was begun in 1841, suspended in August, 1842, and resumed again in 1844. The appropriations for it already amount to $1,665,000, of which about $1,196,000 have been expended. It is expected that the dock will be ready for use about the 1st of January, 1850. The coping stone was laid on the 4th of July.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The formal commencement of the railroad to connect the Ohio and the Pennsylvania Road was celebrated on the 4th of July at Pittsburg with great parade. More than four thousand persons participated in the ceremonial, which passed off with great unanimity. The first shovel of earth was thrown up by Col. Robinson, of Allegheny. At the same time and place, twenty sections of the road were let out to contractors. There is little doubt that it is one of the most important works ever commenced in the country, and every reason to hope that it will be speedily completed.

STEAMER WATER WITCH ASHORE.—A letter from Key West, dated 29th ult., says: "The U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lieut. Comd'g G. M. Totten, from Charleston, S. C., bound to Pensacola, Fa., ran ashore on Sunday morning, June 24, at 11 o'clock, on the Northern Sandbore, off Key Biscayne Light, which is one and a half miles distant; had flag flying at the foretop for the pilot, who lives at the Light-house; and was at the time standing off and on. The seaward edge of the Sandbore is nearly perpendicular, and has from 21 feet to 21 fathoms; it is shifting sand. Capt. Totten used every exertion to get her off until the following evening, at sunset, without effect, when the assistance of a wrecking vessel was called; she was then gotten afloat by 12 o'clock the following day, at high water. The steamer is entirely uninjured. The Collector of Customs, S. R. Mallory, and Capt. G. Dutton, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, were called upon by the parties to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the wrecker, and after a careful examination of the witnesses produced before them, it appears that the amount of salvage was not agreed upon. The papers, depositions, etc., will be forwarded to the Department, I presume. I have heard nothing further."

Ireland—Departure of two of the State Prisoners.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The sentence of ten years' transportation has been at length carried into effect upon Mr. John Martin and Mr. Kevin O'Doherty, the editors respectively of the "Irish Felon" and "Tribune" newspapers. This morning at half past five o'clock, a single covered vehicle conveying the governor of the convict prison depot arrived at the gates of the Richmond Penitentiary. That official was the bearer of the warrant of the Irish Executive, for the delivery of the bodies of John Martin and Kevin Izod O'Doherty. Soon after a body of mounted police arrived, accompanied by the black cart, or prison van, which, with its escort, entered the prison gates and drew up in the inner yard. The query was then put if the prisoners were ready." This reply was that they were asleep, and that they would then be roused. So secret were all the arrangements kept, that none of the public had the least intelligence of the intended removal of the two prisoners. At about half past six o'clock, Mr. Martin issued from his cell, and stood in the prison-hall prepared for departure. He bade a kindly farewell to the governor and officials, and warmly shook hands with one or two gentlemen who were present. Mr. O'Doherty then came out, dressed as if for traveling. Mr. Martin expressed himself as in good health, but there appeared a painful shortness in his breathing, and his cheeks seemed flushed. As they stood in the hall a side door opened, and Mr. Smith O'Brien stood in the doorway, having come from his cell to bid farewell to his fellow prisoners, perhaps for ever. This scene was soon over, and turning away from the door, which closed again on their friend, the two prisoners announced themselves ready. Mr. M'Manus came down also, and wished to remain and see them depart, but this privilege was not allowed him. He took his brief and painful adieu, and returned to the solitude of his prison. After some delay in getting fixed the few articles of baggage belonging to the prisoners, the van, with its escort, issued from the prison gates, where it was met by nearly a regiment of dragoons—the advanced guard with loaded carbines, and the rest with swords drawn. Mr. O'Ferrall, inspector of police, was present. The cortege set off at a gallop along the Circular-road, skirting the city, and struck in on the Kingstown highway at Baggot street Bridge, and thus at a rapid pace proceeded to Kingstown, where, we understand, the Trident war steamer was awaiting the arrival of the prisoners, with orders to proceed, after receiving them on board, to Cork Harbor, where she will land the prisoners at Spike Island.

Russian Policy.

In a note recently addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, by Count Ladislas Teleki, we find the following passage:

"This Russian intervention is totally adverse to the interests of the whole of Europe. Austria has always been looked upon as the proper bulwark of Europe against Russia. But this intervention is the death of Austria. It would be absurd to imagine that Russia marches her armies and perils her finances with the sole object of setting up a barrier against herself. Her intervention, therefore, will be nothing but a means of subjugating Austria. Besides, we know very well what are the real intentions of Russia with regard to the Sclavic population of the Austrian empire. The Russian Autocrat already looks upon himself in the light of their legitimate Sovereign. Hence, when she has succeeded in reconstituting Austria after her own fashion, Russia will have pushed herself, in fact, as far as Germany; this is what must be expected if we are crushed. Under such circumstances, will Turkey, already wounded by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, have power to bear the shock of the Northern Colossus?

"No! all is destined to be subdued in its turn. After having invaded Austria, Russia will have the Bosphorus. Europe will no longer possess any bulwark against her. Thus in combating the Russians, we are serving the interests of the whole of Europe."

And this view of Russian policy is fully corroborated by the following extract from a memoir delivered to the Emperor of Russia by a superior officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg. Speaking of the revolutions in Germany, the memoir says:

"During the last thirty-three years, perhaps the happiest of its whole history, Germany has had a hierarchical constitution, composed of different bodies acting in accordance with fixed principles. And to what circumstance we would ask, must we ascribe such a happy result? What condition is it to which it owes its security? Manifestly to the solemn agreement between the two great powers which for three centuries claim the supremacy of Germany. But is it conceivable that an agreement so hard to obtain, and so difficult to procure, could have lasted so long if Austria and Prussia after their great wars with France had not firmly combined with Russia and rested themselves upon it? This is the political combination to which Germany owes the most intimate union which is possible for it, and to which it returns thanks for the peace of 33 years, which it has now broken. Neither hatred nor lies are able to gainsay this fact. It is true Germany was able to break, in a fit of madness, an alliance which, without requiring any sacrifice, secured and protected its national independence, but it has forever deprived itself by this act of a solid and durable basis; but for this act, revolutionary Germany will receive in a very short time a lesson which will be more sensibly felt, as it will proceed from its immediate neighborhood. Those who weakened or annihilated all authorities certainly did not think that by this they would provoke the most dangerous combinations and a struggle for life and death for the futurity of Germany—I mean the struggle of nationalities. That in the bosom of this Germany, of whose unity they dream, that in the mountains of Bohemia and in the Sclavic frontiers, there exist six or seven millions of people, which from generation to generation have, for centuries, considered Germany worse than a country of enemies, they never thought of. This is not a question about the literary patriotism of some savans of Prague. Though these men may have rendered great services in their country, the life of Bohemia is not limited thereby. The life of no people moves in books, except, perhaps, that of the German people.

"No, the life of a people exists in its natural dispositions and in its faith; and books, to confess the truth, are more proper to numerve and degrade a people than to inspire it with life. Hence what remains of its ancient popular life in Bohemia lies in the Hussite doctrines, in its for ever vigilant protestation against its Slavish nationality, and against the usurpations of the Romish Church and the German supremacy. This is the bond which connects it with its past life, full of combat and glory, and this is the wanting link which will one day reunite the breach between the Czechs, the Bohemians and their brethren in the east.

"To this point we cannot return often enough, for it is especially the remembrance of these sympathies with the church in the east, the longing after the old faith of which Hussitism was but an imperfect and disfigured expression, in which the difference between Poles and Bohemians appears. Bohemia bears the yoke of the Roman Church against its will, and apostate Poland, the fanatic schismatic of the accident, was always ready to betray its own children.

"What will Bohemia do, what Moravia and Sclavonia and Slowackia—i. e., seven or eight millions of the same language and the same descent? Will these strive for independence and self-government, or will they enter into the ridiculous combination of a future Germanic unity, which after all will be nothing else but the unity of chaos. We may here repeat the saying of the most popular Bohemian patriot: 'Bohemia,' says Hanka in the year 1841, 'will never be itself again, till Russia shall have entered again in the possession of Galicia.'

"The enemies of Russia were always bent on laboring for the development of its greatness. In accordance with this decree of Providence a new enemy has risen up against Russia, who, in the realization of its futurity, will certainly act a prominent part. This enemy is Hungary, the Hungary of the Magyars. Among all our enemies Hungary hates us with the most furious hatred. This people, which—Oh wondrous concatenation!—combines revolutionary rage with the brutality of an Asiatic horde, and of which it may be said with the same truth as of the Turks, that it is but encamped in Europe, and lives surrounded by Slavish nations which it hates all alike. A personal enemy to all these people, it finds itself, after centuries of excitements and confusions, shut up as it were in a prison. All these neighboring races, Servians, Croats, Carinthians, even the inhabitants of Russia Minor, are rings in one chain which it thought broken for ever. But now it perceives a hand lifted up over its head which can cement these links again at pleasure. Hence the instinctive hatred of the Magyars against the Russians.

"The present party leaders, in their faith in foreign publications, have earnestly believed that the Magyarean people, in opposition to the east, had to fulfill a great mission, that it was ordained for them to oppose a wall to the progress of Russia.

"On the whole military frontier, three-fourths of the population of which are Orthodox Slaves, there does not exist the cabin hut of a setler in which, according to the reports of Austrian travellers, the portrait of the Emperor of Russia does not hang at the side of the Austrian Emperor, and it is the first one which all the people consider as the only legitimate one. And why should this be longer concealed? Is it likely that the earthquake which shakes the West should stand still at the gates of the East? Is it to be expected that in this struggle for life and death, in this crusade of wickedness, which the revolution leads against Russia—is it possible that under such conditions, the Slavish orthodox East, whose life thus inmostly is entwined with our own, could be found on any other but our side? It is indeed quite probable that the struggle will begin on that side. It may be foreseen that the propaganda which has labored in the East, the Catholic propaganda, the revolutionary propaganda, how much soever they may be opposed to each other in essence, are inmostly united by this hatred against Russia, will begin their work of wickedness with redoubled zeal. We may be assured, they will stop short at nothing to obtain their end. But, just Heaven, what would be the lot of all these people, which, Christian, like ourselves, are now objects of the most abominable intrigues, if, under present dangers, they should be abandoned by the only authority which they invoke in their prayers. In short, what a fearful confusion must arise if, in its combat with the Revolution, the East, the legitimate monarch, the orthodox Emperor of the Orient, should delay for one moment to hasten to succor his people.

"No, it is not possible; the anticipations of a thousand years do not deceive. Russia, the land of faith, will prove its truth and faith in the hour of danger. Russia does not shrink from the awfulness of its destiny; it will not shrink from the fulfilment of its mission."

"But in what time has its mission been more clear, more evident? God himself has written it in fiery letters on the firmament of Heaven.

"The West is vowed to destruction. Every thing rushes into ruin and vanishes in devouring conflagration—the Europe of Charles the Great, as well as the Europe of the treaties of 1815—the Popedom in Rome and all the kingdoms of the East—Catholicism as well as Protestantism. Faith has been long age lost, and reason degraded to absurdity. Civil order is henceforth impossible; impossible henceforth is liberty. All, all, perishes, and over ruins heaped up in the name of freedom stands civilization strangling itself with its own hands.

"*And if now we behold as a holy ark, above this immense sea of annihilation, another still more immense empire, who then will dare to doubt the divine mission? And does it become us, his children, now to faint?*"

THE PRESENTATION BY MISTAKE.—We published, several days ago, a notice taken from the London Gazette, that at a late drawing-room Mrs. Dalhousie had *been presented by mistake*. The following is the explanation of the announcement in the Gazette:

"The lady, presented by her sister-in-law, was the wife of a colonel of one of the regiments of horse guards, holding the office at Court of 'Silver Stick.' On a former occasion a similar attempt to introduce the lady, whom he married several years after the birth of their eldest son, was repulsed. The circumstances of that marriage were notorious, and the question of its efficacy in legitimizing their son had been carried from the Court of Sessions, in Scotland, to the House of Lords, who affirmed the principle of Scotch law, that as to property, marriage legitimizes the previously born children of Scotch parents. When Her Majesty heard of the presentation, the notice of the Gazette was published by her order, and the major of the regiment was invited to dine at the royal table instead of the colonel. Had Her Majesty persisted in this course, the colonel must have resigned both his commission and his 'Silver Stick.' But the major went off to Scotland on leave of absence, and Her Majesty was pleased to accept of the colonel's apology, considering that enough had been done, as a caution both to the Lord Chamberlain and to those who might hereafter attempt to infringe on the rules of the Court."

PRINCE ALBERT A MERCHANT TAILOR.—His royal highness attended the annual festival of the London Merchant Tailors' School Association, and being voted a member, was toasted as "His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, a citizen and Merchant Tailor." He responded handsomely, in a most complimentary speech, accepting the honor.

☞ The floating of the Tubular bridge over the Menai Straits has been the great event of the week in the inquiring world, and forms another of Mr. Stephenson's triumphs. We have not space for detailed description, but this bridge is upon a gigantic scale, the rigid span being longer than from the ground to the top of St. Paul's cathedral. It weighs three thousand tons. It is a hollow tube of iron, supported on masonry, and is considered a *chef d'œuvre* of engineering skill. Its being floated to its place has drawn a large concourse of visitors to the spot, in both Wales and Anglesea, among whom Sir R. Peel and many *regnoscenti*. In a few months the railway trains will pass through it direct to Holyhead, and thus lessen the time occupied in communicating with the metropolis of Ireland; it will also create facilities of approach to the Atlantic.—*London Letter, June 22.*

BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF AFRICA.—An official notification is published in the Washington papers that a state of war and belligerent blockade is declared by the commander of the French squadron, against all that portion of the West Coast of Africa lying between the Grand Bassam and Assinie rivers. It is in consequence of the natives of the territory of Acka, having violated the treaty which they concluded with France in 1844, and stolen French merchandize.

CAPT. VEACH'S COMPANY.—Lieut. Bee, of the U. S. Army, who lately arrived in Charleston, direct from San Antonio, states that the report of the destruction of Capt. Veach's Company, published some time since, had reached that place, but that no confidence whatever was placed in the rumor, from circumstances connected with the progress of the company, known at San Antonio. The lady of Capt. Veach was at that place, and Lieut. Bee had an interview with her a day or two only before he left, and she expressed her entire conviction of the falsity of the report. It will be recollected that a party from Charleston were supposed to have joined Capt. Veach, and great anxiety was felt for their fate. Lieut. Bee, however, states that it was known that they had not effected a junction with him at the time when they were reported to have been destroyed. This will effectually put at rest all fears for the fate of these young gentlemen, as far as this rumor is concerned.

THE HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.—A Southern gentleman has remitted, through the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, a sum of money sufficient for the purchase of a literary and philosophical apparatus for the high school in Monrovia. The Observer says the apparatus has been purchased, and will be sent out as soon as a suitable house can be built for its reception.

AN AGED WOMAN.—A lady named Mrs. Lourania Knrower, died on the 29th day of March last, at her residence in Scriven county, Georgia, whose age is set down at not less than one hundred and thirty years. Some place it as high as one hundred and thirty-seven. She was married and had three children before the old French war, and remembered all about Braddock's defeat. She said she was not young when married, about thirty she thought. She had seven children, all of whom were born before the revolutionary war. The youngest child is now nearly eighty. She had grand children that are aged persons, and great great grand children who are middle-aged, and numbers of descendants in still lower degrees. She was born in Virginia, but settled in Georgia before the revolution. The same phenomena occurred to her that is recorded of other extremely old persons, that after having lost her eye-sight, usual with old persons, it returned to her again so perfectly that she could read the finest print and thread fine needles to the day of her death. She died from natural decay. There is no doubt now that the "oldest inhabitant" of Georgia is gone—who is next?

THE COOLIDGE MYSTERY.—The excitement increases in Maine about the suspected deception in the interment of Dr. Coolidge, the murderer, who is supposed to be yet alive. The whole story is pronounced in the Thomaston Gazette to be "entirely false." The officers of the prison where Coolidge died have received a notice from North Livermore, the place where Coolidge's friends now reside, stating that the excitement in that town was so intense that hundreds of citizens assembled for the purpose of disinterring the body; a committee of seven were chosen to examine it, among whom were two physicians intimately acquainted with the subject in his lifetime, and they unanimously pronounced it that of Valorous P. Coolidge. An official statement will be published, and this will of course put an end to the wild stories abroad.

TALL GRAIN.—The editor of the Howard (Md.) Advocate has been presented by Mr. Anth'y Smith, with some stalks of oats measuring 5 feet 6 inches, a bunch of wheat containing 36 stalks from a single grain, and a stalk of corn 7 feet 6 inches high. Mr. B. Fort has also furnished a stalk of corn 8 feet 3 inches high, and 6 inches in circumference. Mr. John England, residing near the Brick Meeting House, Cecil county, has some rye 7 feet 2 inches high.

New Orleans Post-office.

GREAT EASTERN MAIL, via Mobile.—Summer Arrangement.... Closes daily at 9 a. m., at 9½ for post-paid letters, and at 10 o'clock for post-paid foreign letters; arrives daily at 7 a. m.... *Steamer Fort Pike* and *Pontchartrain*, closing on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.; *Boy St. Louis* and *Post Christian*, closing on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.; *Bisset*, per the steamer California, closing on Tuesday and Thursday at 9 a. m., and on Saturday at 9 p. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.

GREAT WESTERN—Supplying *Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Natchez, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Lake Providence, Washington's Point, Greenville, Grand Lake, Columbia, Napoleon, White River, Helena, Memphis, Randolph, New Madrid, Hickman, Cincinnati, &c., Cairo*, and all the offices on the Ohio up to *Louisville*.... Closes twice a week, generally Tuesday and Friday, at 3 p. m.; arrives twice a week—irregular.

LOUISVILLE—Extra—Supplying *Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon* and *Memphis*.... Closes daily (except Sunday) at 3 p. m.; arrives daily—irregular.

ST. LOUIS—Supplying *Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Richmond* and *Cairo*.... Closes three times a week, generally Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m.; arrives three times a week—irregular.

VICKSBURG PACKET.... Closes every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 p. m.; arrives every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, or CLOSEY—Supplying the *Interior of Louisiana*.... Closes on Sunday and Wednesday at ½ a. m.; due on Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.

CARROLLTON.... Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p. m.

COVINGTON, or LAKE.... Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m.

NATCHEZ PACKET.... Closes every Saturday at 3 p. m.; arrives every Friday at 9 a. m.

RED RIVER.... Closes twice a week, generally on Tuesday and Friday, at 3 p. m.; arrives twice a week—irregular.

LAFAYETTE.... Closes daily (except Sunday) at 1 p. m.; arrives daily (except Sunday) at 11 a. m.

GALVESTON and PORT LAVACA.... Closes every five days—irregular; by Washington, at 3 p. m.

BRAZOS.... Closes twice a month, every alternate Thursday, at 1 a. m.; arrival uncertain.

VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO and MEXICO—Per the West India steamers, via *Mobile*.... Closes on the 1st of each month, at 12 m.—letters to be pre-paid.... Due on the 1st of each month, at 7 a. m.

HAVANA, WEST INDIA ISLANDS, S. AMERICA and EUROPE—Per the West India steamers, via *Mobile*.... Closes on the 20th of each month, at 12 m.—letters to be pre-paid.... Due on the 1st of each month, at 7 a. m.

HAVANA—Per American Packets.... Closes about twice a month—irregular; letters to be pre-paid; single rate 12½ cents; arrives also at twice a month—irregular.

CALIFORNIA and OREGON—Per American Packets, via *Chagres and Panama*.... Closes once a month—letters to be pre-paid to Chagres 20 cents, to be pre-paid; on to *Panama*, 30 cents, due; on to *San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco* and *Astoria*, 40 cents, prepaid or not.... Arrives once a month—irregular.

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; CARTS; 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 by any house in the city. 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 foundry of Messrs. George Bruce & Son, and John T. White, and have been selected with great care to adapt it to the business wants of this city.

Blake's Patent Fire and Water Proof MINERAL PAINT.

JUST received, a fresh supply of the above article, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Office of A. C. WILBUR & CO., 21 *BANK PLACE*, the only depository where this Paint can be found in the South.
C. SHELDON, Agent.
my19

CALIFORNIA HOUSES.

CALIFORNIA HOUSES—*PORTABLE*—built with dispatch. Also, NEGRO QUARTERS, cheap and neat model, to be seen at the Shop—where all kinds of CARPENTERS' WORK, in the City, or Country, is done. 211 *ST. CHARLES STREET*, near *Julia*.
MILLER & DIBOLL.
my16 1y

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

SHOWER-BATHS.

A NEW and improved SHOWER-BATH, at the low price of $14—combining a Shower-Bath and Bathing-Tub—may be found at No. 135 Camp street; also, Patent FAN-CHAIRS, of various patterns. For sale by
MRS. L. PAPE, 135 Camp street.

☞ PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED by a Good Workman. mh27

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. my7 1y

FOR CALIFORNIA.

JUST received by the subscribers a supply of COLT'S REVOLVERS and U. S. VAUGER RIFLES. Also—Gunpowder, Percussion Caps, Rifles, Bell-Pistols, short and heavy Double Guns, Bowie Knives, Pocket Compasses, Percussion Caps, Drinking Flasks, Bullet Pouches, Pistol Belts, etc. etc. For sale by
HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.
mh10

HENRI HERZ'S PIANO FORTES.

THE Depot for these celebrated PIANOS is at No. 5 Camp street. All who desire a rich, round, full toned Piano, are respectfully invited to examine the stock of Square, Piccolo, and Grand Instruments now on hand. Regular shipments are made from Paris, so as to insure a constant supply. Prices very moderate.
WM. T. MAYO.
jy12 3t 5 Camp st., three doors from Canal.

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. jy6 6m

FURNITURE PACKED AND MOVED.

D. McCUTCHEON, 109 ST. *CHARLES Street*, Two doors above Perdido street, will attend to PACKING and MOVING, or SHIPPING FURNITURE, for persons changing their residences, or leaving the city. Orders sent to him will be attended to with particular care, and executed with dispatch.

Hotels, Boarding-houses, Steamboats and Ships supplied with Furniture, Mattresses, Beds, etc., on very reasonable terms. D. McC., 109 St. Charles street.

☞ New and Second-hand Furniture Bought, Sold, Repaired, Varnished and Polished. my17 2m

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THE undersigned is now constructing elegant PORTABLE FRAME HOUSES, suitable for California. Any number of Portable Houses, of such dimensions as may be required, can be furnished at the shortest notice on reasonable terms.

A few Houses of 18 by 32 feet, are now on hand, to which the attention of California adventurers and others desirous of erecting Houses on the Lake shore, is called.

☞ Orders from California will be promptly attended to when accompanied by cash, or a city guarantee.
je20 1m. BENJ. HOWARD, Builder, 219 Carondelet 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. Luzenberg, is now open under the care of Dr. J. RHODES, for the reception of patients.

—*Terms of Admission*—

In the Upper Wards—from Two to Three Dollars 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

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE Patronage that has been extended to us so very liberally the last seven years, while on Common street, has induced us the last summer to erect a large building expressly for manufacturing and repairing CARRIAGES.

We have now one of the largest Shops in the Southern Country, and are procuring well paid Northern workmen, and the best of materials, to build any style of Carriage to order, and guaranty them two years, if used in the country. We are also better prepared than ever before, for REPAIRING CARRIAGES, and can secure them almost to their original beauty and durability, although apparently worn out and useless. We will pay freight on Carriages sent us to repair. We will also keep on hand a assortment of NEW and SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, which will be sold low. Old Carriages taken in trade for New ones. We invite the attention of those wanting NEW CARRIAGES, or their old ones repaired, to call at Mess. Sanford's and Remoitry and judge for themselves, at the Corner of *GRAVIER and CARONDELET Streets*, next door to the Office of the Commercial Water Works, rear of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.
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TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Fine cut chewing, of superior quality, for sale by the manufacturer, at 75 cents per lb. Also, Fine Cut Chewing, of inferior quality, at 50