The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 117.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY A. M. HAYES & CO.
A. M. HAYES, J. C. LARUE, S. F. WILSON, WM. WALKER.
Office—No. 96 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT will be furnished to single subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per year; to clubs of four or more, delivered in 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. 96 St. Charles street.

ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twenty lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.

Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1849.

FATHER MATHEW AT CHURCH.—Father Mathew celebrated high mass on Sunday at Dr. Pise's church, Barclay street, New York, and afterwards delivered an address on the gospel of the day, containing an account of the miraculous feeding of the people by the Saviour. The Herald says:

He dwelt particularly on the words "I have compassion on the multitude because it is great, and because they are as sheep without a shepherd." He observed upon the singular providence of God in the history of the world—how he cared for man, and provided for his wants, as population increased, the teeming resources of the earth became more and more developed, and by the aid of navigation, the produce of the most distant climes was exchanged, and those who abounding in corn could lend their surplus to other countries in which there was a deficiency. The discovery of the great continent of America was a wonderful instance of the providence of God. It opened to the surplus population of the Old Country its fertile and inexhaustible bosom. Even what is cultivated of its fruitful soil, could supply bread enough and to spare for the whole world. God opened this new continent to man, not only as a granary for the old world, but to be a model in its free and beautiful institutions, to all other nations. To no country did the United States affect such an asylum as to the Irish people. For that land, broken and crushed, was a race. Providence seemed to have destined this land as a home and a refuge. They thrived and prospered on this soil, while in their native land they pined in misery and want. He trusted, however, in the benevolence of Him who made provision for even the sparrow, that the day would yet come when the Irish, even in Ireland, would be prosperous, happy and free.

The Rev. gentleman visited Brooklyn on Monday, and remains there three or four days, administering the pledge during his stay. He will then return and administer the pledge in public in New York, and on the 24th leave for Boston, whence he will proceed to Saratoga, stopping at some of the places on the way.

List of Paymasters in the order of precedence in the Pay Department of the Army.

Rank.		Date of first appointment of commissioned officers.	Of commission in regular service.
1.	T. J. Lewis	Nov. 27, 1815	Nov. 27, 1815
2.	D. S. Townsend	April 2, 1816	April 20, 1816
3.	T. F. Andrews	May 22, 1822	May 22, 1822
4.	J. Wall	Aug. 5, 1823	Aug. 5, 1823
5.	A. O. Stanley	Dec. 15, 1836	Dec. 15, 1836
6.	C. Ap'rson	Oct. 24, 1836	Oct. 24, 1836
7.	R. Walker	Dec. 17, 1839	Dec. 17, 1839
8.	R. Van Ness	Dec. 18, 1839	Dec. 18, 1839
9.	St. Clair Denny	Oct. 15, 1841	Oct. 15, 1841
10.	D. Hunter	Ma ch 14, 1842	March 14, 1842
11.	J. Beall	Sept. 13, 1844	Sept. 13, 1844
12.	J. Coffee	June 24, 1846	*Feb. 22, 1847
13.	A. Van Brum	June 26, 1846	June 26, 1846
14.	J. Dashiel	July 2, 1846	*Mar. 2, 1849
15.	R. Macfe	July 2, 1846	*Mar. 2, 1849
16.	J. Gaines	July 20, 1846	*Mar. 2, 1849
17.	G. A. Ringgold	Aug. 4, 1846	*July 23, 1847
18.	A. S. Fourth	Aug. 8, 1846	Aug. 8, 1846
19.	A. G. Bennet	Aug. 14, 1846	*Mar. 2, 1849
20.	J. Clement	Nov. 23, 1846	*Mar. 2, 1849
21.	B. S. Reynolds	March 3, 1847	March 3, 1847
22.	R. Hill	Nov. 8, 1847	Nov. 8, 1847
23.	C. A. Cunningham	Oct. 20, 1847	*Mar. 2, 1849
24.	W. A. Hunter	Mar. 2, 1849	*Mar. 2, 1849
25.	A. J. Smith	June 1, 1849	June 1, 1849

Adjutant General's Office, June 25, 1849.
By order of the Secretary of War:
[*Volunteer service.] R. JONES, Adjutant General.

NAVAL.—The following list, says the Washington Republic, comprises the number and character of the United States vessels in commission July 1:

Mediterranean Squadron—One razee, two frigates, one sloop-of-war, one first class steamer, two second class steamers, one schooner.....*Pacific*—One ship of the line, one frigate, six sloops.....*Brazil*—One frigate, two sloops, one brig. *Coast of Africa*—Three sloops, two brigs.....*Cuba*—One sloop, one brig.....*Home Squadron*—One frigate, three sloops, two steamers, one schooner.....*North of Europe*—One frigate.....*On the Lakes*—One steamer.....Four ships.....*Total*—One ship of the line, one razee, six frigates, six-een sloops-of-war, six steamers, four brigs, two schooners, four store ships—40.

☞ Gen. Scott has written the following letter, in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. It is evidently written for publication, and leads one to suspect that the Commander-in-Chief has a vigilant eye on political movements for 1852.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

My Dear Sir—The news from the Parliament of Great Brit in, this morning, must, I think, increase the discontent of our fellow-citizens on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that these discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, etc., etc., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those Provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment the union of both would be much promoted by an annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two revenue cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security against smuggling than 30 000 custom-house employers, strung along the line that separates us from the British Possessions on our Continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our Northern and Northeastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive Government on the subject I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhanded measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second in that of the Provincials themselves and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation—I give them to you for what they may be worth. Faithfully yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

CANADA.—George Moffatt, President of the British American League, was received at Toronto on the 8th, with the greatest enthusiasm. Thousands assembled on the wharf to greet him; and on taking his seat in the carriage for Huron, the horses were unharnessed, and *the carriage drawn by the multitude* to the hotel prepared for his reception. In the evening a grand entertainment was given to him. This is a poor specimen of their fitness for republicanism.

SEIZURE AND RELEASE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—Letters have been received at Boston from Cape Haytien, which state that the papers of the brig Silenus, of Boston, had been seized by the order of the Haytien government, at Port au Prince. The commander of the U. S. ship Raritan had been requested to interfere in the matter of the schooner Mary Clinton, a part of whose cargo had been seized upon in a like manner, but (reports say, which are taken with some caution) the commander refused to act in the case at all, and sailed next day for Havana, without the slightest attempt to obtain restitution. The consignees subsequently appealed to President Soulouque, who acknowledged the injustice of the proceedings and made instant reparation. The conduct of the commander of the Raritan is severely reprobated at Port au Prince.

HANDSOME DONATION.—At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Society a letter was received from Richard Ronaldson, an honorary member, enclosing a voluntary contribution of $500 to the funds of the society. The amount has been placed in the beneficial fund, set apart for the widows and children of deceased members.

TO E. S. [For the Crescent.

Beauty and youth are thine, and fairy form,
A step the earth enamors with its lightness;
A glance, that like the lightning 'mid the storm,
Reveals the spirit that would hide its brightness:
A neck of snow, and forehead fair, whose whiteness
Mocks all the marble sculpture sanctifies,
Nish'd in cathedral aisles, lending their slightness
Orbs on the heav'ns, which sought to thee denies
That woman's heart would have, or even's bosom prize!

Pale as an alabaster cherub's cheek
Is thine, when calm the maiden mind reposes,
But when the thoughts the mantling blushes speak,
The lily's hue is lost amid the roses;
Thy sunny smile ruby and pearl discloses,
Peeping from honey'd lips, where lurking lies
The archer-bee, who o'er thy spirit throws his
Enchanting chains—in vain the captive tries
To free his soul enslaved, when vanquished by thine eyes!

S. D.

MAIL GATHERINGS.

☞ Power's "Greek Slave" is in Boston.

☞ Deaths in Charleston, S. C., during the week ending June 30th, 19.

☞ In 1797 there were 258,014 half cents coined at the United States Mint.

☞ There are 3,566,480 letters in the Bible, 592,409 words in the Old Testament, and 181,252 in the New.

☞ Two new Church edifices are about to be erected in Georgetown, D. C.

☞ The handsomest specimen of the "art of printing" is a thousand dollar basic note.

☞ *Knock-down arguments* are oftentimes productive of evil, as they become *so-fist-icals.*

☞ *La Democratic Pacifique* declares that when Louis Philippe read Louis Napoleon's message he exclaimed: "I am avenged."

☞ The Susquehanna, in its most beautiful portion, is about to be navigated by steamboats from Oswego, N. Y., to Wilkesbarre, Pa., 110 miles.

☞ Upwards of eight hundred persons are annually destroyed by the accidents incident to the working of the mines of England.

☞ A Printers' Almshouse is about to be erected near London. No person to be admitted under 60 years of age.

☞ The Boston Bee says the "Vattemere collection" of American newspapers already number over six hundred. A thousand more are expected.

☞ The amount paid out of New York city treasury for killing dogs, so far this year, is near $2000, at 50 cents per head.

☞ Several of the churches at New York are to close their doors for a few weeks, so hard a matter it is now to muster a congregation.

☞ Kentucky in 1776, the year of the Declaration, was a mere wilderness. Now she numbers near a million of inhabitants, and has near fifty newspapers printed within her bounds.

☞ In 1797 the Boston mail stage left New York at 11, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrived at Boston at 10 o'clock on the third following day.

☞ The Mayor of St. Louis has received a second remittance from Pittsburg, to aid the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in that city. Pittsburg is the *only* city in the Union which has sent money to St. Louis for that purpose.

☞ A large placard has been posted up in Paris which excites some curiosity. It states that on the 18th of July next, the forest of Pacy, containing about 815 hectares, will be put up at auction, at the upset price of a million, by legal order of M. Louis Philippe, Count de Neuilly, formerly residing at the Tuileries, and of all the members of his family, residing, the former in England, and the latter in Spain and Germany.

ELOPEMENT.—The other day, at a house in Boston, it was discovered that a young person who had come there for board that morning, dressed in male apparel, was in reality a woman. Upon being questioned, she at once acknowledged that it was so. She stated that she had lately been working at a mill in Manchester, N. H., that she had agreed to elope with a young man who had promised to marry her, and had assumed the disguise to prevent trouble. Upon her arrival, the man deserted her, and she was at a perfect loss what to do with herself. She was given up to Mr. John Augustus, who at once had her clothed in female apparel. Her male apparel consisted of a straw hat, thin light jacket, shoes, black handkerchief, with turned down collar, and thick pantaloons. Her hair had been cut short, but a straggling long hair or two had been left and first excited the suspicion of the people of the house as to her sex. She stated that she had a father and mother living in Vermont.

MORE ECSTATICS.—There is a girl near the Philadelphia Pike, in Brandywine Hundred, Del., who imagines herself in a trance, and imagines that she holds conversations with the Lord. She holds conversations *in Latin.* Crowds go to the house in carriages and on foot, and are astonished at her revelations.

MEASURES TO PRESERVE LEGISLATIVE ORDER. M. Carne, the reporter of the committee charged to revise the regulations of the French Assembly, has terminated a part of his labors. Disciplinary measures are to be proposed, one of which is to receive the name of "censure," and is to be applied to such members as shall have been called to order three times in the course of the same month. Every Representative who may be "censured" will have his name published in the public journals, and will lose for one month the half of the indemnity allowed him as a member of the Assembly. Several Representatives consider this measure as insufficient, and would wish to have it enacted that any member who should be a second time censured should be excluded from the Assembly.

ARTISTES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Musical Gazette states that a vessel carrying out a hundred passengers for California, has sailed from Havre lately. Among the number of voyagers the greater part were musicians. There were ten choristers, three players of the cornet-a-piston, one flutist, two violin players, two violoncellists, one clarionet and one trombone. Very shortly another vessel will sail with a second party, which will consist entirely of musicians and actors.

HOMEOPATHIC CONVENTION IN OHIO.—The Cleveland Plaindealer of the 3d, has an account of the late Convention of the Homeopathic physicians of Northern Ohio, held in that city. Twenty-three physicians of the new school were present, and five appeared by proxy. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of establishing a Professorship of Homeopathy in the Cleveland Eclectic Medical College. Accordingly, Storm Ross, M.D., of Painesville, Ohio, was selected for the office. Dr. David Shepard, of Bainbridge, was selected to act as editor of the Homeopathic Department of the E. M. Journal, published at Cincinnati—and after some further unimportant business, the Convention adjourned.

LOSS OF A VESSEL.—The Pensacola Gazette of Saturday, says that Captain Seth N. Ellis, of the schooner Estlo, from Boston, bound to Mobile, with an assorted cargo, sailed from the above port on the 15th of June, and on the night of the 12th inst., logg. 86 48, lat. 37 58, found the vessel would not steer and discovered she was fast sinking. Every endeavored was used by the Captain and crew to leave her and to take to the boat, but in 15 minutes after the boat was lowered she disappeared. The Captain and crew arrived at Pensacola in the boat—saving nothing but the clothes they happened to have on at the time, and without provisions or water.

☞ Wilson, the famous singer of Scottish ballads, died in Quebec recently, after an illness of three hours.

SKETCH OF LADY BLESSINGTON.

BY MR. WILLIS.

There is an ignorance with regard to the early history of this distinguished woman, and a degree of misrepresentation in the popular report of her life in late years, which a simple statement of the outline of her career will properly correct. Her death takes away from her friends the freedom of speaking carelessly of her faults, but it binds them, also, to guard her memory as far as truth can do it, from injustice and perversion.

Lady Blessington's maiden name was Margaret Power. She was born in Ireland, the daughter of the printer and editor of the Clonmel Herald, and up to the age of twelve or fourteen, (as we once heard her say,) had hardly worn a shoe, or been in a house where there was a carpet. At this age of her girlhood, however, she and her sister, (who was afterwards Lady Canterbury,) were fancied by a family of wealthy old maids, to whom they were distantly related, and taken to a house where they proved apt scholars in the knowledge of luxury and manners. On their return to Clonmel, two young girls of singular beauty, they became at once the attraction of a dashing English regiment newly stationed there, and Margaret was soon married to an officer by the name of Farmer. From this hasty connexion, into which she was crowded by busy and ambitious friends, sprang all the subsequent canker of her life. Her husband proved to be liable to temporary insanity, and, at best, was cruel and capricious. Others were kinder and more attentive. She was but sixteen. Flying from her husband, who was pursuing her with a pistol in his hand to take her life, she left her home, and in the retreat where she took refuge was found by a wealthy and accomplished officer, who had long been her admirer, and whose "protection" she now hardly accepted.

With this gentleman, Capt. Jenkinson, she lived four years in complete seclusion. His return to dissipated habits, at the end of that time, destroyed his fortune and brought about a separation; and her husband, meantime, having died, she received an offer of marriage from Lord Blessington, who was then a widower with one daughter. She refused the offer, at first, from delicate motives, easily understood; but it was at last pressed on her acceptance, and she married and went abroad.

Received into the best society of the continent at once, and with her remarkable beauty, and her husband's enormous wealth, entering upon a most brilliant career, she became easily an accomplished woman of the world, and readily supplied for herself, any deficiency in her early education. It was during this first residence in Paris that Lord Blessington became exceedingly attached to Count Alfred D'Orsay, the handsomest and most talented young nobleman of France. Determined not to be separated from one, he declared he could not live without, he affianced his daughter to him, persuaded his father to let him give up his commission in the army, and fairly adopted him into his family to share his fortune with him as a son. They soon left Paris for Italy, and at Genoa fell in with Lord Byron, who was a friend of Lord Blessington's, and with whom they made a party, for residence in that beautiful climate, the delightful socialities of which are well described in her Ladyship's "Conversations."

A year or two afterwards, Lord Blessington's daughter came to him from school, and was married to Count D'Orsay at Naples. The union proved inharmonious, and they separated, after living but a year together. Lord Blessington died soon after, and, on Lady Blessington's return to England, the Count rejoined her, and they formed but one household till her death.

It was this residence of Lord Blessington's widow and her son-in-law under the same roof—he, meantime, separated from his wife, Lady Harriet D'Orsay—which, by the English code of appearances in morals, compromised the position of Lady Blessington. She chose to disregard public opinion, where it interfered with what she deliberately made up her mind was best, and, disdaining to explain or submit, guarded against slight or injury, by excluding from her house all who would condemn her, via: her own sex. Yet all who knew her and her son-in-law were satisfied that it was a useful and, indeed, absolutely necessary arrangement for him—her strict business habits, practical good sense, and the protection of her roof, being an indispensable safeguard to his personal liberty and fortunes—and that this need of serving him, and the strongest and most disinterested friendship, were her only motives, every one was completely sure who knew them at all. By those intimate at her house, including the best and greatest men of England, Lady Blessington was held in unqualified respect, and no shadow even of suspicion thrown over her life of widowhood. She had many entreaties from her own sex to depart from her resolve and interchange visits, and we chanced to be at her house one morning, when a note was handed to her from one of the most distinguished noble ladies of England, making such a proposal. We saw the reply. It expressed, with her felicious tact, a full appreciation of the confidence and kindness of the note she had received, but declined its request from an unwillingness to place herself in any position where she might, by the remotest possibility, suffer from doubt or injustice. She persevered in this to the end of her life, a few relatives and one or two intimates of her continental acquaintance being the only ladies ever seen at her house. When seized with her last illness, she had been dining with Count D'Orsay's sister, the beautiful Duchess de Grammont.

Faulty as a portion of Lady Blessington's life may have been, we doubt whether a woman has lived, in her time, who did so many actions of true kindness, and whose life altogether was so beneveolently and largely instrumental for the happiness of others. With the circumstances that born upon her destiny, with her beauty, her fascination and her boundless influence over all men who approached her, she might easily, almost excusably, have left a less worthy memory to fame. Few, in their graves, now, deserve a more honoring remembrance.

SOMETHING LIKE A BIT OF ROMANCE.—Last Thursday week there came a very pressing message from a distinguished Philadelphian to the Distin troupe, demanding their presence at Philadelphia, at any price, on the next night. The demand was promptly complied with, and that talented family rendered themselves (as the French say) at Hartwell's at the time appointed. As soon as the "witching hour of the night" had struck, a carriage drove up to the door of their hotel, and they were summoned. Taking their silver-toned tubas with them, they got in, and, having been driven up one street, and down another, they came to a stand still, in front of a stately mansion in a fashionable neighborhood, alighted, and found a piano forte standing near the curbstone. Thereat Willy incontinently seated himself, and commenced the introduction to the "Soffriva," which the Sax-horns poured forth upon the midnight air with all their magic beauty. The sound drew to the windows (behind which no lights, however, appeared,) several attentive listeners, from whom an occasional whispered exclamation of "how beautiful!" "isn't it charming!" "Oh! divine!" was heard between the pauses of the music.

Then Henri Distin gave his unrivalled performance of the *recitativo* and *aria* from "La Sonnambula." "All is lost, now," "Still so gently," and this was followed by the famous *trio*, "Vanne a coblei," to which the brothers Distin do such ample justice. One or two other pieces intervened, and the serenade was concluded by the whole troupe's performance of "Der Freischutz' fantasia," their *chef d'œuvre.*

Who could have been the fair recipient of this delicate compliment? The performers did not know. They were only informed that it must take place on that very night, as the lady for whom it was intended was to leave town the next morning. Who could she be? And who was the tasteful giver of the compliment?

We cannot say; but may we not infer?

The next day after the serenade, there arrived at the Astor House in this city a lady, whose literary and histrionic talents have long been the admiration of all who know her, publicly and privately; one whose domestic relations, too, have formed the topic of no little regretful comment, of late, among the admirers of her genius; and who, within the last year, has delighted thousands, in this and other cities, by her charming delineations of the beauties of the greatest bard. She had been spending some time in Philadelphia, and was on her way to Massachusetts, accompanied by both of her daughters, from whom circumstances had long separated her.

If the conclusion, to which these incidental circumstances seem to point, turn out to be the true one, who, among the many that have hung enraptured upon the elegant tones of that wife and mother's voice, as the golden words of Shakspeare's Constance, Cordelia, Rosalind, Viola, have fallen from her lips, will not, with all their hearts, rejoice?—*Sunday Mercury.*

The principal personages alluded to in the above we suppose to be Mr. Pierce Butler and Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler.

New Orleans Post-office.

GREAT EASTERN MAIL, via Mobile....Summer Arrangement....Closes daily at 7 a. m., at 10 for post-paid letters, and at 11 o'clock for post-paid foreign letters; arrives daily at 5 p. m.... Supplies *Fort Pike and Pascagoula*, leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.; *Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian*, the legs on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.; *Biloxi*, per the steamer Uncle Sam, leaving on Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a. m., and on Saturday at 4 p. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.

GREAT WESTERN—Supplying *Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Natchez, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Lake Providence, Northampton, Point Coupee, Grand Ecore, Columbia, Napoleon, White River, Milton, Memphis, Randolph, New Madrid, Hickman, Cincinnati, Ky.; Cairo, which makes the office in the Ohio up to Louisville*....Closes twice a week, generally Tuesday and Friday, at 5 p. m.; arrives twice a week—irregular.

LOUISVILLE—Extra—Supplying *Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon and Memphis*....Closes daily (except Sunday) at 5 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 5 p. m.; arrives three times a week—irregular.

VICKSBURG PACKET....Closes every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 p. m.; arrives every Monday and Thursday at 12 m.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, OR COAST—Supplying the *Interior of Louisiana*.....leaves on Sunday and Wednesday at 12 m. p. m.; due on Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.

CARROLLTON....Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 p. m.; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p. m.

COVINGTON, OR LAKE....Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 p. m. (for Pontchartrain Railroad); arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p. m.

NATCHEZ PACKET....Closes every Saturday at 3 p. m.; arrives every Friday at 8 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; due every five days—irregular.

BRAZOS....Closes twice a month, every alternate Thursday, at 12 m.; arrives alternate Monday.

VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO AND MEXICO—For the West India steamers, via Mobile....Closes on the last of each month, at 12 m. or—letters to be pre-paid.....Due on the 21st of each mo., at 12 m.

HAVANA, WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND AMERICA AND EUROPE—For the steamers, via Mobile....Closes on the 28th of each month, at 12 m.; arrives on the 21st of each mo.—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 ab ut twice a month—irregular.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—Per American Packets, via Chagres and Panama....Closes once a month—irregular. Single rate to Chagres 12½ cents, to be pre-paid; to Panama, 20 cents, do.; do. 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, BILL HEADS, 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 equal to any office in this city. The Presses are from the foundry of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York, which is a guaranty of their excellence—the type is from the well known foundries of Messrs. George Bruce & Co. and John T. White, and have been selected with great care to adapt it to the business wants of this city.

TO CLAIMANTS ON THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

ONE of the undersigned will on the 15th inst. proceed to Washington City, for the purpose of attending to CLAIMS now in his hands, and will give particular attention to any business with the different Departments, entrusted to them.

6t18 L. LANGDON & GRICE, 34 St. Charles st.

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. WILSON & CO., 21 *BANK PLACE*, the only depository where this Paint can be found in the South.

my19 CHAS. LANGDON, Agent.

CALIFORNIA HOUSES.

CALIFORNIA HOUSES—*PORTABLE*—built with dispatch. Also, NEGRO QUARTERS, cheap and neat model, to be used in the Shop—where all kinds of CARPENTERING, JOBBING, and SHOP WORK is done. 211 ST. *CHARLES STREET*, near *Julia* st.

MILLER & DIBOLL.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to

SHOWER-BATHS.

A NEW and improved SHOWER-BATH, at the low price of $14—containing a Shower, Sponge, Dressing, Tub—may be found at No. 152 Camp street; also, Patent FAN-CHAIRS, of various patterns. For sale by

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