The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1849.

News by the Caledonia.

The Caledonia reached Boston at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st., having left Liverpool on the 7th. She brought the intelligence which we give below:

FRANCE

The French army has at length succeeded in getting possession of Rome. After four day operations, between the 19th and 22d of June, inclusive, the French artillerists succeeded in making three practicable breaches in the walls, which, from their extreme hardness, had been found very difficult to batter down. A night assault on the breaches was then arranged. No movement having been made in that quarter for sometime, the Romans appear to have been thrown off their guard, and to have been taken by surprise. Covered by the darkness of the night, the attacking column moved on in stillness, unperceived by the Romans, until an important advantage had been gained. The assailants were then received by brisk discharges of musketry, but the French pursued on and gained their position at the point of the bayonet, taking a Colonel and 105 prisoners.

A letter from Civita Vecchia, says: "In fact, the Romans were taken by surprise. The Roman Colonel, who was taken on the breaches, was going his rounds, and one-half the prisoners were common workmen. It was only when morning broke that the judgment of the French was distinctly perceived—but then it was too late, the three columns were fully covered, and even a battery of four pieces was in position. All that the Romans could do was to keep up a continual fire from a battery in front and two flanking batteries, and to cut off communications between the camp and the breach; but the position itself was won. The firing swept the ground between the trenches and the breach; and, until the night of the 23d, the artillery, destined to form additional batteries on the captured bastions, could not be moved, and the necessary operation was only effected by continuing the zigzag from the trenches to the breach itself. It appears that some artillery officers of great talent are in the Roman camp, and nothing, the French engineer tells me, can exceed the rapidity with which their batteries are constructed, or the excellence and precision of their fire. It required all the skill of practised engineers to oppose them, and it is more than doubtful to which army the palm of merit in that department belongs."

Cessation of Hostilities and Offer to Capitulate.—In the French Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, the 3d, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune and read a dispatch, in which it was stated that a deputation from the Roman municipality had presented itself to Gen. Oudinot, in the French camp, to propose a pacific solution of the difficulties. By a decree of the Roman Constituant Assembly, hostilities had been suspended.

The consuls at Rome have protested against the bombardment of the city; that is, what they call so; and what M. de Corcelles does not admit to be a bombardment at all, although bombshells of all dimensions, even to twelve and fifteen inches in diameter, have been continually discharged upon the city.

The following is the dispatch of which M. Odillon Barrot communicated the contents to the Legislative Assembly:

"MARSEILLES, July 2, 8 o'clock, A. M.
"Victoria, July 1, 10 o'clock.

"*M. de Corcelles to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs:*

"General Oudinot addresses to the Government intelligence of the carrying of a new bastion, No. 8, in the night of the 30th ult. The telegraphic dispatch of the General will make known to you the details of this affair, which is, perhaps, decisive. The enemy has lost a good many men, and demands to capitulate. I receive this instant from Gen. Oudinot the following note, dated the 30th ult. the Roman Constituant Assembly sends a decree couched in these terms: 'The Assembly ceases a defense which has become impossible. It charges the municipality with the execution of the present decree. A note just received informs us that the Roman army demanded (at 5 o'clock) suspension of hostilities, and announced the departure for the French head-quarters of a deputation from the Roman municipality.'"

The Foreign Consular Agents resident at Rome addressed a protest to Gen. Oudinot, making the most energetic remonstrances against the bombardment of the city, reasoning, as it had, the loss of many innocent lives, the destruction of much property, and of many master-pieces of art, and calling upon the General to spare the "monumental city, which is considered as under the moral protection of all the civilized countries of the world." Gen. Oudinot, in his reply, admits all this, but cannot renounce "an enterprise in which the blood of the sons of France has been shed." He adds, "Without doubt the bombardment of Rome will cause the effusion of innocent blood, and the destruction of monuments which ought to be imperishable. The longer the surrender of Rome shall be deferred, the greater will be the calamities which you so justly dread; but the French cannot be reproached with these disasters."

The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, of the 20th, states that a cannon ball has struck the celebrated "Aurora" of Guido Reni, a fresco painting; that on the same day a 36-pounder broke a piece of the cornice of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis; and that considerable damage had been done by the French batteries to the churches of St. Mary of Trastevere, St. Andrea della Villa, and St. Charles of Catinari, which contained some fine frescoes of Domenichino. It is stated positively that the desire of the Pope is to enter Rome, without any other intention than to judge by his own observations what reforms may be necessary for the wants of his people, and, in case their feelings are too revolutionary, to establish himself at Bologna. The Austrians and Neapolitans are there, however, to direct him; and every one knows that he only sees through the eyes of those powers. The real difficulties of the French at Rome are about to begin.

The following postscript in Willmer & Smith's Times gives the latest intelligence from Rome:

PARIS, Thursday evening, July 5.—An official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly to-day that, in consequence of the arrangements entered into between General Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of St. Paolo, Portese and St. Pancrazio had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order. The following are the terms of the dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS OF SANTUCCI, July 2, 10 A. M.

The General-in-Chief to the Minister of War: The assault during the night of the 30th has produced the expected result. Overtures were made to us last evening by the Roman Municipality. Our troops occupy the Bastion No. 9. The gates of St. Paolo, Portese and St. Pancrazio have been opened to us, and measures are taking for the occupation of Rome, which will be effected with perfect order. The discipline of our soldiery is equal to their valor.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Taking of Rasb.—Accounts from Vienna of the 27th state that on the preceding day the young Emperor left Schoenbrunn to place himself at the head of the army. The headquarters of Haynau, the commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, are said to have been removed from Presburg to Altenburg. It is added that Paskewitsch, the Russian General, has divided his army, and was advancing towards the Danube in two divisions, one against Debreczin, the other against Pesth. Subsequent accounts inform us that the city of Raab had fallen into the hands of the Austro-Russian army. This event took place on the 28th of June. It was rumored in Vienna that the Imperialists had taken it by assault after a desperate battle; it appears, however, that such was not the case. The Hungarians evacuated the town in an orderly manner, and, although there was a little cannonading in the rear of the retreating army, there was no mischief done.

The main corps of the Austrians encountered no resistance till they reached Abda, on the Rabnitz, close to Raab. Here the Hungarians had occupied the bridge, and thrown up pretty strong entrenchments. The Austrians sought to force a passage, whence arose severe cannonading on both sides, which lasted for three hours. Then the corps of Benedek, coming from Ennese, appeared on the flank of the Hungarians, who thereupon left their entrenchments and fell back upon Raab. In the meantime the main corps of the Magyars had abandoned Raab and taken up a position between Gyongyo and Acs. The Austrian engineers now threw a fresh bridge over the Rabnitz, to replace the other, which had been destroyed by the Hungarians, and having united all their forces on the opposite bank, marched upon Raab. Here they found hardly any resistance at all, as the rear-guard of the Hungarian corps had quitted the city, as the Austrian vanguard was entering. The loss upon either side was insignificant. The two pieces of artillery taken by the Austrians were two old cannon belonging to the town, and quite unserviceable. The Hungarian army was neither attacked nor pursued. Measures were, however, taken to leave Raab on the following day and attack the new position of the Magyars.

The Entrance of the Russians.—The Russian General, Grotenjelm, having united his corps with the weak Austrian division under Gen. Fischer, and a free corps of some hundred Transylvanians under the notorious chieftain Urban, marched for the border on the 21st. From Watts-Dorna these troops crossed the frontier in two directions. One division directed itself on Maroscheny, and from thence on Borgo. Here, where 3000 Hungarians were stationed with six pieces of cannon, a battle took place, in consequence of which the Hungarians fell back on Bistritz. The second column advanced through Illovamilla against Neozok, and and at Foldra, on the great Szamos, engaged the enemy. The loss upon either side was considerable. The Hungarians retreated here also, and the barricades of earth and felled timber were cleared away. Both columns will unite before Bistritz, from thence to gain Dies, and advance, if possible to Klausenburg. It appears, therefore, to be the plan of the Hungarians also on this side to retreat before the enemy, and wait till he is engaged in the heart of the country to make a serious attack upon him. The Russian Colonel Hutzelmeister, of the Siffkewich infantry, fell in the battle at Borgo.

On June 23d Theroissenstadt fell. Bem is said to have declared, in consequence of Perczel's defeat, which, by the by, cripples his own operations, that Perczel would have rendered a great service to his country by remaining what he was; a swineherd. Perczel, according to the Agram correspondent to Cugat Zeitung, has lost the confidence of his officers and Government, and has been obliged to resign his command to a certain Toth, who formerly commanded a division under Bem. The Austrians find the country laid waste, and amongst themselves the cholera is raging. The Magyar correspondent from Presburg says that early on the morning of the 28th ult., a strong cannonade was heard in the direction of Szered, and that the Hungarians have crossed the Waag to act on the defensive.

TURKEY.

The Position of Turkey.—The London Times says: "The position of the Porte with respect to Hungary becomes every day more complicated. It is on every side fraught with danger and difficulty. Bands of marauders are continually making incursions into the Hungarian territory. Two expeditions on a large scale—the last consisting of an army of 13,000 Servians under Theodorovich—have already crossed the Danube; and though they have been on both occasions defeated and driven back by the Magyars, they are prepared to renew their aggressions on the first opportunity.

Many hundred miles of the Turkish frontier is identical with that of Hungary; and the whole line is, from one extremity to the other, exposed to bloodshed, anarchy, and convulsion. All that the Hungarians ask of the Porte is neutrality; but the Porte, professing to be neutral, is compelled by Russia to sanction every sort of indirect hostility.

Movements of the Armies.—The Hungarian head-quarters are removed to Gonyo, which is nearly opposite to Comorn. It is now become quite evident that the same system has been adopted both by Dembinski and Georgy of declining a decisive battle. One obvious result of this plan is that the advancing armies from the north-west, will be somewhat reduced in strength by the garrisons they will have to leave in their rear, and by the frequent posts they will have to establish to keep up communication through a hostile country with their base of operations. Georgy, by declining a battle at Raab, and continuing his retreat towards Gran, will impose upon the Austro-Russian army the necessity of leaving some 20,000 men before Comorn. Nevertheless, Georgy, it is thought, would never have abandoned Raab, except with the intention of detaching a portion of his force against Paskiewitch.

The reported defeat of the Magyars at St. Thomas is now contradicted even by the minister of war.

The *Wiener Zeitung* reports that on the 20th a battle took place near Szeben, between the Hungarians and the Russian vanguard under General Rudiger, in which the latter were victorious. The Magyars had two battalions of infantry and three squadrons of hussars; the Russians engaged were two battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The Hungarians lost 200 killed. This intelligence must be received with caution, as it comes from a suspicious quarter.

The Russian army, under Gen. Paskiewitch passed Eperies on the 22d of June, and advanced to within four English miles from Kaschau, where they fell in with the Hungarian outposts, which, at their approach, were driven in. It is stated that Gen. Paskiewitch entered Kaschau without meeting any opposition.

There is news of a great battle on the 23d and 24th, above Eperies, between the Russians, under Gen. Cesdajew, and the Hungarians, under Dembinski. According to the Cracow report, after two days of terrible, bloody fighting, the Russians were completely beaten. The 2d Polish Legion distinguished themselves greatly. The Vienna *Lithographic Correspondence*, on the other hand, while reporting equally a sanguinary struggle on the same days, makes it finish in favor of the Russians, and states that the corps of Dembinski, amounting to 25,000 men, was driven back, with the loss of 35 cannon. The victory was, however, bought at an immense sacrifice, 3000 Russians having fallen.

Letters from Lemberg state that a new Russian corps of invasion is about to penetrate Hungary from Stry, through the passes of Klimise and Vereczka and from thence gain the plain of the Theiss through Mancasz. This is the same line of march which was taken in the early part of the year by Gen. Barko, who lost one-third of his army before he could effect his retreat.

The headquarters of Paskiewitch were, on the 25th June, at Kaschau. The Cossacks have, it is said, penetrated to Hatvan, and even within twelve miles of Pesth. An ordinance of Paskiewitch's, at Kaschau, commands the delivering up of all Kossuth bank notes within four times twenty-four hours, under pain of corporeal punishment.

The Vienna paper, *Die Presse*, states that from 80,000 to 100,000 Russians have crossed the mountains at various points, on their way into Transylvania. The number of troops is evidently grossly exaggerated.

Battle of Perad.—The details of the battle of Perad, fought on the 21st June, are at length given. The Hungarians, commanded by Georgy in person, were about 30,000 strong, with 80 pieces of cannon. On the side of the Austrians, the whole corps of Wohlgemuth, the brigade of Pott, and a corps of 19,000 Russian auxiliaries, under Paintin, were brought into action. The engagement lasted from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening. It began favorably for the Hungarians, but the continued reinforcements which their enemy received, turned the scale, and the repeated storm upon Perad, where the Imperialists were barricaded, did not succeed. Georgy, after sustaining the brunt of an enemy greatly superior in numbers, for twelve hours, was obliged to retreat over the Waag, breaking off behind him the bridges at Parkand and Nogged, which had been thrown over during the night. The loss on both sides was severe. A Russian Colonel and four other Russian officers fell, and the Austrian Major Fischer. Few prisoners were made. The three following days passed without fighting. But on the Austrian side great activity was visible in the dislocation of troops to the right bank of the Danube at Presburg. From 30,000 to 35,000 men were conveyed across, with much heavy artillery and cavalry. Part of the Russian army under Prince Paskiewitch, was expected to reach the vicinity of Pesth on the 23d July.

Austrian Finances.—Various new financial measures were announced to the mercantile world of Vienna on the 30th June. They are to the effect that the Bank of Austria shall not henceforward be forced to issue notes to supply the deficiencies in the exchequer; that the people shall be summoned to make voluntary contributions to the wants of the State, and to receive a per cent. exchequer bills, to the amount of 25,000,000 [illegible] and that the current expenses of the State being covered from the voluntary contributions of the people, the surplus, if any, is to be paid over to the bank. Any money, no matter to what amount, which shall be paid in from Italy, shall also be devoted to the liquidation of the enormous debts which the bank and the Government have contracted; and, lastly, the prohibition of the export of Austrian coin into foreign countries, is to be cancelled.

Sentence of Zichy.—The court martial in Olmutz, appointed to try Lieut. Field-Marshal Ferdinand Count Zichy, for the surrender of Venice without striking a blow in its defence, has found that nobleman guilty, and condemned him to loss of commission, pension, decorations, and the right to wear foreign orders, and to ten years' confinement in a fortress.

GERMANY.

It is announced that the members of the Provisional Government of Baden have fled, and arrived safely in Switzerland with a large sum of the public money. The fortress of Radstadt is said to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, whose headquarters, on the Neckar, were at Eulingen.

Accounts from Carlsruhe, of the 29th June, state that a large body of troops was being concentrated round Radstadt, in which Mieroslawski is said to have shut himself up with 10,000 insurgents, and was preparing for a desperate resistance. The Baden soldiers who had joined the insurgents were deserting in great numbers. The place was provisioned for several weeks. Mannheim has been occupied by a battalion of Bavarian chasseurs. All the clubs had been interdicted, and the citizens disarmed.

The French Government has received the following telegraphic dispatch from Strasburg, dated the 29 July: "Mieroslawski arrived at Basle on the 26, with staff, and left almost immediately for Lichstall, in the canton of Basle (campagne.) Marder, the ex-Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government at Baden, was arrested the same day at Basle, and his property sequestered."

The week of the German Parliament, driven from Frankfort, contemplate sitting at Coustance, in Switzerland.

BADEN.

A desperate battle was fought on the 29th June between the Prussians and the insurgents, in the neighborhood of the villages of Malasch and Muggensteine, between Carlsruhe and Radstadt. The insurgents were defeated. Gen. Puckner has taken possession of Baden-Baden. The headquarters of the Prince of Prussia were at Oos. The insurgents were confined in the fortress of Radstadt, while some of their corps had retreated in the direction of Stollhoten and Kehl.

HANOVER.

The Postampt Gazette publishes a note of the Hanoverian Plenipotentiaries, setting forth various objections to the constitutions promulgated by the King of Prussia. The principal of these are that the constitution cannot be established, nor the Diet convoked, without the consent of Austria.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The armistice is again dormant, and hostilities have been slightly renewed. So far as lookers on can judge, there is no likelihood of peace, which did not exist with equal force several weeks since.

Matters remain here much the same as before. Letters from Swinemunde, 30th June, state that there has been an engagement between the Prussian vessel, Der Preussische Adler, and a Danish corvette, but after five hours' combat they separated, and the Prussian vessel returned to this harbor.

FRANCE.

M. Garnier Pages has publicly announced his resolution to retire from public life.

At the monthly organization of the bureau in the French Assembly, on the 25th, all the Presidents chosen were of the peace order, including Gen. Cavaignac and Gen. Bedeau. The bureau authorized the law officers to take up criminal proceedings against ten National Representatives, for implication in the affair of the 13th.

Ledru Rollin is supposed to be secreted in Paris.

A capture had been made on the Tiber, by the French, of a vessel equipped by a Lombard countess, which, to all appearance, was only laden with wheatones, but proved to contain a large supply of saltpetre and 3,000 sacks of lead. She had been taken to the headquarters of Gen. Molliere, and sent by him to Civita Vecchia, under the surveillance of the police.

The Harvest.—All the accounts received from the French province represent the approaching harvest as abundant. It is expected that the wheat and oat crop will produce at least one-third more than that of last year.

IRELAND.

The Secretary of State, in alluding to the proposed visit of the Queen, said that any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient, and therefore the Queen will not visit Dublin in state; but will visit the Cove of Cork, thence proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin, where she will be the guest for a few days of Lord Clarendon; after which she will visit Belfast, and thence cross the channel to Scotland. The visit will be probably in the first or second week of August, according as the business of Parliament will permit. The visit of the Queen has brought about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling in Dublin, and preparations were being made to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

There were during the week ending the 7th, one or two flying reports of the recurrence of the potato disease in the south of Ireland, but not of a character to merit special notice; the concurrent statements from all quarters up to the 7th, confirm previous reports of the most cheering prospects for the approaching harvest.

ENGLAND.

The Sister-in-Law Marriage bill, after an ineffectual attempt to exempt Scotland from its operation, passed through the Committee in the House of Commons.

On Tuesday, the 3d, Mr. O'Connor brought forward his motion in favor of the people's charter. His speech was full of invective, especially in his allusion to the Irish, whom he styled the lick-spittle members of the Treasury side of the House. He was supported by Mr. Hume and twelve others, in a House of 235.

Lord Brougham gave notice on the 5th inst. that on the following Monday week he would submit a motion to the House relative to the intervention of the French at Rome.

A subscription in behalf of the Hungarians had been started in London, and was being liberally responded to.

English papers state that Jenny Lind will visit the United States professionally, before she retires from the stage.

CALIFORNIA HOUSES.—*FORTHLE*—built with dispatch. Also, NEGRO QUARTERS, cheap and neat model, to be seen at the Shop—where all kinds of CARPENTERING WORK and JOBBING is done. 211 *ST. CHARLES STREET*, near Julia. MILLER & DIBOLL. aug 1 1y

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TO CLAIMANTS ON THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

ONE of the undersigned will on the 18th inst. proceed to Washington for the purpose of attending to CLAIMS now in their hands, and will give particular attention to any business with the different Departments entrusted to them.
LANGDON & GRICE, 34 St. Charles st. jy13

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CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (Up-Town Branch.) ....BOOT AND CORNER OF *Camp & Daphne sts.* (New Exch.) SHOE STORE.....

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1 do. Dark Pale Ale Leghorn do.
1 do. Dunstable straw do.

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For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. IRVINE, at the Hospital, or to Dr. J. RHODES, 27 Royal st. je 14 3m

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D. McCUTCHEON, 102 St. Charles Street, 2 doors above Perdido—Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Curled Hair and Moss MATRASSES, made of the best materials, which he is disposed to sell as low as can be bought at auction for cash. REPAIRING of Furniture and Matrasses and all kinds of JOBBING done at short notice, and by the best workmen.... Furniture packed, moved and shipped with care. ☞ New and Second-hand Furniture bought, sold or exchanged. 1718 3m D. McCUTCHEON, 102 St. Charles st.

A CARD.

ALL persons wishing to procure our PIANO FORTES with the Improvements, either with or without the ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT, are informed that WM. H. MAYO, No. 5 Camp street, is our only authorized General Agent for that city, and is fully authorized to sell at Boston prices, with only freight and insurance added, and to receive orders for any description of instruments manufactured by us, leaving it optional with the purchaser to reject the same, if not satisfactory on their arrival in New Orleans. Every instrument sold as above is warranted by us, and to be exchanged, without expense to the purchaser, if not found satisfactory after trial. Each instrument will in future be accompanied with a certificate of the BOSTON CASH PRICES, which may be seen by every purchaser, if desired for.... We have the exclusive right, and are the only manufacturers in Boston, of the PATENT ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT.... We manufacture the Seven-Octave GRAND PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian Attachment.

T. GILBERT & CO. 400 Washington st.
Boston, October 24, 1848. 1719 1m

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE Patronage that has been extended to us for the last three years, has induced us the ensuing season, to erect a large building exclusively for manufacturing and repairing CARRIAGES, etc. We have now on hand the largest Stock in the Southern Country, and are prepared, with good Northern workmen, and the best of materials, to build any style of Carriage to order, and guaranty them two years. We also do Carpentering and Jobbing in our shop, cheap for Cash. We are also better prepared than ever before, for REPAIRING CARRIAGES, and can restore them almost to their original beauty and durability, although apparently worn out and useless. We will now keep on hand an 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 Repairing, to call at our Manufactory and Repository 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.

my8 3m d&W MATTHEWS & DENMAN.

DENTISTRY, &c.

DR. FRANK DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. FRANK and ANSOUX inform their patrons that they have removed their office from 5 St. Charles st. to 5 Carondelet st., opposite the Exchange, where they continue to DENTALIZE, with all kinds of Mineral Teeth, constructed on Atmospheric principle, and Gold Plate Teeth are particularly worthy the attention of those requiring dental aid. The Author are added to aid the circumstances of those at their residence. ☞ *MAGNETIC* opens, Camp Street. aug 11

DR. MENNING, Dental Surgeon,

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IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE, by Dr. MENNING'S *TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR*, at 50 cents. ☞ Office CARONDELET STREET, 50 door below Julia st.

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Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
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RICHARD BEIN, M. D., No. 271 Magazine street, Medical Examiner. Office hours, for blacks, 7½ to 8½ a. m.; do. for whites, 3 to 3½ p. m., at his residence. He will examine white applicants at the office of the Company, from 12½ to 1½ o'clock, p. m. He will not attend on account of his dwelling without a permit, which can be had on application at the office of the Company. H. G. HEARTY, Agent.

California Permits are issued by 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 insuring *for life*, where the premium amounts to over $50 per annum, to pay one-half in cash and one-half in satisfactory notes, at 12 months, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

N. B. The business of this Company is confined to LIFE INSURANCE ONLY. By a resolut on of the Board, no Fire, River or Marine Risks are taken.

☞ Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. jy11 1m

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