DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1849.

See Third Page for City News, &c.

☞ The Eastern mail from Baltimore and Washington failed yesterday.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE—*First Night of the Season.*—We attended last evening the opening of the American, and cannot withhold our warm commendation of the fine taste displayed in the interior arrangements, and the appearance of luxury and comfort combined which pervades every part of the house. It bespeaks a liberal management that, we feel assured, will meet in return a liberal patronage. The large and fashionable audience assembled last night to greet their old favorites with a Southern welcome, is but an earnest of future support. Mr. Place has adopted the true policy, and we congratulate him on the brilliant opening of his popular establishment.

The new overture which preceded the comedy was received most favorably. The composition is a fine one, blending with our national airs the melodious notes of the spirit-stirring Marseillaise. The orchestra, which is full and effective, executed the piece with admirable skill, calling down plaudits from the whole house by their superior execution.

The sterling comedy of "Speed the Plough" met with great success. Belonging to the legitimate drama, abounding in fine passages, and conveying, in every line, pure sentiment and sound morality, it deserved, as it received, the approval of an audience that could appreciate a treasure "all of the olden time." Want of space prevents an extended notice of the performance, but throughout the five acts every character was well sustained, showing, on the part of each, careful study and appropriate reading.

Miss St. Clair, the dancer, was rapturously encored. Possessed of a fine figure, a sweet and interesting face, and the lightness and grace of a sylph, what more could Nature and Art have given her to awake the enthusiasm of the lovers of the poetry of motion.

The farce of "The College Boy" ended the evening's entertainment, and the large assemblage left, highly gratified with the first night of the season, and the capital company that grace the boards of the American.

☞ To-night, "The Love Chase," with a powerful cast—introducing Mrs. Stanley to New Orleans—will be followed by a dance, and the favorite "Jenny Lind."

☞ We are indebted to the kindness of the gentlemen of the mail steamer Oregon for Mobile papers—to those of the Hamer for Pensacola papers.

NEW STEAM LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.—It is said to be the intention of the proprietors of the steamship Philadelphia, now nearly completed at Philadelphia, to start her on a line to Havana, New Orleans and Chagres, for which her size and ample room for passengers render her much better suited than for the Charleston trade. She is to be under the command of Capt. John Gallagher, well known in connection with the Havana trade.

Auctions, Steamboats, Ships, on 1st page.

MISS DAVENPORT.—The Boston Herald has the following paragraph in regard to Miss Davenport and Mr. Neafie:—"The play of "Love" was performed last night in the most masterly manner. The character of *Marianne* is undoubtedly Miss Davenport's most efficient impersonation and most gloriously did she perform it, to the delight of one of the most appreciative audiences we ever saw congregated together. Mr. Neafie was great as *Huon*, especially in that part where he holds his interview with the *Countess*, and declares himself 'an independent, self-made man.' He elicited the highest approbation of his many hearers.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer Vixen sailed from Pensacola on the 31st for Maracaibo, via Kingston. She is to be stationed at that point for the protection of American interests. J. H. Ward, Lieut. Com'g.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Some good authorities in England express doubts of the truth of the account of the portion of Sir John Franklin, reported by the Esquimaux Indians. It is strongly urged that the Captain could not fail to have opened a communication, directly or through the Indians, with the whalers. We are glad to learn, however, that these doubts are not entertained by many of those who are considered the highest authorities in this matter. We see it stated as the opinion of Captain Bach, who has had great intercourse with the native Esquimaux, declares "that he never knew an Indian or an Esquimaux tracing to fail; and after deliberately weighing all the information, he is of opinion that four ships, answering to those composing the two expeditions, were seen some time in the spring of this year by the Esquimaux; but whether in Prince Regent's Inlet or to the westward of Boothia is uncertain." Captain Parry, Colonel Sabine, and Admiral Beaufort are all in favor of the truth of the Esquimaux report.

☞ We must request the indulgence of our advertising patrons for a day or two.

EMIGRANT COMMISSIONERS.—The legislature of Michigan at their last session, passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of an Emigrant Commissioner to reside in New York, whose business it should be to give emigrants correct information as to the climate, soil and products of the State. Mr. E. H. Thompson has resided in that city for the past five months, and during that time has been able to give much information to foreigners seeking home in the west, which has led them to make their abode in Michigan. He has also published for gratuitous distribution in the ports of Great Britain, an "Emigrant's Guide to Michigan," filled with information about the history, settlement, various soils, streams, etc., etc., of the State. It would probably be for the interest of all the new States to have such an agent in the different ports at which emigrants arrive in large numbers. If, for example, Texas had such an agent in New Orleans, a large portion of the European emigrants arriving at this city would settle in Texas, rather than go up the river to look for a home in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa or Wisconsin. The people of the last mentioned State are considering the matter of keeping an agent in New York; and the Milwaukee Wisconsin urges the matter on them: "Such an agent there, a man of ability and character, would exert a great influence in drawing the attention of a valuable class of emigrants to our own State, and in preventing impositions which are practiced upon foreigners by reckless speculators. Would it not be well for our State to send an agent to the sea-board and let an 'Emigrant's Guide to Wisconsin,' be sent across the water, that the people of the Old World may know still more of our beautiful country?"

SANTA FE COUNTY, TEXAS.—The people of Texas are worried by the strange conduct of one of the counties in the State—Santa Fé. Santa Fé, though a large and populous county, sent in no returns at the Presidential election of 1848. Nor was Santa Fé more tractable in the last election of Governor for the State of Texas. Report says that in the Gubernatorial election they did not only failed to send in their returns, but that they actually failed to vote. What host of people must they be in Santa Fé county, Texas, when they thus fail to exercise the best and dearest rights of the freeman! The sovereign State of Texas should ask the Supreme Court of the United States for a rule on Santa Fé county to show cause why she does not attend to her duties and vote when Texas votes.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement by NORMAN, in another column, of a superior article of paper prepared for the purpose of resisting the attacks of insects. The subject is an important one, and our business men and clerks of courts should examine the article offered.

Spain and Cuba.

The dangers to which Spanish dominion has been lately subjected in Cuba have naturally directed the attention of the Spanish Government to reforms in that island. Some of the peninsular politicians desire to confine the reforms to matters of administration; while others think that the island ought to be represented in the Cortes. The appointment of a special minister to the colonies is also insisted on; until lately the affairs of the island have been principally under the control of the Minister of Marine. In consequence of its deficient administration, in Spain very little is known of the actual revenues or expenditures of Cuba. It is only ascertained that the island pays its own expenses, including the Spanish troops and ships that protect it, and that the Finance Minister, in his annual budget, puts down a round sum of fifty or sixty millions of rials as "excess of revenue from Cuba." The home government, according to some recent signs, appears to rely on the fears of the whites that they would, in case the island were separated from Spain, be unable to hold out against the blacks. The *Heraldo*, a semi-official paper, uses the following strange language:

"It is well that all should know, both foreigners and natives, that the island of Cuba can be only Spanish or African. The day on which the Spaniards have abandoned it, they ought to do so, letting the negroes inherit their dominion; just as the chief who abandons a battery to the enemy, after having defended it as long as possible, takes care to spike his guns, so that his adversaries may make no use of them."

This, the *Heraldo* adds, is the best guaranty for the preservation of Cuba to Spain. But the argument is defective when it assumes that Cuba must become African when it ceases to be Spanish. The only facts at all favoring such a view are drawn from the history of Hayti; and there the black race was, at the time of the insurrection, more predominant than it has ever been in Cuba. In Jamaica, at the present time, there are crowders who say that there is danger of the island falling under African domination. No observant or thinking man, however, has the least fear that such an event is likely to occur. Yet the negroes in Jamaica are more numerous, comparatively, than in Cuba. Even if Cuba were independent, there is not the least danger of the white population being overcome and conquered by the black. Of course such a result would not ensue if the island were to pass from the dominion of Spain to that of the United States. The article in the *Heraldo* merely makes apparent what we have before suggested—the inconvenience and expense that would accrue to the United States if we are ever called upon to make forcible possession of Cuba. It is only by peaceable purchase that the acquisition of the island would be desirable. The emancipation of the slaves by the Spaniards could not, it is true, prevent the acquisition, if the people of the United States were bent on taking it; but such a measure would increase infinitely the trouble of getting possession of the island.

THE VOTE IN THE THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.—It is the general impression that a very large number of illegal votes were polled at the late election in the Sixth Ward of the First Municipality. Certain it is, that the vote this year is much larger than the one in November, 1848. On Monday the gubernatorial vote in the thirteenth precinct was 947; while at the presidential election the votes for the two party tickets amounted to only 551.

According to the apportionment of representatives made by the last Legislature, one representative was allowed for 375 votes, and two were, in consequence, given to the Sixth Representative District of Orleans. Now 937 is the largest number that could, under the apportionment, be represented by two members, is being 375 multiplied by two and a half. But the vote given in the Sixth District last November amounted to 791, and it was, at the time, considered a very large one. At the election last Monday the vote in the Sixth District—and the increase was mostly in the Sixth Ward of the First Municipality—amounted to 1214, which number, according to the rule of apportionment adopted by the Legislature last year, would give four representatives in the House. Here then, we have the extraordinary fact—if all the votes in the Sixth District be legal—of a District which is only half represented in the very first Legislature that meets after the apportionment is made.

But we presume there are few credulous enough to believe that all those votes in the thirteenth precinct were rightfully given. Nay, it is currently reported and generally believed, that a number of persons not entitled to vote in that precinct openly offered themselves to the highest bidder, and actually voted. If such was the case, it is time for the honest men of all parties to step in and prevent such frauds on the elective franchise. If votes are to be bargained for and sold at public auction—if men are found base enough to yield up their interest in the public welfare for the sake of a paltry private advantage—it is time for every man who wishes well to the Republic to demand that the ballot-box be purged from such dangerous and destructive votes.

The purity of the ballot-box is a matter above and beyond questions of party. For can a clean thing come out of an unclean? Can any measure—no matter by what party it is advocated—be beneficial to the commonwealth when it is carried out by a destruction of the fundamental principle of the government? And does not a corruption of popular suffrage work a corruption of popular sovereignty? Can a man be loyal to the government which he believes is begun in fraud and is maintained by corruption? If, then, we wish the law of the majority to prevail—if we desire all excuse for rebellion and treason to be removed—we must guard sacredly the purity of the elective franchise, and prevent all votes, improperly influenced, from going into the ballot-box.

One word to our whig friends in regard to the policy they pursued in the appointment of Inspectors. If we look at the matter merely as one of expediency, setting aside altogether the question of right, it is evident that the whigs injured themselves by persevering in the course they took. It is never to the interest of any party to excite suspicions of its honesty and fair dealing; and it is the sheerest folly or the most ridiculous Quixotism for a party to have its motives impugned when it intends to act justly and uprightly. Hence the whig party acted foolishly when it refused to appoint a fair proportion of democratic inspectors; and the purer the intentions of the party were, the more egregious was the folly of the course pursued. The impolicy of the whig appointments is clearly seen from the result in the thirteenth precinct: for the increase in the democratic vote of that precinct is more than the increase in the whig vote. Yet the whigs are stopped from charging corruptions on the democrats, for there was no democratic Inspectors. Hence, the whigs have, justly or unjustly, to bear the burden of the increased and illegal vote given in the Sixth Ward.

FROM EL PASO.—An express arrived here (San Antonio) a few evenings since from El Paso in twenty-four days by way of the Concho and Fredericksburg. The train, under the command of Major Van Horn, had safely reached El Paso previous to the express leaving, as had also Lieut. Bryan, who was sent out to survey the route by way of the head of the Concho. The practicability of establishing a good wagon road on both of these routes—through a country with an abundance of water and grass is now fully demonstrated. On the upper or Concho route the California emigrants who left with Capt. Thompson met with no difficulties whatever—except those incident to a route which had never before been travelled; nor did the train meet with any obstructions by way of the Leonas and Las Moras. Mr. Gardner, who left our city some months since for El Paso in company with one other gentleman, went through in fifteen days. His companion having left him at the head of the Leona he travelled the whole distance from that point alone. He was attacked by a small party of Indians—the only Indians he saw on the route—whom, however, he managed to escape.—*Western Texan, Oct. 20.*

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent"

By the Southern Line.

One Day Later from Europe.

BALTIMORE, November, 9 a. m.—The steamer Washington has arrived at New York, bringing one day's later intelligence from Europe. Among her passengers are Richard Rush, ex-Minister to France, and Bishop Southgate.

The latest accounts from Havre represent the cotton market as very active, and state that buyers had submitted to a further advance.

The difficulty between the French President and the National Assembly has been settled. [Query! What difficulty?] Some of the most distinguished Hungarian nobles have been condemned to death. Turkey is evidently preparing for war. The English and French fleets have sailed for the Dardanelles, and all the indications are warlike.

New York.—The sales of cotton in New York to-day reached one thousand bales. Prices are steady.

SECOND DISPATCH.

New York Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The city and county of New York have given an aggregate majority of two thousand for the whig ticket. The whigs have elected the four Senators and ten out of the eighteen Representatives; thus making the delegation from the city stand fourteen whigs and eight democrats. The city of Albany gives a whig majority of 600, and Buffalo a majority of 60.

Later from Santa Fé.

Letters from Santa Fé state that the whites have had another fight with the Apache Indians, and have repulsed them.

Horrible Crime at Palmyra.

In Palmyra, Mo., a negro has been convicted of the crime of violating a girl fourteen years of age, and of afterwards murdering his victim, and her brother, a child ten years old. It is said he will be hurnt alive.

New York Market.

Cotton closed last night at the following rates: Fair Upland, 11¼; Fair Orleans, 12¼c.

POUSSIN.—The Paris National bestows four columns on the Poussin affair, and decides: "1st. That as to *form* or terms, the representative of France and the American Secretary, were about equally in the wrong; and that, even, it may be said, the reprehensible epistolary strain was begun by the latter." 2d. "That the answer of Mr. Clayton to M. de Tocqueville should be the subject of a precise, special remonstrance; and that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has a right to repel in the most positive language, the censure which Mr. Clayton allowed himself to pass on the attitude taken by the French Government."

It must be remembered that the National is a radical paper, attached to the same section of republicans as M. Poussin, and naturally adopts his side of the controversy.

CANADA.—The new annexation paper established at Toronto, in Upper Canada, for the support of "peaceful separation" from England, states the following as the programme of policy which it favors:—"The advocates of independence propose to do nothing towards the attainment of their object, except by strictly lawful and constitutional means. They propose to elect men to the Legislative Assembly, favorable to their views, and when they have secured a majority in the only independent branch of the Legislature, to open negotiations with the Imperial Government for a treaty of independence. This point once attained, Canada and the Lower Provinces (which will unquestionably join us in the movement) will be in a position, after settling the boundaries of the new States, to open negotiations with the Federal Government at Washington for admission into the Union, as sovereign and independent States."

RETIREMENT OF A VETERAN EDITOR.—Charles King, long distinguished in times past, as the editor of the New York American—in its day a very able and influential paper—and recently one of the editors of the Courier and Enquirer, retires from all connection with the newspaper press, in a graceful valedictory, published in the Courier and Enquirer of the 30th ult. Mr. King has been all his life-time a most conspicuous citizen, and a much esteemed gentleman. He belongs to a family of eminent public men. His father, Rufus King, was at one time the head of the Federal party in the United States, and by character, abilities, patriotism, and lofty dignity of deportment under all circumstances, was a champion to be proud of. He was their candidate for Vice President in 1804 and 1808, and for President in 1816. For his eminent and enthusiastic support of the war, in which, much to the chagrin of some of his party, he tendered his support to Mr. Madison, and risked his private fortune to aid Gov. Tompkins, of New York, to raise funds for the Government, he was taken up by the republicans of New York and sent to the United States Senate. One of his sons is now a Representative in Congress from New Jersey; and another, from the Queens county district, in New York. And a grandson—the son of Mr. Charles King—is the leader of the whig party in Wisconsin. All these gentlemen are good writers, and have contributed largely to the press.

THE CABINET.—Rumors of a change in the Cabinet are getting to be very frequent in journals supposed to be well informed upon affairs at Washington. The correspondent "Alpha," of the New York Tribune, writes (October 29th) as follows:

"A rumor has gained a very general circulation today, to the effect that Mr. Meredith has expressed a determination to retire from the Treasury Department and to again resume the active pursuits of his profession. After diligent inquiry on my part, I have been unable to trace this report to anything like reliable authority, though I am free to confess that such an event would by no means astonish me. The reason for such supposition it is needless to assign at this time.

"In connection with the rumored resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the selection of his successor has filled a large share of public speculation. I have heard the names of William H. Seward of your State, Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Mr. Evans of Maine, severally mentioned as most likely to be the three from among whom the choice would be made. But to me it appears far more probable that in the happening of the contingency to which I have alluded, Walter Forward would be more apt to be Mr. Meredith's successor than either of those I have named."

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes on the same subject, October 31st:

"Some of the New York and other Northern papers strongly insist upon the necessity of a change of the Cabinet. The New York Tribune remarks, significantly, in reference to the dissatisfaction of the whigs, that, 'to say that Gen. Taylor does not know when he is ill-served, or dare not apply the obvious remedy, is to charge him with gross incapacity and pusillanimity.' But the truth is, it is well known here, that Gen. Taylor is obstinate in his partialities, and that he will not listen to any representations against any one of his Cabinet, or that he will request them to go out as a unit, or otherwise. The Tribune must, therefore, condemn him for not knowing when he is ill-served. The whigs do not pretend, however, to find much fault with the Cabinet, except on the score of the distribution of offices."

TRADE OF CORPUS CHRISTI.—The prospect of the Mexican trade for the present appears to be more favorable than we have noticed for some time past. In the last week we have had arrivals from various parts of Mexico, several of considerable note. E. Belden & Co., (Gilpin,) one of the oldest and most experienced Mexican trading houses at this place, have received a large lot of hides from Guerrero. A train of wagons arrived about the same time from Laredo, loaded with hides, consigned to Mr. Wasman. Both trains are now loading with goods, and will leave immediately for the above places. We attribute this encouraging change in our commercial affairs to the arrival among us of two companies of Rangers, which are now stationed in this vicinity. As soon as the intelligence reached Mexico that there were forces between Nueces and Rio Grande sufficient to keep back the Indians, the old traders, who formerly visited Corpus Christi, believing that they could purchase goods to an advantage at this place, immediately set about making preparations for that purpose. We are informed that several other parties are expected in a few days. Should the protection become permanent on our frontier, and peace once more established with the Indians, (and we have no reason to doubt it,) business will become more thriving, and will continue to increase as the country improves.—(*Star, Oct. 27.*

Louisiana Election.

	1846. Governor.		1847. Lieut. Gov.		1844. Governor.		1845. President.	
	Democrat.	Whig.	Democrat.	Whig.	Democrat.	Whig.	Polk.	Clay.
Ascension	1011	1017	1011	1016	1,000	1,000	1,011	1,017
Assumption	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Avoyelles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Beauregard	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bienville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bossier	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Caddo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Calcasieu	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Caldwell	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Catahoula	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Claiborne	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Concordia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
De Soto	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
East Baton Rouge	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
East Feliciana	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Franklin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Iberville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jackson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jefferson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lafayette	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lafourche	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Livingston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madison	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Morehouse	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Natchitoches	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Orleans	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ouachita	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rapides	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sabine	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Bernard	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Helena	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Landry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Martin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Mary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tangipahoa	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tensas	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Union	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vermilion	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	10,101	13,009	13,136	15,165				

In the parish of Orleans Mr. Dahney (dem.) has been elected to the Senate, instead of Mr. Dunbar, (dem.,) as was previously stated. In the Sixth Representative District, Bixby (whig) is elected to the Legislature, and not Aguilar, (dem.,) as was at one time thought.

There were papers yesterday that the ballots for Sheriff of this parish had been re-counted, and that the majority of Mr. Lewis was thereby reduced to five. But there was no foundation for the report. After the inspectors have counted out the ballots, and made the returns to the sheriff or comptr, the law does not allow a re-count. If any protest is made against a return of the judges, it must be made in ten days after such return; and in case of a contested election, the complaint must be addressed to the First District Court.

The returns from the country come in slowly. In addition to the reports previously given, we have received the following minors which, however, are entirely un-official, with the exception of those from West Feliciana:

WEST FELICIANA.—Walker's majority, 67; Plauché's, 59; Ledoux's, 53; Harmanson's, 57; (For Representative) Marks' majority, 62.

POINT COUPEE.—From this parish we have returns from several precincts besides the principal one (Point Coupée), where Walker's majority was 125. At Williamsport Declouet's majority was 8; at the Court House it was 16, and at Waterloo 63. At the Village, Walker's majority was 15, and at Morganza it was 20.

LIVINGSTON.—In the parish of Livingston the following were the majorities: For Walker 95, for Harmanson 78, for McMichael (whig) representative, 21, and for Patterson, sheriff, 73.

WASHINGTON.—In this parish Walker's majority is reported to be 200.

ST. TAMMANY.—The majority for Walker in St. Tammany is reported by some at 20, while others make it considerably larger. Putting down, then, all the reported as well as the official returns, the vote stands as below. We give the vote of 1845 and 1848 for the sake of comparison:

	1845. Polk.	1845. Clay.	1848. Taylor.	1848. Cass.
Ascension	1,011	1,017	1,000	1,000
Assumption	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Avoyelles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Beauregard	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bienville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bossier	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Caddo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Calcasieu	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Caldwell	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Catahoula	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Claiborne	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Concordia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
De Soto	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
East Baton Rouge	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
East Feliciana	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Franklin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Iberville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jackson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jefferson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lafayette	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lafourche	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Livingston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madison	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Morehouse	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Natchitoches	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Orleans	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ouachita	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rapides	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sabine	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Bernard	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Helena	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Landry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Martin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Mary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tangipahoa	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tensas	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Union	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vermilion	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	10,101	13,009	13,136	15,165

☞ The Rosts of the LOUISIANA HISTRIONIC ASSOCIATION are now opened daily at the office of the Secretary, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. at the store of E. A. TYLER, No. 28 Camp street, under the following Rule and Regulation:

"Article 10. Honorary Members shall be entitled to one Personal ticket, not transferable, and one Guest Ticket, which will admit a lady or non-resident only."

B. M. McALPIN, President.

PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOL—Second Municipality.

THE ANNUAL TERM of this School will commence on the night of MONDAY, 12th inst., at half past 6 o'clock, at the MARSHALL SCHOOL-HOUSE, on St. Mary street, between Good and Julia streets—and continue for six months. Applications for admission to be made to Hon. J. BALDWIN, President of the Board, either of the undersigned, or the Principal of the School.

J. O. HARRIS, 19 Gravier street. } Committee.
J. C. PIERSON, Orange street. } of Adm.
S. H. KENNEDY, 32 Tchoupitoulas. }

"Title Deeds and Records in Louisiana Damaged"

☞ See Wm Fleming of Mar. L.?

An Important Discovery.

INTERESTING to thousands of consequence, and particularly worthy of the numerous agencies of every individual concerned, in the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Northern States, Mexico, South America and the West Indies, as well as to Banking and Insurance Institutions.

By a perfect process, which is of the Public Records in several States of the Union, it was discovered that no insect, or gnawing in the paper, will destroy it; any of the most important documents, will be found as clearly and entirely perfect as made of rag paper.

☞ The following Certificates, represent the injury done to our archives in Mississippi:

Probate Court Office,
Macon, Miss., Feb., 1849.

Mr. S. B. Norman:

My Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, I will state, that some time in December last, having occasion to refer to some Record Books in my office, dated as far back as 1833, I found every sheet to be so much eaten, that very few of those were partially and others entirely destroyed by the insects, that had made their appearance among them since April 1845.

The Records go back of mentioned above are some Mineral Records for the year 1818, and 1819, and the archives of the original Spanish Records for the years 1803 and 1804.

Should a paper with your Sugar Cases progressed to their work of destruction, it is not a fair inference to suppose that all they had to unfold manifested, in a few months longer, the damage caused by them would have been impossible.

Very respectfully, &c., &c., R. HUGH D. INGE,
Clerk of the Probate Court of Adams County, Miss.

"We have witnessed the ravages to the Records in the Probate Clerk's Office, in Natchez, and agree in the above statement as to the probable consequences that would have been caused the same.

Rs. SULLOCH,
Judge of the Probate Court of Adams County, Miss.
R. B. SEAMAN,
Sheriff of Adams County, Mississippi.

☞ Intending to present a memorial of a similar character, and to obtain an Act of Congress in relation to the Archives of the Union, a Cylinder was constructed, and a Paper manufactured in accordance with these descriptions and intents, which is now ready for the inspection of the Public, which we respectfully invite.

☞ Record and Account Books made to order, of any size and pattern; and Printing of legal and other documents executed upon the paper in the most approved style.

☞ Norman's Sterling Record Ink; for Indestructible, in 1845, and universally used by the principal Departments and Public Institutions, from that period to the present time.

S. B. NORMAN, Stationer, 17 Camp st.

Can Still be Had, of

KING, of 72 GRAVIER STREET,

Among numerous other articles, the following:

CLOTH TABLE COVERS, superior $2 50
MARSEILLES QUILTS ..... from 3 00 up
LANQUETTES ..... 3 50 up
CURTAIN MUSLINS—Rich embroidered, twelve yards piece—per piece 3 75
SILK MANTILLAS—Late style ..... 3 00 up
PARASOLS ..... 1 00 up
FRENCH WORKED COLLARS 50
" " SLEEVES 25
SILK CRAVATS 25
Hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, all Linen, per dozen ..... 3 75 up
Colored Bordered do. do. do. do. do. do. 6 00
DAMASK NAPKINS—All Linen—per dozen ..... 3 75 up
HUCKABACK TOWELS—Fine linen ..... 25 up
CRAVATS, superior quality, per piece 50
IRISH LINEN, per yard 25
BONNETS of Fashionable Styles ..... very cheap
RIBBONS and LACES ..... very cheap
CARPETINGS and RUGS ..... very cheap

VISITES and MANTILLAS—

The most beautiful assortment ever exhibited in this city, at very low prices. A large lot, many for children.

SHIRTS—*All qualities*—quite low;

Merinos, Gentlemen's Fitted Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stockings, Ladies' Hosiery, Cambrics, Muslins, Ginghams, Dimities, Table Covers, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Bed Ticks, Linsey, Linseys, Linsey Woolsey, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bangles, etc., etc.

All the above articles will be offered at prices which will explain the superiority of the house on the cheapest in the city.

MERCHANTS,
TRADERS,
PLANTERS,
HOUSEKEEPERS,

and Purchasers generally, will consult their interests by calling at this DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS before making their purchases.

KING'S White Palace,
72 Gravier street, six doors from Camp.

NEW SILKS.

M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
No. 58 Canal street,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of New Orleans, that they have just received, per late arrivals, a large and fashionable assortment of new Brocade Silks, just received by steamer from the North and Philadelphia, viz:

Black Silks.

Gros de Rhine, from 5 to 12 yard wide.
Poult de Soie, Gros de Naples, and Italian Lustrine.
Rich Lavantine, Brocade Satins, and Armures.
Plain Satin, Gros and Grain, Polonis.
Rich Plain Brocade, and Worked Poult de Soie.

Colored Silks.

Changeable Gros, Poult de Soie, plain, striped and plaid.
Do. do. do. Satin, Gros Grain, striped and plaid.
Changeable Lustrines and Satin de Chine.
Very Rich Brocade Poult de Soie, and Satin striped.
French Silk Mantillas and Gros, Plaid Poulards.
Rich Silk Velvet Plaids.
Plain, plaid and Changeable Poplins.

These Silks have been purchased with much care, and have just passed before the inspection in French Goods, we can confident to sell them at a reduced rate from the prices ruled in this city.

A few cases of the Celebrated Lyons Manufacture Lace and Muslin Capes just received, and selling very low.

A complete lot of White Lustre Crape Shawls, plain, fancy and embroidered, received, and offered at half the usual price.

M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
Importers of French Goods, and Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers.
N.W.F. 1849 ..... No. 58 Canal street.

☞ *When Paying Your Bets, do not forget the*

New Cheap Fashionable Retail

CLOTHING, HAT & SHOE STORE

Corner POYDRAS and ST. CHARLES STS.

ISAAC HART

WOULD inform his numerous customers and the public in general that he has concluded the winter store for the sale of every description of

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

and will be in constant supply, being daily in the Manufactories, of all articles in the above line, from the coarsest article in the very finest fabrics, all of which will be offered at *MY NEW USUAL LOW PRICES.* By strict adhering to the maxim, Quick Sales and Expedition, I have secured and continue receiving, other very fine COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS of every description, all being cut, fitted and made in the most fashionable manner, equal to the season. A fine assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also ..... Hats.

Direct from Paris, Beaver style of SILK HATS, superior quality, Mechanics and the trade.

☞ Please call and examine.

☞ *NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.*

At HART'S Fashionable Clothing Emporium,
Corner of Poydras and St. Charles sts.

New and Fashionable Goods

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

☞ Just opened, at

C. M. SIMPSON'S, 28 Chartres st.,

the following new style articles, of the season's importation:

Silks for Ladies' Dresses.

Extra Rich Satin de Chine, embroidered;
" " Brocade Satin, do. do.
Rich Poult de Soie, striped;
Changeable and Black Gros de Rhine;
Changeable Silks, plain and figured, of all colors;
Pea of Varnes and Scotch Silks, a large assortment;
Rich White Damask Silks and Satins, for Wedding and Bridal Dresses;
Black Silks, of various styles;
Striped Plaids Silks for Mourning;
Wide and Plain with Black Mantilla Silks, of every quality.

French Cloaks, Mantillas, Visites, etc.

A splendid assortment of French Cloaks, Mantillas, Mantilettes, Visites, etc., of the very latest Parisian style, embroidered, plaids, tailored and velvet, Chinchilla Silks, Satin de Chene, etc.

Mousseline de Laines and Cashmeres.

A large assortment, comprising the latest styles, and varying in price from the cheapest to the richest descriptions.

Housekeeping Dry Goods.

French and English Blankets, large, fine and heavy; Blankets for Plantations, of all kinds; Flannels, English, French and American; Sheetings in all widths, bleached and unbleached; Linens, of every width and quality; Towelings; Merseilles Quilts and Bedspreads,