The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 121.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—

BY A. H. HAYES & CO.

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

Office—No. 93 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 rate—in advance.... Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will accept 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, the same as the semi-weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year each; Postmasters and others who may act as agents, and send orders, pay for ten copies, will receive one copy in addition for their compensation. Payable in all cases in advance. Single papers or paper, in wrappers, can be had at the office of publication, No. 93 St. Charles street.

ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve 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:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1849.

News by the Niagara.

As the mail did not come through to-day we are still without the full details brought by the Niagara. We collect, however, from the Northern papers, such accounts as have reached us.

ITALY.—*The French at Rome.*—The correspondent of the London Times, writing from the French Headquarters, on June 23d, says:

I wrote you on the 19th that the batteries had attacked the breach with good effect at only 50 metres distance, and on the 20th that the operations did not advance as rapidly as was hoped, in consequence of the extreme hardness of the walls, in the building of which a large proportion of pozzolans (Roman cement) had been used. I have now to inform you that, owing to the judicious pointing of the guns, the work proceeded much more favorably on the evening of the 21st and on the morning of the 22d, so that early in the afternoon of the 22d three breaches were declared and it was determined that an assault should take place under cover of the night, as soon as the fire of the garrison had ceased. Accordingly, at 10 o'clock, amid the most solemn silence, three columns of attack, each consisting of 200 grenadiers, flanked by 100 light troops, followed by three divisions, of 30 men each, of sappers and miners, mounted the broken wall and gained a firm footing.

Their ascent was not at first perceived, but the alarm was speedily given, and the Romans on the top of the breach and on the side parapets poured in several volleys of musketry. The column of attack nobly pushed on their way, and in a short time full possession of the ground was obtained where the breaches had been made in bastions Nos. 6 and 7, and in the curtain uniting them. The grenadiers carried everything at the point of the bayonet, and secured as many as 106 prisoners, the loss in killed and wounded on the part of the garrison not being yet ascertained. At 11 o'clock the position was won, and instantly 300 men, each carrying a gabion, a shovel and pick, set to work, and in a very short time the safety of the troops was assured; the mouth of the bastions—that is to say, a line drawn between them where they began to project from the walls—was closed; and at 2 o'clock after midnight four pieces of artillery were in position.

The grenadiers and light troops lay down whilst this operation was going on, but the fire of the latter, who are expert riflemen, was incessant, and, covered by them, the working parties rapidly gained ground. In the meantime the masked batteries of the Romans opened in front, and on each flank; but though the ground over which the troops had passed was literally ploughed up, yet very little injury was done, and only two captains and thirty rank and file were killed or wounded. The fire from the four heavy pieces that were so quickly established in battery on the breach speedily silenced the guns of the city, and for the present the safety of the position is assured. The assault on the breaches was facilitated by two diversions made at the same moment at either extremity of the line; the first by one battalion, one squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, between the Porta S. Paolo and the Porta S. Giovanni, and the second with three battalions, at the Porta del Popolo, in the direction of the Villa Borghese. These false attacks, which were fully supported, ceased as soon as the lodgment in the breach was effected. The General-in-Chief immediately distributed the following order of the day:

"Soldiers!—We are now nearly at the close of a campaign in which your bravery, your discipline, and perseverance have gained imperishable glory.

"In five several combats, and brilliant success, you have in a few days struck down the ramparts at Rome.

"You have taken by assault, with admirable resolution, the principal bastions of the place.

"Liberty is now restored to the market into the city; you will respect the people, property and the monuments.

"Charged with establishing in the Papal States order and liberty, the expeditionary corps of the Mediterranean will not fail in its mission. It will thus occupy a noble page in the history of a people who have so many claims to its protection and sympathy. OUDINOT DE REGGIO."

The National publishes the following letter from Mazzini, refusing to attend a conference which that journal declares was proposed to him, unofficially, by a person of some standing in Gen. Oudinot's camp:

"ROME, June 13, 1849.

"*Sir*—It is impossible for me to go to the advanced posts to see you. Our conversation, besides, unfortunately for us, could have no sure favorable to your views and ours. I have the conviction that we have exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and that it only remains to us to fight. We will do so—we will do so, you may be assured, from wall to wall, from street to street, from barricade to barricade. We may be conquered, but not put down. We have flattered ourselves with the hope that France would at length feel how much there is noble, sacred and worthy of herself in our attitude, and what there is—permit me to be frank—contradictory and tyrannical in the part she plays here with us. We have proclaimed towards France, not a state of war, but a state of defence! we have sent back your prisoners—we have rejected all the occasions which presented themselves to us to combat your troops with advantage—we offered healthy cantonments to those who could not be accommodated at Civita Vecchia and we declared that we were ready to concede all, one thing excepted—the occupation of Rome. And yet that is what is required. France, after having fought against us, blockaded us, disarmed us, deprived us of all our resources, condemned us to see, with arms in our hands, our territory invaded by Austria, now says to us, 'I will have Rome. I will have it without conditions, without a programme, or I will endeavor to crush it; to bombard its monuments, which are venerated by all Europe, and to massacre its brave population.' To that you may persist, sir, that there is only one reply to make, and we shall make it. I know not when nor where we shall fall, but I know that there are falls which confer honor.

"I have the honor, &c. JOSEPH MAZZINI."

The *Democratie du Var* publishes an extract of a letter from a member of the National Assembly of Rome to his brothers residing at Civita Vecchia, thus describing the state of things immediately before a breach was effected:

"It is impossible to conceal the fact that the war against Rome has become a war of extermination. Blood has been shed in abundance, and exasperation is at its highest pitch. The Romans have taken their determination, and they will bury themselves under the ruins of their city rather than consent to return under the yoke of the priests. Every measure has been adopted; the principal buildings are mined, and the streets are covered with barricades. Up to the present time the French soldiers have only had to combat against Neapolitan troops, who disputed every inch of ground; and several of the positions have been taken and retaken six times, with a courage and an audacity it is difficult to describe. But when the French shall have opened a breach, they will find themselves face to face with an armed population of 20,000, who will fight foot to foot in each street."

FRANCE—*The Assembly.*—In the course of a debate in the Assembly, Gen. Cavaignac made the following remarks:

"I did not wish for war; and if I am a partisan of peace—of honorable peace—it is because I am convinced that even if all the States of Europe were in insurrection against their Governments, they would rather have returned to their former allegiance than submit to us. [Considerable movement.] I may be mistaken, but you have just seen the repugnance evinced by Italy to accept our intervention. You have also witnessed the diplomatic repugnance of Sardinia. I repeat that the nations would have again thrown themselves into the arms of their Government, at the first signal of war, and would thus have arrested for fifty years the movement of civilization. In 1792, in 1830, and in 1848, various nations were in a state of agitation. Why not leave that movement to develope itself? Believe me there is in the future a more honest and solid guarantee than in all the efforts that could be made. [Agitation.] I do not think that war would have been declared against us, but I think that when the Northern powers have attained the object which they have in view, the difficulties, not of war, but of peace, will commence for us, which will be shown, not by insults or provocation, but by coldness and isolation, that is in my opinion, from whence danger is to be apprehended, and it is against this danger that I thought it proper to warn the country. By saying this, I do not mean to assert that I believe in war. Are there no means left for treating between State and State on those questions which divide them? If there are, let them be adopted—demand guarantees—and seek alliances—and when you have them bring them here. Have you alliances? If you have say so. I do not ask you to give me a reply to-day, for it is not for me to show myself so pressing towards Government; but what I wish is that the Ministry should be warned, and that it should seek for serious guarantees and alliances. If these cannot be found, then will commence another order of ideas, and it will be necessary to take counsel thereon. This is the salutary advice which I am desirous to give to the Government."

These remarks were uttered in reply to M. Mauguin, who adverted at much length to an alleged monarchical coalition, of which France was to be the victim. The House showed its sense of his opinions and of Gen. Cavaignac's views by voting the simple order of the day, the majority being 191. On the next day the Assembly discussed the late attempt at insurrection, real or pretended, on a motion that the state of siege be declared annulled. This also was met by a vote to proceed to the order of the day.

The Bank of France.—*La Presse* says: "The quantity of specie in Paris has this week increased by about 3,000,000 francs. On the other hand, it has fallen off in the branches to the extent of 1,500,000 francs. The total of the metallic reserve now amounts to 329,000,000 francs. The notes in circulation, both in Paris and in the provinces, only amount to 388,000,000 francs. In Paris they have decreased by more than 3,000,000 francs during the past week; but in the departments they have increased by about 5,000,000 francs. The current current of the Treasury has risen to 28,000,000 francs (from 26,000,000 francs.) It is to be observed, however, that the balance was struck on the eve of the day on which the payment of the half-yearly dividends commences. The English papers have just published a statement, from which it appears that the average circulation of banking establishments in England exceeds by about double the circulation of all our (French) banks together; amounting to 327,000,000 francs. The deposits in the bank vaults amount to 424,000,000 francs. Thus, while in England the deposits hardly amount to one moiety of the credit circulation, in France they will soon represent the total amount of the notes issued."

Tidings of Ledru Rollin.—The *Evènement* publishes the following from Berne, dated the 21st: M. Ledru Rollin, accompanied by two other persons, arrived here yesterday evening by the diligence from Basle. This day at noon he left by the Berne diligence for Geneva. The report of his presence having been circulated, nearly 1500 persons assembled in front of the hotel at the moment of the departure of the diligence, but M. Ledru Rollin, wishing to escape from public curiosity, had walked on, and only took his seat in the carriage at the Morat gate. He had, notwithstanding, a rather numerous assemblage.

The French Government has determined that the 183 Poles who arrived at Marseilles on board an Austrian vessel, shall be sent to Algiers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The London Times of the 30th ult. says:

We have received our Vienna papers and letters to the 24th inst. The details of the last battles on the banks of the Waag had not yet reached Vienna, though it would appear that the result is the frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the Hungarians to cross the Waag. On the morning of the 20th inst. they had actually got possession of the right bank of the river, but they were eventually obliged to return to their former positions. In the meantime Gen. Georgey had come up with reinforcements, and the Imperial leader, Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the defensive until, upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements, a fierce battle ensued, which continued till night parted the combatants. The fight recommenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout till the evening, and the whole of the next day. The Hungarians fought with furious obstinacy, but they could not prevail against the united Imperialist forces, and after a three days' battle Gen. Georgey was compelled to lead his troops back upon Tarkashd, Negyed and Guta. He crossed the Waag at the two first mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta the fugitive Hungarians made head against their Imperialist foes, and being surrounded by swamps on each side, and close to the fortress of Comorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them.

The losses of the Hungarians and Imperialists were almost equal, viz: about 3000 men killed on either side. It is generally believed that General Georgey, after his retreat across the Waag, fell back upon Comorn, and that his head-quarters are at present at Gonyo or Rash.

The envoy of the Russians into Transylvania is confirmed by the *Agramer Zeitung*, in which it is stated that Kraftkirchen was occupied by the Imperialists on the 18th inst., and that the inhabitants are treated with extreme severity.

Our correspondent informs us that the misunderstanding between the Prussian and Austrian Governments is daily on the increase.

Gen. Guyon, an Irishman of distinguished bravery, is made Governor of the all-important fortress of Comorn.

GERMANY.—The accounts from Central Germany are very meagre. The insurrectionary forces of Baden have been routed, it is said, by the army under command of the Prince of Prussia. Manheim and Heidelberg were taken. The insurgents were dispersed by a rapid retreat. A revolution had broken out in Wurtemburg, joined by many of the soldiery.

ENGLAND—*Meeting at the London Tavern.*—On the 27th ult. a very crowded meeting was held to receive the report of a deputation on Irish distress. The first resolution carried, as proposed by Mr. Ewart, M. P., was: "That the sufferings of the Irish peasantry, but more especially of that class of small farmers whose condition has been placed before this meeting by the deputation from the Royal Exchange Relief Committee, Dublin, is such as to call for the active sympathy of the benevolent of all classes; and that, while we are confident that no amount of gratuitous relief that can be afforded could cope effectually with the existing distress, we feel it to be a Christian duty to dwell that in its lies to save life and afford such aid to those suffering people as may carry them over the present season of distress; and for this purpose that a Committee to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers consist of Richard Cobden, John Bright, Wm. Ewart, H. Christy, G. W. Alexander, P. Scrope, J. Tritton, R. Gosley, Wm. Bennett and Charles Gilpin.

IRELAND—*Royal Visit.*—The Queen proposes to embark in the royal yacht, to touch first at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days the guest of his Excellency, Lord Clarendon. Upon leaving Dublin, the royal squadron will proceed northward along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise period of her Majesty's visit cannot yet be fixed, it will probably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit.

Pope's Contribution.—The Pope has sent Doctor M'Hale 20,000 francs, towards the relief of the starving people of the West. The post which conveyed this respectable sum—upwards of £800—was met by another bound for Gaeta with £345, contributed by the people of the Diocese of Tuam to the exchequer of his Holiness.

INDIA.—The advices by the overland mail are to the 23d of April from China, and from Bombay to the 21st of May. Another bit of "annexation" is talked of; the province of Sattara, almost or quite the last remnant of the once great Mahratta Empire, is thought likely to fall next into the grasp of Britain. Moolraj, the heroic chief and defender of Mooltan, was actually undergoing trial. Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Calcutta.

JAVA.—From Vally the accounts announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th of April, and after thirteen hours hard fighting all the fortifications were taken and the Netherlands flag was hoisted within the walls. The Javanese, it was said, had 5000 killed, and the loss of the Dutch was about 250. It is assumed that the island will forthwith be annexed to the Dutch possessions.

MOBILE.—The democratic nominations for the State Legislature in the county are J. T. Taylor, O. S. Jewett and C. P. Page.

VERMONT.—A large part of the Cass democrats of Vermont have refused to abide by the free soil nominations, and are organizing a ticket of their own on the "non-intercourse" policy. John S. Robinson is named as their candidate for Governor.

GALLANTRY REWARDED.—Capt. Joseph Gorman, of the brig Aldolphi, of Boston, has received a gold medal; and his two mates, Mr. Lowell and Mr. Hussey, each a silver medal, from Her Britannic Majesty, for their exertions in saving the crew of the British bark Jane Blain.

REGULATION FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS.—The Secretary of State has issued an order, to the effect that he will, in person, receive no applications for office, and that they who wish to serve the public must file their papers with the chief clerk for future consideration. The Secretary, by this arrangement, will have more time to attend to public duties.

FLOWERS OF THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.—The Republic and the Union, at Washington, have got to scolding each other in terms not often used by presses of their standing. The Republic charges that the "daily issues" of the Union "are blurred by sacrilegious jests and obscene ribaldry," and "such a paper can only have been taught to dash by the instruction of the brothel," and received its instructions in ethics "from the graduates of a penitentiary." The Union retors by describing the editorials of the Republic as "a delightful and refreshing mixture of mendacity and obscenity," and one of its assertions as "a simple, naked, and deliberate falsehood."

New Orleans Post-office.

GREAT EASTERN MAIL....via Mobile....Summer Arrangement. Supplies Fort Pike and Pensacola, closing on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.; Bay St. Louis and Point Christian, closing on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.; Biloxi, closing on Monday and Thursday at 9 a. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.; Mobile, closing on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m., and arriving every other day at 7 a. m.

GREAT WESTERN—Supplying *Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Natchez, Vicksburg, Lake Providence, Trinidad, Washington's Point, Greenville, Grand Lake, Columbia, Napoleon, White River, Helena, Memphis, Randolph, New Madrid, Hickman, Cairo, Paducah, Smithland, Eddyville, Nashville, Clarksville, Louisville*.... Closes once a week, generally Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.; arrives twice a week, generally Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.; arrives once a week—irregular.

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

ST. LOUIS—Supplying *Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Hickman and Cairo*.... Closes three times a week, generally on 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 9 a. m.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, or CLOSEY—Supplying the *Interior of Feliciana*.... Closes every Sunday and Wednesday at 7½ a. m., and 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 9 a. m.; arrives Tuesday and Saturday at 4 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 2 p. m.; arrives twice a week—irregular.

LA FOURCHE....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; the very five days—irregular.

BRAZOS....Closes twice a month, every alternate Thursday, at 3 p. m.; arrives every other Tuesday.

VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO and MEXICO—Per the West India steamers, via Mobile....Closes on the 1st of each month, at 3½ p. m.—letters to be pre-paid....Due on the 20th of each mo., at 7 a. m.

HAVANA, WEST INDIA ISLANDS, S. AMERICA and EUROPE—Per the Southern Mail Steamers....Closes on the 20th of each month, at 3½ p. 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, generally on the 1st and 16th; single rate 12½ cents; arrives about twice a month—irregular.

CALIFORNIA and OREGON—Per American Packets, via Chagres and Panama....Closes once a month—irregular. Single rate to California, 40 cents, if to Pacific, 30 cents, if to Sandwich Islands, 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, STEAMBOAT BILLS, &c., &c., in every style.

All their materials—Type, Presses, &c.—are entirely new, and the very latest improvements made from the patent; their work is a manner not to be surpassed in this city. The Presses are from the foundry of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York, which is a sure guarantee of their excellence—the type is from the well known foundry 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 CALIFORNIANS!

SMITH & BROTHER, No. 52 COMMON STREET

GRAND DEPOT for the sale of all

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

Manufactured under GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

☞ S. & B. have for sale, and are constantly receiving, almost every article necessary for the comfort and use of the CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT. Among their assortment may be found BEDS, Air Pillows, India Rubber Cloth Riding Caps, Sou'westers, Cloaks, Coats, Ponchos, Clothing Bags, Travelling Bags, Bottles, Water Tanks, Blankets and Tarpaulins.

TENTS, PACK SADDLES, CALIFORNIA SADDLE BAGS, Saddles and Bridles, of every description; Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Hair Ropes, Moss Blankets, etc. etc. 7c26

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, in the city of New Orleans and vicinity. JOHN B. STEPHENS, Pres't.

A. LEBASSEUR, Sec'y.

Newark, N. J., February, 1849.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALITY:

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

To whom it may concern: I have long been informed that the Newark and Rosendale Hydraulic 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 give 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 contained the same excellent character on the Croton Aqueduct. W. 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. A. HOUPSELD,
R. B. FARRELDY,
JOHN GINEY,
THOS. C. MOORE,
Builders and Architects.

November 11, 1848.

I hereby certify that I have been using the Cement manufactured by the 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 these purposes. W. OSBORN.

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 seen. STEPHEN FARGHILL,
Superintendent of Reading Gas Works.

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

HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

New Orleans, Feb. 12, 1849. 3 M 1m

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MAGUIER'S DAGUERREOTYPE.

J. M. would respectfully return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since he first had the honor of introducing the DAGUERREOTYPE into New Orleans, five years ago, during which time he has taken more portraits than any other person in the world. His specimens were exhibited at the Fair, in competition with others taken by the best operator from New York, and he was awarded the First Premium. No specimens exhibited at his establishment but those taken by himself. J. M. assures the public that his portraits will continue to be what they always have been—the best. His long experience, and constant practice are the best inducements to persons desirous of instruction in the beautiful art. Genuine Voigtlander Cameras $5 per cent. cheaper than any in the city; all other articles the same. Plates at $2 per dozen; Room 3½, No. 1 for $2 25—guaranteed the best plates made in the United States: Cases $2 75 and $2 50; New York Cameras at $18.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended

☞ Entrance No. 6 CAMP street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, BITTS, STIRRUPS, etc., of every description.....*INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING*, of all kinds.....AIR BEDS, CLOWS, TARPAULINS, SADDLE-BAGS...TENTS. India Rubber Tent Cloths, of all sizes, for sale by

SMITH & BROTHER, 52 Common st.

CLOTHING.

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA should remember that the next thing in importance to that of having a good supply of Provisions for the inner man, is to have a due regard to the wants of the outer man. We distinctly state that we are not selling at cost, but at as low prices as any other house in this city. Those in want of CLOTHING for the "Gold" or any other "Diggings," are respectfully invited to call at the cash store of

JOHN SOUTHWELL & CO., 31 Canal st.,

6v13 d&W tf Under the Planters' Hotel.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been placed Sheriffs to settle up the affairs of the late firm of C. B. 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, guaranteed to be equal to any in this city. The Press will be sold separately, if desired.

C. B. SESSIONS, Sheriff.

d&2tW tf

NEW YORK, via MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, Ala., and CHARLESTON, S. C.

Through in Seven and a half Days—Stage Travel Reduced to Ninety-three Miles.

NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE—By the daily line of Mail Steamers, OREGON, Capt. Hunt; CALIFORNIA, Capt. Reynolds; and JAMES L. DAY, Capt. Gibson; leaving New Orleans at 11 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Mobile next morning at 8 o'clock.....Fare, $5—Time through, 18 hours.

MOBILE TO MONTGOMERY:

By the superior first-class Steamers—leaving Mobile at 4 P. M., and arriving at Montgomery next morning at 6 to 11 A. M. The line consists of the following boats: BELUGA, Capt. Burnet; ARKANSAS, Capt. Owen; CLARA, Capt. Jones, and BUNNY BUTTS, Capt. Gee.....Fare, $3—Time through, 40 to 48 hours—For the Daily Mail Line Coaches—Fare, $15—Time through, 60 hours.

MONTGOMERY TO CHARLESTON:

NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK MAIL LINE—Via Griffin' Atlanta, and Augusta.

Leaves.		Arrives.		Distances.
Montgomery,	¼ A. M.	Opelika,	12 M	Railroad, 67 miles.
Opelika,	1 P. M.	Griffin,	6 P. M.	Coaches, 60 miles.
Griffin,	10 A. M.	Atlanta,	12 M	Railroad, 21 miles.
Atlanta,	1 P. M.	Augusta,	11 P. M.	Railroad, 171 miles.
Augusta,	5 A. M.	Charleston,	1 P. M.	Railroad, 136 miles.

First—Montgomery to Charleston, 1236 miles.

Time through, 57 hours—including stoppages. Staging reduced to 93 miles.....Three DAILY STAGE LINES between Opelika and Griffin, passing through West Point, LaGrange, and Greenville to Griffin; besides extra Coaches always in readiness to carry send and any number of through passengers without detention.

The Cars on the Railroad are of the most approved construction. These lines form the shortest Railroad provided with State rooms and berths, for night travel.

For through tickets, apply to the Agent, at the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery Hall, or Mallory House, Montgomery, Alabama.

☞ Passengers procuring through tickets of the Agent at Montgomery, will save about $4.

GREAT CENTRAL MAIL LINE—Via Columbus, Macon and Savannah:

Leaves.		Arrives.		Distances.
Montgomery,	¼ A. M	Opelika,	8 A. M	Railroad, 67 miles.
Opelika,	8 A. M	Columbus,	10 A. M	Railroad, 46 miles.
Barnesville,	3½ P. M	Macon,	4 P. M	Railroad, 40 miles.
Macon,	6 A. M	Savannah	6 P. M	Railroad, 190 miles.
Savannah,	7 P. M	Charleston,	8 A. M	Steamer, 130 miles.

First—Montgomery to Charleston, $23 50—To Savannah, $20 50.....Time through, 72 hours, including two nights' rest, viz: at Savannah and Macon.

The Steam Packets connecting at Charleston and Savannah Line, are the Marion, William Seabrook, and Gen. Clinch, well known for their safety, neatness, and sumptuous fare. No charge for meals or Berths.

The Cars on the Central, Macon, and Western Railroads, are of the finest description.

Staging reduced to 96 miles.

Two DAILY LINES of first-horse Post Coaches, from Opelika to Barnesville, via Columbus, Crawford, Union Springs, in readiness to carry forward any number of through passengers, without detention.

For through tickets, apply to the Agent, at the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery Hall, or Madison House, at Montgomery, Alabama.

☞ Passengers procuring through tickets of the Agent at Montgomery, will save about $4.

CHARLESTON TO PHILADELPHIA:

Fare—$20.....Time, 68 hours.—By the daily line of Sea Steamers to Wilmington, North Carolina; thence by Railroad to Petersburg; thence to Philadelphia, by the established mail line, via Richmond, Washington City, and Baltimore.

Steamships from Savannah to New York:

Steamships CHEROKEE and TENNESSEE leave Savannah alternately every Wednesday—arriving on the following Saturday.....Fare, $25—Through tickets to Montgomery and Mobile Morning will reach Savannah in time for the above Steamers, by means of an extra night train from Macon.

Steamships from Charleston to New York:

Steamships NORTHERNER and SOUTHERNER leave Charleston alternately every Saturday—arriving in New York on the following Tuesday.....Fare, $25.

Steamships from Charleston to Philadelphia:

Steamships COLUMBUS and OSPREY leave Charleston alternately every Thursday—arriving in Philadelphia on the following Sunday.....Fare, $18.

WM. S. MCGIBONEY, Agent,

jy3 tf 82, Charles Hotel.

Mutual Benefit Life and Fire Ins. Co.

Permanent Fund by Act of Incorporation,

$200,000.

Office No. 94 Gravier street,

Between Camp and St. Charles sts.

TRUSTEES:

John Hagan,	Joseph Walker,	John S. Allison,
Peter Conroy, Jr.,	Manuel White,	Wm. R. Laverich,
Robert J. Ward,	Samuel Stewart,	Edward Pointer,
Isaac Johnson,	Geo. Strawbridge,	Henry S. Boulmer,

PETER CONROY, Jr., President Board of Trustees.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph W. Stanton,	John Stoud, Sen.,	M. M. Cohen,
John L. Lewis,	John Calhoun,	Preston W. Farrar,
Wm. M. Goodrich,	Joshua Baldwin,	William H. White,
John L. Ballauzas,	Warick Martin,	John D. Bein,
A. D. Crunsonn,	Mark Walrode,	Wm. C. Tomlinson,
Benedict Fellowes,	Joseph Lallande,	John B. Leete.
Edw. Jenner Case,		

☞ This Company is prepared to entertain applications for Life Insurance, and issue Policies, on all equal and best the White persons and Negroes, at the Table of Rates established by the Board, which are less than the rates charged by the New York and London offices, and without their restrictions as to residence in the South. By the charter, dividends of profits are declared annually, and the profits draw interest, and can be made available at once to the extent of two-thirds of their amount, where the party has paid his premiums in full.

JOHN HAGAN, President of the Company.

PRESTON W. FARRAR, Vice President.

A. J. WENDERBURN, M. D. } Medical Board of

THOMAS HUNT, M. D. } Consultation.

HACKER BOLLER, Secretary. E. L. GOULD, Attorney.

RICHARD BACK, M. D., No. 211 Magazine street, Medical Examiner. Office hours, for blacks, 7½ to 8½ A. M.; do for whites, 2 to 3 P. M., at his residence. He will examine white applicants at the office of the Company daily, from 12½ to 2 o'clock P. M. He will not examine any one at his dwelling without a permit, which can be had on application at the office of the Company. H. G. HEALEY, Agent.

California Permits are issued to Life Insurance members at New York and London rates. Prospectus, table of rates, and all information as to Life Insurance, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance can be had at the office of the Company.

In order to accommodate all classes of our citizens, young men and mechanics having families dependent upon them, the Company will allow all persons income *for life*, when the premium amounts to over $50 per annum, to pay one half in cash and one half in satisfactory endorsed note at 12 months, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

N. B. The business of this Company is confined to Life Insurance ONLY. By a resolution of the Board, no Fire, River or Marine Risks are taken.

☞ Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1m7tjul

DENTISTRY, &c.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. PEARSON and ANFOUX inform their patrons that they can be consulted daily at their office, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. Pearson's many improvements in DENTALTHERAPEUTICS, are too well known and appreciated to require commenting. His Block Teeth are particularly worthy the attention of those requiring artificial caps. Their prices are graded to suit the circumstances of all. Office at their residence, *BARONNE* street, near Canal street. ap21 tf

DR. MENNING, Dental Surgeon,

HAVING returned to the city of New Orleans from his tour in the Northern and East, is prepared to perform all operations appertaining to the TEETH; and has become associated with the best mode of operating adopted by the College of Dental Surgeons of Baltimore, Md. His prices for operations are in proportion to suit the times. a16 tf

TOOTH-ACHE CURED

IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE, by Dr. MENNING'S *TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR*, or no charge. ☞ Office CARONDELET STREET, 2d door below Girod st.

WATCHES—JEWELRY.

M. E. MEYER, No. 100 CANAL street, Wholesale and Retail in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. ad1y

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

E. A. TYLER, *59 CANAL st.*, has constantly on hand, and is receiving by every steamer, Gold Lever, Duplex and Cylinder WATCHES of all the best makers. Also—Fob, Neck and Guard CHAINS, SEALS, and KEYS, in every variety. Gold Pens, Pencils, Thimbles, Buckles, &c.; Fine Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Rings, Silverware, Spoons and Forks, Ladies, Castors, Urns, Pitchers, Trays, Fruit Baskets, Tea Sets, Candlesticks, Urns, and Fancy Goods, Lubin's fine Perfumery—together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Also—SPECTACLES, with Gold, Silver, Steel or Steel beveled frames, and Glasses of every kind—Eye Protectors, etc., etc., constantly on hand, and fitted to suit the eye at short notice. a15

CHARLES LEWIS. W. ARTHUR HILL.

LEWIS AND HILL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HENDERSON, Rusk County, Texas,

WILL practice in the Supreme and District Courts of the State; and will attend to the purchase and sale of Lands, and the location of Certificates, in any part of the State. jy22 1y

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 their hands. Should give particular attention to any business with the different Departments entrusted to them.

LANGDON & GRICE, 34 St. Charles st.

HARDWARE AND COTTON-SAMPLING PAPER

50 REAMS English HARDWARE PAPER, 40 do. do. COTTON-SAMPLING PAPER, in store and for sale at reduced cost price. ☞ SAMUEL LOCKE, No. 8 and 9 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville st.

COMPOSITION SHEATHING NAILS & SPIKES.

5000 LBS. Composition Sheathing Nails, ¾ of an inch, ⅞ of an inch, and 1 inch; 5000 lbs. Composition Sheathing Spikes, 3 to 8 inches, in store and for sale low by SAM. LOCKE, 8 and 9 Front Levee, my30 Between Customhouse and Bienville st.

Blake's Patent Fire and Water Proof MINERAL PAINT.

JUST received a fresh supply of the above article for roofing purposes, for sale by SAM. LOCKE, 8 and 9 Front Levee, BUR & CO., 21 *BANK PLACE*, the only depository where this Paint can be found in the South.

C. SH