# The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1849. VOLUME II.—NUMBER 248.



## BUSINESS CARDS.

J. L. LEVY, *Note, Stock and Real Estate Broker*, No. 26 Camp, 1 door from Common st., N. Orleans. oil 1y

E. SANDS TUCKER & CO. have removed from 20 to and 22 Gravier to 77 *Tchoupitoulas st.* nl 3m

HILL, McLEAN & CO. *Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants*, 87 Canal street. jy28 1vdc&W

G. W. OLIVER, *Commission Merchant and Ship Agent*, No. 23 St. Charles street. n21 dtock1y W

S. H. FULTON, *Wholesale and Retail Grocer*, No. 4 New Levee and No. 8 Tchoupitoulas st. d6

PAYNE & HENDERSON, *Wholesale Grocers*, Nos. 30 and 32 Gravier street, New Orleans. n17 2

JOHN H. ELLIOTT & CO., *Commission Merchants*, 92 Gravier street. oil 1y

S. WOLFF, *Importer of Wine, Brandy, Gin, etc.*, 4 *General Commission Merchant*, 25 Gravier st. oil

W. C. RAYMOND, *Family Grocer*, 71 Camp street. n24

A. WETHERBY, *Ship Broker*, 78 Poydras street, New Orleans. jy6 1y

JOHN W. ANDREWS & CO., *Commission Merchants and Ship Agents*, 91 Common st., N. O. ja1

PUIG, MIR & CO. *Commission Merchants*, No. 83 St. Louis street, New Orleans. oil 1y

SEWELL T. TAYLOR, *Importer of Wines and Liquors*, Nos. 15 and 16 Royal street. n12

J. A. BOARD, *Auctioneer and Appraiser*, No. 10 Banks Arcade, New Orleans. o1

LEVI H. GALE, *Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent*, No. 92 Common street. d

WILLIAM L. CUSHING, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant*, No. 29 Gravier street. n22

JOHN TOOLE, *Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office*, 25 Bank Place, N. O. n12

R. M. HARRISON & CO. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Ship Agents*, 14 Gravier street. Agents for Hand's Line of Philadelphia Packets. n26

THOMAS TOOLE, GEORGE C. BISHOP. T. TOOLE & BISHOP, *Ship Agents and Commission Merchants*, 69 Camp street.

J. BENSON, *House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles*, No. 132 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy19 1y

G. W. KAY. W. H. FOSTER. RACE & FOSTER, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law*—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N. O. nd13 1y

JOHN T. LAPICE. GEO. T. ROSS. LAPICE & ROSS, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law*, No. 2 St. Charles street, (near Canal street,) New Orleans, La. n7 1y

W. L. CUSHING & CO. No. 55 Common street, *Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Agents for sale of Butter and Cheese.* o1

J. NARCISSE TERRIO, *Parish Auctioneer, General Real Estate Collector*—Office, No. 61 Chartres street, Desirabode, La. d6

T. C. TWICHELL. F. TWICHELL. T. C. TWICHELL & CO. *Commission and Forwarding Merchants*, No. 70 Poydras street. o1 1y

JOHN H. WEBB, *Original Finger Establishment*, Corner of Common and Magnolia streets, opposite Charity Hospital.

JOHN E. HOLLAND, *Notary Public*—Commission 8th June, 1848—Corner of Exchange Place and Commercial street, N. Orleans. jy7 *Steamer Sigourney*

BUTMAN & CO., *Commission Merchants, Grocers and Ship Chandlers*, No. 29 Front Levee, opposite Port st. Second Municipality, N. O. Orleans. oil 6m

E. DAVENPORT, *Wholesale and Retail Confectioner*, No. 226 Bienville street, New Orleans. N. B. Orders for Wedding and Fête Cake, etc., promptly attended to. n1

H. C. PERLEY, *General Produce Commission Merchant*, Levee—Office, 74 Perdido street, New Orleans. *Refer to* Messrs. Duncan, Dyonnet & Rouillier; Samuel Tobin & Nephew; Stevens & Vaughan. n28 1m

LABORDE & XIQUES, *Commission Merchants, and Importers of Havana Cigars, Leaf Tobacco, Segars, Wines, Brandies, etc.* No. 3 Front Street, between Canal and Common streets, opposite the Steamboat Landing. 21m

J. M. DEPASS, *Auctioneer and Commission Merchant*, Office No. 20 Banks Arcade, will make liberal Cash Advances on Cotton or Merchandise generally shipped to him, to be sold in Antwerp. He will also give attention to the purchase of Real Estate, Curiosities, Works, Statuary, etc. oil

E. WOOD & CO., *Ship Chandlers, Grocers and Provision Dealers*, 1 Upper Levee, Second Municipality, and 5 Bed Stores, Third Municipality, having now in store the articles, which are prepared to execute any orders they may be favored with, on the most reasonable terms. oil 3m

A. D. GRIEFF & CO. *Wholesale Dealers in Butter and Cheese, and Agents for Upper Ohio Glass Works*, Factory, Lard Oil Warehouse, Under, Nos. 28, 38 and 40 Levee, New Orleans. oil 1y

F. A. WINGFIELD, *Attorney at Law*, Henderson, Texas. *Refer to*—Genery Wingfield & Co., M. Greenwood & Co., Wills & Rawlins, New Orleans.

WM. H. ESTILL, *Attorney at Law*, Acadiana, Texas. *Refer to*—Chauncey, Stewart & Co., Rev. Dr. Scott Robert, Lusk & Co., New Orleans; Bradford & Sanford, Mobile; Ellett, John L. Blacker, Mobile, Ala. oil

CHARLES LEWIS. F. ARTHUR HILL. LEWIS & HILL, *Attorneys at Law*, Henderson, Rusk County, Texas, will practice in the Western Counties of the State, and will attend to the purchase and sale of Lands, and the location of Certificates, in any part of the State. d

COSTA & CO. *Importers of Havana Produce, Segars, Coffee and Tobacco*, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of CIGARS, comprising of Importados, Regalias, Chaudons, Cabanas, Principes, Cortes, Regalias Minas, Trabucos, etc., etc., from the most celebrated brands of Havana. Also, a fine assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. No. 8 Front Levee, New Orleans. oil 1y

JOHN ARMSTRONG, 217 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite St. Mary's Market, is prepared to manufacture Steam Boilers, of every description, at as cheap price as they can be delivered here from any of the eastern cities. jy21 1y

C. COLLINS, *Builder*, No. 131 Fashion street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Refer to Jonathan Coleman, Commission Merchant, Gravier street, Commission Merchant, Gravier street. Jobbing promptly executed. n1 3m

J. B. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street, Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments accurately adjusted to Mean Time and Electrical Accurate watch to order and repaired. 36 hours' instruments altered to run 36 hours. n5 1y

N. BELLINGER SMITH, *General Commission Merchant*, No. 89 Gravier street, attends to all business entrusted to him, such as Acknowledgements of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, to Administer Oaths, and to take Testimony and Proof of Documents, of whatever nature, for use in the following States, viz: MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, NO. CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI and FLORIDA. n28 6m

JOHN STROUD. JOHN STROUD, JR. WM. STROUD. JOHN STROUD & CO., 145 Gravier st., between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine, Importers and Dealers in MARBLE MANTEL-PIECES and ENAMELLED GRATES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TOMB-SLABS, GRAVE STONES, SLATE, and MARBLE in all its different varieties; Tuscanian LIME, Calcined PLASTER OF PARIS, Roman and Hydraulic CEMENT, Plaster of PARIS, Hair, Sand, English, Pennsylvania and Pittsburg FIRE-BRICK. n12

ROBERT SKINNER, *Engraver*, 72 Royal st., Undertakes all kinds of FIRE-WORK, such as the Setting of Cauldron Bottom Boilers, Furnaces, etc. All work done by the subscriber will be warranted, and specimens of his work may be seen at any time.

N. B. PLASTERING and WHITE-WASHING done with dispatch. ja29 1y

J. G. WEBER, *Boot and Shoe Dealer*, corner of Camp & Gravier sts. Chief Store, Camp st., near Gravier. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes—that will sell at the Lowest Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. n27 1y

DR. ELLIOTT, VETERINARY SURGEON, WOULD announce to the citizens of the city and its vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all business in his line entrusted to his care. Dr. Elliott begins his long experience as a Veterinary Surgeon, will name him a large business, as he spent nine years in the Veterinary College of France, five years in Prussia, and the last five years in this city with great success. The Doctor's charges are from $1 to $10 for any surgical or medical advice gratis.

☞ The Doctor is to be found all hours of the day and night at Tattersalls Stables, St. Charles street.

☞ FAMILY HORSES, well broke, always on hand and for sale. oil 6m

## NEW ORLEANS EMIGRANT & REMITTANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned, at his old established office, continues to accommodate persons desirous of remitting money to their friends in Ireland, Scotland, England, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Paris, payable in any part thereof, in the above mentioned towns, and in cities as well. He also, as usual, continues his extensive business in Emigrant Passage, for the fast sailing ships and remarkable trade. Parties living at a distance, addressing a letter (post-paid) to the undersigned, will be promptly attended to. JOHN TOOLE,

ob 1y No. 25 Bank Place, New Orleans.

## STAR TOWBOAT LINE—ANGLO-SAXON, ANGLO-NORMAN, ANGLO-AMERICAN.

This line is composed of new low-pressure boats, built expressly for the above business, of great strength, and with powerful machinery. Authorized by the owners to tend for, and avoid burning the sails and riggings of vessels, and to free them from smoke.

Arrangements are made with other lines to assist this line in taking large ships over the bar, when necessary.

Ship-masters and ship-owners will benefit themselves by patronizing these boats, as they will obviate disputes, as well as the greatest security for life and property. n26

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1849. J. W. STANTON & CO.

## CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SAMUEL E. MOORE & CO. 37 Camp Street, Imports and has constantly for sale, at wholesale prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, a large assortment of Common Blue Edge, Stone, Ironstone, Ewer, English and French CHINA, Cut and Moulded GLASSWARE, Table Cutlery, *Britannia Ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Matting, Table Mats, Tea Spoons, etc., etc.* ☞ Goods packed so as to insure safety to any part of the Country.

☞ Always ready for purchasers. d4 6m

## CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

P. B. FELL & CO.—84 Gravier st., New Orleans, *Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail.*

Lamps, Plated and Britannia Castors, Cutlery, Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters, etc.

Goods will be offered at low prices, and when for the Country, packed in the safest manner. o1 6m

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 1st inst., a Double Backed GOLD WATCH, medium size, Hard Dial, with Black Figures and Hands; made by Hinkman & Dallas, London, No. 2506—on the inside is engraved a crest with the initials "J. W." Also—a GOLD CHAIN, resembling a Snake, with a Bright Key attached. The above reward will be given, and no questions asked, to any person who will return the said Watch and Chain to the subscribers, Lafayette Hotel, or to

J. WOLFF, 6 Gravier street.

## FANCY GOODS.

### To the Ladies.

Fashionable Millinery and Dress Making.

Rich New and Cheap FALL GOODS.

MRS. G. W. ROPER, 105 Poydras street, between Carondelet and Baronne, most respectfully informs the Ladies that she has received from the North, and is prepared to offer the public a beautiful assortment of Fashionable Fall Bonnets, printed which are directions for their Trimming; also, splendid Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Ladies' Caps, Head-Dresses, Lace Capes and Collars; Embroidered Infants' Dresses of rich style and texture; Parfumerie, Pomades, and a variety of Fancy Goods; all of which Mrs. R. has these days sent in selecting for her emporium from the Northern cities, and intends to sell at very low prices. ☞ Ladies, please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Old Bonnets cleaned and dabbed in good style. Country Orders promptly attended to.

☞ Blocking and Pressing done for the trade.—Bonnets done in superior style. n7

## Francis Fabre & Co.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING Establishment, 39 Magazine street,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends that they are now in receipt of a rich choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, all of the best materials, manufactured in the latest style, and at most moderate prices.

They keep constantly in store—

Super black and blue French cloth Dress Coats;
" black, blue, Mixtures and Satin Fancy Coats;
" black, brown and other cloth Sleeves;
" black, brown, olive and drab Box Coats;
" brown, olive and dahlia Business Coats;
" black French cloth Cloaks;
" black and fancy common Kentucky Jeans;
" black and fancy style and double-twisted Vest;
" black and fancy silk and satin Vests;
" rich figured cashmere Vests;
" White Marseilles Vests, new styles;
" black and fancy common Pants;
" linen and cotton Shirts;
" cambric, silk and flannel Undershirts;
" " " " Drawers;
" silk and cotton Elastic Suspenders;
" silk and linen cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
" cashmere and cotton gloves, Robes de Chambre;
" black, white and colored Kid Gloves;
" black, blue, brown and green silk Cravats;

A large assortment of rich figured, striped and black silk and Satin Cravats, new styles.

N. B. Clothing on hand, an extensive assortment of Traveling Wrapper, Valises and Carpet Bags.

☞ Orders will be in receipt of fresh supplies by every packet during the season. nl 3m&dp

## DRY GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

### N. Bradner Smith,

General Commission Merchant, No. 89 Gravier Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE—

SHAWLS—3-4 Embroidered Cotton Crape;
" —3-4 " Barege;
" —3-4 Printed Cashmere, all wool;

PRINTS—Fine Merrimac Prints, dark grounds;
Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4;
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4;
Printing Calico, twenty and twenty-five;
Heavy 3-4 Stripe Jean and Mexican Plaids and Stripes;
" Plaid Bleachers and Indigo Trade Stripes;
Cambric; Chambray; Rouge Denim;
Apron Check; Colombian Plaids;
Mexico Unbleached and Bleached Drills, American;
4-4 Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Cotton Crape Shawls.

## FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

B. HAMBURGER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 146 CAMP STREET, Opposite the Footpoint House,

HAS on hand and is constantly in receipt of a large addition of FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the finest and choicest style and best manufacture, and is now well prepared to provide his friends and the public with FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, made in the neatest and of the latest Paris and Northern styles, and at very reasonable prices.

Also on hand, a fine stock of Clothing, of Paris and his own manufacture.

Also, a fine stock of SHIRTS, CRAVATS, etc.

☞ Terms—Cash and short time for approved city acceptances. n12 3m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, etc.—The subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of articles in his line, and offers them for sale on reasonable terms. JAS. S. SHAW, d5 dkW Druggist, Veranda Corner.

OPIUM—10 cases in store, for sale by JAS. S. SHAW, Druggist, d5 dkW Veranda Corner.

GUM ARABIC—1000 lbs. choice GUM ARABIC, in store, for sale by JAS. S. SHAW, Druggist, d5 dkW Veranda Corner.

CHIA SEED—The valuable Remedy for Diarrhœa and Complaints of the Bowels, just received from Mexico, for sale by JAS. S. SHAW, Druggist, d5 dkW Veranda Corner.

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS—*Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR PANS*, of assorted sizes, from 30 to 52 inches. ALSO—Two Vertical CATTLE SUGAR MILLS—*Rollers*—30x52 and 30x24 inches, with Centaline for Wooden Shafts and extra Wheels, for sale by d6 3m&W J. Y. De EGANA, 6 Bienville st.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

PERSONS wishing to obtain the above articles on the most reasonable terms, and of the best Material and Workmanship, can do so by applying at No. 92 TCHOUPITOULAS Street, Front Office, to Stone, where Plans and Specimens can be seen. ☞ Prices vary from $150 to $12,000. n9 1m&dw

MOLASSES BARRELS.

THE subscribers have on hand about 500 to 1000 CYPRESS MOLASSES BELLS, Warranted 40 Gallons; ready for delivery. For sale by S. W. THOMPSON & CO., n26 28, St. Charles st., corner of Julia.

TEAS. TEAS.

*AGENCY of the NEW YORK CANTON TEA CO.*

THE subscriber has now on hand and will receive monthly an assortment of GREEN AND BLACK TEAS of all descriptions. His assortment is composed of above fifty different kinds and qualities, and he now feels warranted in saying that it is the finest assortment of Teas ever offered for sale in this city.

n19 S. B. PAGE, Agent, 72 Camp st.

WHISKY, BRANDY, GIN AND WINE.—2000 gallons Irish and 1 puncheon Scotch Whisky; 5 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 2 pipes Holland Gin, and 20 cases Sherry Wine in bottles. The above Whisky is from the Distillery direct, and has been over in store for more than two years, and the Brandy is of the most favorite brand. The Sherry Wine is of the Amontillado vintage, so much celebrated for its delicate flavor. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by [n26] JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

LONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 half pipes | Marled | vintage of | 1845; |
| 10 " " | | " | 1844; |
| 10 " " | | " | 1843; |
| 12 " " | Rousseau | " | 1841; |
| 12 " " | " | old, " | 1840; |
| 5 " " | Oard | old, " | 1841; |
| 5 " " | " | old, " | 1840; |
| 5 qr. " | | old, " | 1834; |

Just received ex ship Empaticrix, and for sale in bond by n28 S. WOLFF, 25 Gravier st.

BOOT MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned call the attention of the New Orleans public to his Select and Fashionable Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, which, for elegance, quality, fit and durability, Gentlemen desirous of having their Boots and Shoes made to fit—of eternal material, and to last double the time of any other, will find the undersigned, CORK-SOLE and DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF BOOTS, made to order.

n1 3m C. SCHLEIDER, 84 St. Charles street.

THE PEOPLE'S BILL POSTER.

*A. C. SATCHELL.*

I STAND ALONE, and am still a candidate for the people's BILL POSTING. Such business those who post elected, and those who did not, for the liberal patronage they gave me. I would wish to inform them, and all the world in general, that I have not, and will not employ any person on all occasions there. Orders left at the following places will be attended to: Crescent Office, 82 St. Charles street; Delta's Office, 31 Camp street; Picayune Office, 112 Camp street; Times Office, Union Office, 42 Baronne street; Bee Office, Commercial Office, 19 Bank Place; Picayune Coffee-house, corner St. Charles and Poydras sts.

n12 A. C. SATCHELL, People's Bill Poster.

STORAGE. STORAGE.

ORLEANS WAREHOUSE, *Magazine street, just at Joseph—Tchoupitoulas and on Lumber street, between Julia and St. Joseph.*—The undersigned, Proprietors of the above Warehouse, and the public that he has had "double floors" with all the necessary improvements, for the purpose of his original Warehouse, expressly for the storage of cotton, and is equal in every respect, from damage, if not superior, to the very best Warehouse in the city. The price for storage will be the same as last season, viz: 50c. $ bale per month. He has also room for the storage of every description of Merchandise, on the lock of 20,000 barrels, which will always be taken at the lowest rates.

☞ Tobacco and other merchandise laded and separated as the season varies. [n23 6m] GEO. R. BEARD.

BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS is called in the Brooklyn Warehouse, Fronting at the Pier, opposite New Orleans, for the receipt of Produce from the West, and *Merchandise* from the North, intended for re-shipment. The Warehouse will be open for the receipt of such wharves in front of the Warehouses, by which goods are immediately received, without *drayage or expense to the merchant*, and there can be no doubt that it would be beneficial to the free people of color themselves. Most gladly would we see this class of people placed in equal place where they could enjoy the rights and privileges from which they must be forever debarred in their present condition. And we would go further, and make an annual appropriation by Congress, for the purchase and transportation of slaves in families to Africa. We believe that thousands would be immediately emancipated, were the means furnished to send them to the African colonies, and provide temporarily for their subsistence there. This is the only way in which slavery can ever be abolished in the South. Emancipation and transportation must go hand-in-hand. If there be no power, under the constitution, to appropriate money for that purpose, let it be altered so as to confer the object. If the people of the North are so anxious for the freedom of the blacks as to risk a dissolution of the Union to obtain their end, why not refuse to sanction the more amicable measure of voting money to induce emancipation, and to place the emancipated in perfect freedom and security.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

☞ The Home Journal says that "one of Miss Bremer's characteristic engagements is to be introduced to young ladies' schools, and there narrate a story wise once." This is very kind of her, considering that it is the only chance that the poor girls will probably ever have to learn the art of "yarn-spinning"—within doors.—*Boston Post.*

WOOLEN FACTORIES IN MICHIGAN.—The *Detroit Tribune* says, Michigan has gone into the growing of wool at a rapid rate, and is destined to keep on increasing. Last year the surplus that was exported was over 1,200,000 pounds; and the small manufacturing establishments scattered throughout the State are estimated to have consumed 600,000 pounds more. This season the amount exported will not fall short of 1,600,000 pounds, and at the same rate another year it will reach 2,000,000. At a fair estimate (says the Tribune) there are a million sheep within the State. In 1840 there were but 89,984.

*Cotton Factories in Georgia.*—Two cotton factories are about going up in Decatur county, one to be propelled by water, the other by steam.... A new cotton factory of 5000 spindles, is about going up in Roswell, and another of the same number in Columbus.

ALABAMA SUGAR.—The steamboat Lowndes brought down on Friday, coming out to Messrs. A. E. & J. W. Lodyard, five hogsheads of sugar, made on the plantation of Mrs. Harwell, in Clark county. The samples show that there was too much haste in sending this sugar to market, and also a want of knowledge in the process of draining. Though finely granulated, it is entirely too wet for any but the commonest uses. Mr. Hai well had twenty acres planted in cane, and will make about thirty hogsheads of sugar and twenty barrels of molasses. We hope more attention will be paid to preparing the balance of the crop for market.

One of our city papers is mistaken in supposing this to be the first successful effort made in our State to manufacture sugar. Major Jeremiah Austill, whose plantation is in the same county, was the pioneer in sugar culture there. Last year he made the first experiment, and produced 2500 pounds of sugar, dry, of good color, and finely granulated. He had cane enough this year to make twelve hogsheads, but in consequence of his imperfect machinery for grinding, which obtained barely forty per cent. of the juice, he sold most of it to his neighbors for planting, and made only six hogsheads. The qualities of this sugar, samples of which he has at his office, will compare favorably with the best Louisiana Muscovado. He contemplates the coming season to put up a better mill, after which his planting will be gradually increased, until sugar will be his only crop. Maj. J. has thoroughly investigated the whole subject of sugar-making, and is fully satisfied that no lands in Louisiana or Texas will produce better sugar or larger yields than those of Clarke county. We mentioned, some weeks ago, that some 75 or 100 acres in that county were in cane last year. The planting the present season will be greatly increased. We understand that several planters in Marengo made experiments last year, that proved the prairie lands to be every way suited to the sugar cane, and that several of them will make sugar and molasses from the present planting.—*Mobile Herald.*


# The Daily Crescent.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—BY A. H. HAYNES & CO.

OFFICE.....No. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents per week*, payable to the carriers, weekly; or *Eight Dollars* per year—half-yearly and quarterly in the same ratio—in advance. Single copies, *Five Cents*.....The office will accept no of subscriptions exceeding one week.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT will be furnished to single subscribers at *Three Dollars* per year; or clubs of four or more, delivered in the cities of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents each; Postmasters and others who may act as Agents, and send orders, paid, for ten copies, will receive one copy in addition for their compensation. Payable in all cases in advance. Single copies or packages, in wrappers, can be sent in the office of publication No. 93 St. Charles street.

ADVERTISEMENTS—on exceedingly tender lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Times of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, at two lines for Dollar, $2 each insertion.

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

*NEW ORLEANS:*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19.


### The Territorial Question.

The following passage on the subject of the prohibition of slavery in the territories, is from the annual message of the Governor of Indiana, recently published. It is a curious specimen of style and logic:

By a treaty of peace recently entered into between the United States and the republic of Mexico, our government has acquired a large extent of territory, which must at no distant day be erected into separate State governments and provided with organic laws; the public mind has become too much agitated upon a question of vital importance, connected with the character of those organic laws, to be passed over in silence upon the present occasion. There is but little diversity of sentiment amongst the people of Indiana upon the question of human slavery; yet so decidedly as are the opinions of our people opposed to the institution, we have ever manifested an unwillingness to interfere with the constitutional rights of our brethren of the slave States upon this very delicate subject. The territory thus acquired has come to us free; the question is now presented to the American people, whether this territory shall remain free. It cannot be doubted but that the response of the people of Indiana to this momentous question will be unanimously in favor of freedom. Whilst we are in favor of freedom, let us exercise that forbearance towards our political brethren of the slave States of this Union, which characterizes the conduct of the patriot and statesman. Nevertheless, it is our imperative duty to assert our rights as members of the same great family; and manfully resist by all legal and constitutional means the further advancement of slavery into territory belonging to the General Government. That Congress possesses this power does not admit of a doubt, and the only remaining question to be determined is, whether it is expedient to exercise that right. To decide this question affirmatively, the reflecting mind need only glance over the history of our beloved country; the rise and progress in the arts and sciences, in manufactures, mechanics, internal improvements, and every other great element of social and political happiness—in fact, the State of this Union, but too plainly admonish us that bounds should be prescribed to the baleful influence of human slavery. It may be said, however, that this territory was acquired by the common blood and treasure of the nation, and consequently we should not agitate this subject. To this objection it may well be answered, that this territory is common property; the people of the Union are the owners; they constitute one great confederacy of States, and that all other zone involving common property and the common welfare, must ever be subsequent to the wisdom and discretion of Congress. The propriety of expressing by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, the voice of the people of Indiana upon this existing subject is respectfully suggested.

The Indiana State Journal remarks on this passage:

The endorsement of the whig doctrine in relation to the exclusion of slavery from our newly acquired territories, sounds rather strangely from a recent supporter of Gen. Cass for the Presidency; yet, we are glad to find that the Governor has become a convert to the preaching of the true faith.

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN VIRGINIA.—It is proposed by the Governor of Virginia, to transport all the free persons of color from that State to Liberia, and a motion to that effect has been introduced into the Legislature. The continued agitation of the slave question will cause such a measure to be adopted in some of the Southern States; and the southern papers tell us no doubt that it would be beneficial to the free people of color themselves. Most gladly would we see this class of people placed in a land where they could enjoy the rights and privileges from which they must be forever debarred in their present condition. And we would go further, and make an annual appropriation by Congress, for the purchase and transportation of slaves in families to Africa. We believe that thousands would be immediately emancipated, were the means furnished to send them to the African colonies, and provide temporarily for their subsistence there. This is the only way in which slavery can ever be abolished in the South. Emancipation and transportation must go hand-in-hand. If there be no power, under the constitution, to appropriate money for that purpose, let it be altered so as to confer the object. If the people of the North are so anxious for the freedom of the blacks as to risk a dissolution of the Union to obtain their end, why not refuse to sanction the more amicable measure of voting money to induce emancipation, and to place the emancipated in perfect freedom and security.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

### The American Flag.

The National Intelligencer has the following statement and suggestion respecting this subject, from a correspondent:

"On the 3d of December, 1775, the Continental flag was displayed for the first time. It was on that day hoisted on board of the flag-ship of Esek Hopkins, who, on the 17th of the preceding month, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the first American fleet. The third day of December, then, is the birthday of the American flag. Why not celebrate it annually as a Navy festival? Let it be observed as our ocean birthday at all our naval stations, and on board of our vessels of war, at home and abroad."

The writer of the above is under a mistake in regard both to the nature of the flag and the date of its first appearance. He takes for granted that the national banner first displayed in the revolutionary struggle was that of the stars and stripes; this is not the fact; nor is it true that any Continental colors were hoisted for the first time on the 3d of December, 1775. The birthday of the American flag, if it be fixed at all, must be the 14th of June, 1777. It is impossible, however, to determine the day on which the banner of the stars and stripes first actually waved to the breeze, or the day when any colors of a distinctly American character were decided on and unfurled for the first time.

The first attempt at an American flag appears to be that of old Endicott, of Salem, who, in 1634, cut the cross of St. George out of the flag of Old England, as savoring of popery and prelacy. We are unable to say how far the pure red flag thus formed was adopted by the New Englanders. But the old English national colors were generally worn by the Continental vessels till the breaking out of the Revolution. It is remarkable, however, that the thought of raising a national standard of their own seems never to have been abandoned by the people of New England. Mention is made of a colonial flag as early as 1686. The first national emblem adopted here was that of the New England pine tree, which was stamped on the silver coins of Massachusetts nearly two hundred years ago. Probably it was on the flag above mentioned, as a representation of one drawn in 1701 exhibits the pine tree combined with the English cross. This, so far as we can discover, is the first actual description of the American pine-tree flag—though undoubtedly it was used at a much earlier date. It continued in use, more or less, till superseded by the stars and stripes.

There are no means of knowing whether the New England troops who fought in the old French war, on the lakes of Canada, and at Cape Breton, bore any colors distinct from the English, though it is likely they did, as the several States had their Colony arms, and these appear to have been inscribed on the banners of the militia. This was the practice when the New England troops marched to Boston, after the battle of Lexington. A letter dated April 22d, 1775, says of the Connecticut troops: "We fix on our standards and drums the Colony arms, with the motto, '*Qui transtulit sustinet*,' round it in letters of gold, which we construe thus: 'God, who transplanted us hither, will sustain us.' The accounts of the battle of Bunker Hill make no mention of a standard being used by the Americans, though at a public celebration in 1825, a flag was displayed, which, according to tradition, was hoisted in the redoubt on the top of the hill. It is said to have borne an inscription which the British officers in Boston attempted in vain to read with the help of their telescopes, till a whig told them it was "*Cause of you dare.*" On the 18th of July, 1775, after the battle, we read in the Essex Gazette of a flag raised on Prospect Hill, "bearing on one side the motto, '*An Appeal to Heaven*,' and on the other side, '*Qui transtulit sustinet.*'"—[See Frothingham's History of the Siege of Boston.]

The pine-tree flag, however, seems to have prevailed over all others, and soon became the national ensign. Col. Reed, in a letter written from the besieging army at Boston, October 20th, 1775, says to Gov. Glover and Moylan, "Please to fix upon some particular color for a flag, and a signal by which our vessels may know each other. What do you think of a flag with a white ground, a tree in the middle—with the motto, 'An Appeal to Heaven.' This is the flag of our floating batteries." This suggestion was adopted, and the pine-tree flag became the ensign of the American ships of war, public and private. It was adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts as the naval flag of the Colony on the 29th of April, 1776.

Paul Jones declared that he was the first man who hoisted the continental flag on board a national ship of war. Jones was appointed lieutenant of the Alfred, the flag-ship of Com. Hopkins, on the 22d of December, 1775. The Alfred lay at Philadelphia, where Jones hoisted the flag, on that or on some subsequent day. It was doubtless the pine-tree, but this had been unfurled upon the ocean by New England private armed vessels for some time previous. An English paper of January, 1776, has the following: "The flag taken from a provincial privateer, is now deposited in the Admiralty. The field is white bunting, with a spreading green tree; the motto, 'An Appeal to Heaven.'"

We have in our possession two very rare pictures, the only ones of their kind, perhaps, in existence. They are full-length portraits of Gen. Hopkins and Gen. Gates, with the American flags as they existed in 1776 and 1777. These pictures are engravings finely covered, and cemented by transparent varnish to glass plates, in order to preserve the tinting in all its freshness. They were executed in London by some friend of the American cause. That of Hopkins was done in 1776. It represents the Commodore, sword in hand, standing on the quarter-deck of a ship, in the old Continental blue and buff uniform, and a cocked hat. Another ship in the back ground bears two flags, the pine-tree ensign, with the motto, "*An appeal to Heaven*," and another exhibiting a rattlesnake, with the motto, "*Don't tread upon me.*" The rattlesnake flag is said to have originated at the South. According to some accounts it was hoisted on board the Alfred and the Alliance, but of this we have no positive knowledge.

The portrait of Gen. Gates was done in 1778. It represents him on the tented field after having signed the convention for the surrender of Burgoyne. Over the General's marquee is a flag with thirteen red and white stripes, but no stars. This was the earliest which bore the name of the American *Union flag*. It is first mentioned as having been hoisted on the western heights of Charlestown, in January, 1776. Lieut. Carter, of the British army, under the date of January 26th, says:—"The King's speech was sent by a flag to them on the 1st instant. In a short time after they received it, they hoisted an union flag above the continental, with thirteen stripes, at Mount Pisgah. Their citadel fired thirteen guns, and gave the like number of cheers." This was the speech of George III. to parliament, denouncing the Americans as rebels, which excited so much indignation throughout the colonies. The British Annual Register of 1776, in describing the resentment of the people, states that they "burnt the speech, and changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies." This union flag is mentioned as being worn by the fleet under Hopkins, in February, 1776, but was not the one hoisted by Paul Jones.

The union flag of thirteen plain stripes prevailed for about a year and a half, when the happy taste of some unknown individual suggested a new embellishment, and it received the addition of the stars, by a resolution of Congress, in the following words:

In Congress, June 14th, 1777, *Resolved*, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

As new States were added to the Union, from time to time, new stripes were added to the flag, till the number had increased to fifteen or twenty. At length, about thirty years ago, the stripes were reduced by act of Congress to the original number of thirteen.

TELEGRAPH—*New Project.*—Messrs. Hudson & Smith, well known as connected with the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, of Boston, have made arrangements to establish a system of communication by magnetic telegraph, between all the important cities of the Union and Halifax, N. S. Their plan is this: Any one who wishes to send a letter, containing the last intelligence, to be forwarded by the steamer which leaves Halifax, can do so by addressing the letter to Hudson & Smith, who will carefully transcribe it and forward it agreeably to direction; and on the other hand, letters from Europe, addressed to their care at Halifax, upon the arrival of a steamer will be forwarded in the same manner to any place in the United States. Mr. F. O. J. Smith, President of the New York and Boston Magnetic Telegraph Association, has pledged himself to render this enterprise all the assistance in his power.

*Presbyterian Church Statistics.*—New School—20 synods, 104 presbyteries, 1555 churches, 139,047 members. Old School—23 synods, 122 presbyteries, 2512 churches, 200,803 members.

☞ A needle swallowed four years ago, by a young man in Boston, was recently extracted from between his ribs, on the left side.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

"ALBERT"—By Philosophy.

BY WILLIAM C. BYRAMMOUR.

Thought my days no days of sorrow,
Though still smiler days succeeded,
Of the chain of some bright morrow
Still a Dreamer, I;
Be the season rough or vernal,
Looking into life the starry sky!—
Of a friendship sempiternal,
Still a Dreamer, I;
Though earth's doubtings, high heart-broken
At each vain, empty, proud sight;
Of the words that God has spoken
A Believer, I.
Though some years, and famine longer
Man's weak heart and soul wear by;
That God's mercy will prove stronger
A Believer, I!
Though the heaven shows none, despairing,
With a sad, tearful eye—
Of a brighter day for Erin
Still a Dreamer, I;
That the heavens yet the sunlight
Will be dried up by by-and-bye,
That