The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1851. VOLUME III.—NUMBER 273.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sundays Excepted)—
BY CROCKETT, FROST & CO.
JOHN W. CROCKETT.....J. W. FROST.....HUDSON A. SIPE.

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

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—Fifteen Cents per week, payable to the carriers, or Eight Dollars per year, payable in advance—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT—Three dollars a year, payable in advance. Postmasters and others acting as agents, by sending five dollars, will be entitled to two copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Reduced to the Cash Standard.

From and after this date, the following reduced rate of charges, per square of 12 lines or less, in Agate, or 10 lines or less, in Pearl, will be invariably adhered to, and then, while all the patrons of the Crescent will be put upon an equal footing, its columns will be opened to thousands who have never been able, heretofore, to advertise, viz:

First insertion, per square, in all cases	$0 50
Each insertion after, per square, second page	0 30
" " " " third page	0 25
" " " " outside pages	0 18
" " " " Weekly Crescent	0 25
For one month, per square, second page	$12 00
For one month, per square, third page	10 00
For three months, per square, outside pages	10 00
For six months, per half square, outside pages	15 00
For twelve months, per quarter square, outside pages	15 00
For business cards in the Weekly Crescent, half the rates in the Daily.	

Contracts will be made with merchants to advertise by the year, based on the above rates. All advertisements not marked will be considered as intended for one insertion only.....These reduced rates are offered to our patrons on a peculiar (Cash payments) every advertisement, therefore, (except from regular advertisers, with whom we keep running accounts,) must be let at the counter and paid for in advance. October 1, 1850.

MY OWN GREEN MOUNTAIN LAND.

BY C. D. STEWART.

My native Land! in many a dream
Beneath the Northern skies—
Amid the purpling clouds, I see
Thy dark Green Mountains rise,
And proudly o'er thy valley sands
The mighty blue waters roll,
Whose music broke at life's clear dawn
With glory on my soul.

Though years have flown since last I saw
Thy mountains' cresting pines,
I love them for the memories
That cling around thy shrines;
For all that e'er my boyhood knew
Loved, beautiful or grand,
Is cradled 'mong thy hills and vales,
My own Green Mountain Land.

I loved thee for those hero souls
Who answered Freedom's call;
I love thee for the liberty
Thou claim'st and giv'st to all;
I love thee for the stalwart arms
And braver hearts, that stand
A stronger guard than castle walls,
For thee, my Native Land!

I may have trod in sunnier climes
Where rolls the flashing Rhine,
Or Albion rears her chalky cliffs—
A kindlier soil than thine;
But never have I seen the spot
Loved, beautiful or grand,
That led away my heart from thee,
My own Green Mountain Land.

MERCANTILE HONOR.—The Philadelphia North American mentions that a most estimable and excellent citizen called to see the editor on Wednesday, and, as he happened to be absent at the time, left upon his table a note, from which, though intended for the editor's own perusal, it ventures to make the following extract:

"You may remember that many years ago I was unfortunate in business, and was obliged to ask the indulgence of my creditors, from whom I obtained a full release. Since then I have been favored to such an extent in my affairs, that to-day I am paying off my old debts, amounting to over $60,000. I need not say that this is the happiest day of my life; and that the consciousness of being able to discharge this duty has brought with it a peace of mind more valuable than either silver or gold."

The North American adds:

"Here is an instance which we desire to commend to imitation. The gentleman alluded to was under no legal obligation to make the payments which he did, and his former creditors had long ceased to look upon him as their debtor. But he felt—and felt truly—that no lapse of time could extinguish his moral accountability; and in the spirit of a just man, and an honest merchant, he took the first opportunity of reimbursing those to whom he had been indebted, without regard to merely technical considerations. Such an example is certainly worthy of all praise; and we accord it in this particular case with all the more cheerfulness, as we are sure the act was prompted by a high sense of integrity—an earnest and anxious disposition to do right, for the sake of right, uninfluenced by any other motive."

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—J. T. Buckingham, in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to authors, as follows:

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up to distinguish or correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scribing, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words misspelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of divines sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of sentences; sermons which, if published with their imperfections of manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he wore the sculpin. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt, as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours the compositors, and after him the proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writer himself would be puzzled to read."

NAVAL.—A letter to the editors of the Norfolk Herald, from a correspondent on board the U. S. ship St. Mary's, dated Funchal Roads, Madeira, Nov. 14, says:

"It will be recollected that this ship was the first that sailed from the United States under the new act abolishing the inhuman practice of flogging in our national vessels. Thus far our crew have shown that seamen are capable of being better governed by kindness than the degrading severity of the old law, as not more than two or three cases of violation of discipline have been reported to Capt. Magruder, since the ship has been in commission.

"A word or two in regard to our officers: they are gentlemen in every sense of the word; and wherever the example of our commander is followed, not only will there be no excuse for flogging, but "Poor Jack" may bless his lucky stars in being under such command—as his constant aim has been to make us all contented and happy."

We learn from the same letter, that the St. Marys would sail from Madeira in a day or two for Rio Janeiro.

LATE FROM PERU.—We learn by advices from Peru, that the approaching election of a President in that Republic will probably be attended with dangerous commotion. Party excitement is described as being so violent, that a civil war is even apprehended as the result. It is feared that the present administration, which supports one of the several candidates, is not possessed of sufficient power to put down an insurrection, should one arise. Gen. Abando, the minister plenipotentiary of New Granada, after presenting his credentials, was refused a reception in his official capacity, on the ground, as the Peruvian government allege, that he has been implicated in the murder of Field Marshal Sucre, the Liberator of Peru. This example of political virtue was the subject of much applause, and the government of New Granada had received a severe rebuke for sending such a representative.

The aspirants for the Presidency of the country are Sr. Domingo Elias, a wealthy civilian, and Generals Vivanco and Echenique. The elections are said to have so completely engrossed the attention of the government, that the police of Lima is totally abandoned, and the city left to the mercy of the ladrones.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following is the official return of the present naval force of the United Kingdom. The royal navy consists of 671 ships of war, either in ordinary or in commission, varying from 2 to 120 guns each; of this number, 178 are armed steamers, of from 100 to 800 horse power engines, constructed on the most approved principles for active sea service. This fleet, the largest of any maritime power on the globe, employs in time of peace, 35,000 to 40,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 13,000 Royal Marines, consisting of 102 companies, divided into four divisions.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The Rev. Benjamin Wolford, of Richmond, Va., has left $100,000 for the erection of a new Methodist College in that city.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Felch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the joint resolution of the House, which declares that the bounty land given by the act of last session to soldiers and others shall be assignable before location, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Yulee introduced a bill granting land to Florida to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution concerning removals from office was again taken up.

Mr. Ewing addressed the Senate in defence of the removals of Colonel Weller and General Lane. The cause for the removal of Colonel Weller was stated to be, among others, his intemperate habits, unfitting him for the discharge of his duties, and his being a defaulter in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Cass and Mr. Bradbury replied.

Mr. Downs alluded to some removals in New Orleans. After which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Immediately after the reading of the journal this morning, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, moved for leave to amend the entry made therein, relative to the memorial from a society of Friends in Indiana, which was the subject of discussion yesterday, by adding the words, "and to refer the same to a committee, with instructions to prepare a bill in conformity with the prayer of the memorial."

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, raised the question of order, and contended that the gentleman from Indiana could not move to amend the journals, by adding to his motion for a suspension of the rules to enable him to present a memorial, a statement of the object he had in view.

The Speaker having decided that the motion of Mr. Julian was in order, Mr. McLane appealed against the decision of the chair, but subsequently withdrew his motion, to take the sense of the House.

Some time was then occupied in a desultory discussion of the question, some of the members asserting that Mr. Julian, in making the motion, embodied in it the reference to a committee for the purpose alluded to; and others insisting that the motion he made was merely a suspension of the rules, in order that the memorial might be presented, and that the proposition of the member from Indiana was, not to correct the journal, but to make an addition to the entry of the preceding day.

The motion of Mr. Julian to amend the journal was ultimately negatived, without a division.

Mr. Potter, of Ohio, made an ineffectual attempt to get the House into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the cheap postage bill, which, under the two hours' rule that was adopted on Saturday, must be decided the next time it comes up for discussion.

Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on elections, moved a privilege question; and the House took up the New Hampshire contested election. Mr. Strong spoke at considerable length in favor of the return of the sitting member, Mr. Morrison; and was followed by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, who took a diametrically different view of the subject.

It appears that subsequent to the recent passing of a law in New Hampshire, re-dividing a portion of the State, a member of one of the electoral districts vacated his seat in Congress, and an election was held for returning a substitute, under the law at present in force, when Mr. Morrison was returned. But it was contended, and the election committee is equally divided, that the member for the unexpired term should have been elected under the law which was in force when it commenced.

Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, followed, and the hour for adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have dates from Kingston to the 31st ult. We can find little of interest in them. The cholera had almost entirely disappeared. The deaths from that malady in Kingston had reached six thousand.

The Reform question appears, says the Journal, (Kingston,) to occupy a large portion of the attention of the press of Demerara, if not of the people of that colony. The Colonist supports the movement—the Gazette is opposed to it. The former would have a more popular form of Government—the latter falls back upon the old and convenient "let-well-alone" argument. The people, it is alleged on the one hand, desire reform—the respectable portion, it is replied on the other, are satisfied with the present Court of Policy and Combined Court. The Gazette contends that the people are not fit for the enjoyment of the rights they claim. This has been the tyrant's plea in every country and in every age. Boyer, who ruled Hayti for some twenty years, held this opinion up to the period of his violent and deserved expulsion, and left the Haytenas as unfit for self-government as the first day he assumed power.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the Legislature of New York organized on the 7th. Henry J. Raymond, Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, was elected Speaker of the House.

Governor Hunt, in his message, considers that the Fugitive Slave law should be strictly carried out in good faith, and maintained by the people, as long as it remains a law. He thinks, however, that the people should be left to examine its provisions freely and decide upon its practical operations.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. The Illinois Legislature was organized on the 7th. The officers are all Democrats.

AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND was, on the 6th inst., sworn Mayor of the city of New York for two years. The papers of the city of the following day contain his message.

Several changes have been made recently in the Custom-House at Boston. Among them, J. W. McLeland, appointed Deputy Collector, vice Joel Scott, resigned. Other changes are expected to be made soon.

METALS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Iron is the most abundant metallic mineral our country affords. Its value is ten times the value of gold and silver, and one-half the value of all the metals produced in the United States. Iron is found in every State of the Union:

The most valuable mine is one in Salisbury, Connecticut, which yields 3000 tons annually. The mines in Dutchess and Columbia counties, in the State of New York, produce annually 20,000 tons of ore; Essex county, 1500 tons; Clinton, 3000; Franklin 600; St. Lawrence, 2000, amounting in all to more than $500,000. The value of the iron produced in the United States in 1825 was $5,000,000; in 1837 $7,500,000. In Ohio 1200 square miles are underlaid with iron.

A region explored in 1838 would furnish iron sixty-one miles long and six miles wide; a square would yield 3,000,000 tons of pig iron, so that the district would contain 1,000,000,000 tons. By taking from this region 400,000 tons annually—a larger quantity than England produced previous to 1829—it would last twenty-seven hundred years! as long a distance certainly as any man looks ahead. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and Virginia possess inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. In Tennessee 100,000 tons are annually manufactured. Notwithstanding our great iron resources, more than one-half of our cutlery, hardware, railroad iron, etc., is still imported from Great Britain.

It is supposed by geologists that the weekly supply of gold from our own mines will be equal to the demand, and that our own mines will yet be more profitable than the mines of Brazil and Columbia.

The most extensive lead mines in the world are in Missouri, where the lead region is seventy miles long by fifty wide. These mines in 1826 produced 7,500,000 tons, and the whole product of the United States was 8,532,105.

It has been estimated that the quantity of iron required in England for railroads, etc., for the current year, will be about 1,260,000 tons, which it is supposed will be equal to all that country will produce.

The quantity of lead manufactured in the United States in 1828 was 12,311,730 pounds; in 1829 14,541,310 pounds; in 1838 8,332,105, and in 1832 4,281,867 pounds.

The copper trade, until within a year or two, has not been of much importance, as the result of the efforts made were not such to as justify any great operations. But now it appears to be attracting a great deal of attention. Whether the demand for copper stock is a fair index to the value of the copper regions, remains to be seen.

It is estimated that the quantity of iron produced in the United States in 1845 was 919,100 tons, valued at $33,940,500.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—An officer of our navy, on his voyage to China, writing lately to his friend in Washington City, relates the following singular occurrence:

"A singular and (to the party concerned, at least) highly interesting circumstance, occurred about the time we were off the Cape of Good Hope. From the time that we reached the cooler latitudes of that region, we were constantly surrounded by birds, and sometimes in great numbers, whose exquisitely graceful movements on the wing were a constant source of admiration to us all. One morning, when even a greater number than usual, including several very large albatrosses, were following the ship, the startling cry was heard of 'man overboard,' and it proved to be an unlucky Irishman, who had gone to the fore part of the vessel to throw a dirty swab overboard, and had dropped himself into the water instead of the swab. We were soon hove to, and a boat lowered to go in search of the man, for whom they looked in vain, till they rowed, as a last hope, to the spot round which the birds were observed to all suddenly cluster, where they found the poor fellow in a state of insensibility and exhaustion. Around him the birds were hovering with discordant screams, and, strange to relate, two great albatrosses had seized him by the clothes, thus keeping him from sinking, while several were picking at his head and face! When the boat reached him he was unconscious and had ceased all exertions, so that he doubtless owed his life to these birds. The patent life buoys, as is usually the case, did not reach the water, although the port fires burned and smoked away most furiously."

TRICKS OF PARISIAN SWINDLERS.—One more anecdote of the frequenters of the Elysée. Last Thursday evening, an officer of the staff picked up in the coffee-room, an embroidered handkerchief, edged with costly Valenciennes lace. He announced the valuable waif in a loud voice, and, no one claiming it, tied it to the handle of his sword, and promenaded through the different saloons. His display was successful; a gentleman approached and claimed it as the property of a lady seated at the other end of the large hall. Great were the officer's surprise and vexation, when, next morning, a note from the Baroness de Vyss was put into his hands. It commenced—"Mon cher capitaine," and requested him to send her handkerchief, which she was told he had found, by the bearer, her *valet de chambre*. He understood at once that he had been the victim of a couple of swindlers at the ball. But what was to be done? The captain acted like a gentleman. A small piece of gold to the valet prevented him the address of the fashionable fancy goods dealer from the patronage of the baroness; and the sum of four hundred francs gave him a handkerchief closely resembling the original one. Next day, on meeting the baroness, he discovered that she had neither lost the handkerchief nor written the note. He had been twice the dupe of sharpers. I do not know that this anecdote has any particular moral, but it may go to illustrate a fact every one knows, that M. Bonaparte's tickets of invitation are sometimes used by persons to whom they are not sent. The visitors are so numerous, that an efficient control is impossible.

The last half century contributed more to the progress of science and civilization than any similar period of time since the Christian era:

"Within the last fifty years, the steam-engine, the power-loom, the spinning-jenny, the cotton-gin, the use of pit-coal in the production of iron and the manufacture of gas, the magnetic telegraph which has but just begun to develop its beneficent influence, and many other inventions and discoveries, directly upon every human interest, have been either originated or for the first time brought into actual service. However important the political events of the half century have been, and however nations have advanced towards political perfection, the progress which science has made in that period, has most bountifully contributed the most to moral augmenting the comforts of civilization and improving the condition of humanity."

INSURANCE.

TENNESSEE MARINE AND FIRE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $300,000.

JOHN. M. HILL, Pres't....GEO. W. MARTIN, Sec'y.

☞ This long established Company, with the most ample funds for the protection of its Policies, continues to take RIVER, SEA and FIRE RISKS on the most liberal terms, at its Agency in New Orleans, at the office of

dll 1y PICKETT, PERKINS & CO., 67 Magazine st.

KENTUCKY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
AT COVINGTON, KY.

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The terms upon which this company insure life are decidedly favorable to the insured—much more so, it is believed, than the terms of any other Life Insurance Company, to wit:

The great security afforded in a Guarantee Fund of $100,000, $20,000 of which has been paid in cash, and $80,000 secured in the safest manner, by Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate;

Rates of Premium greatly reduced from the rates of other companies, and more equitably graduated;

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No extension fees taken by this company;

An annual dividend to all policy holders, payable in cash;

Notes taken in part for premiums;

Policies issued upon application: Without Delay, causing no Loss of Insurance to the parties.

Lives of either sex insured between the ages of 14 and 60, inclusive, for 1 year, 5 years, or for life.

The pamphlets and tracts published by the company will be found to contain much valuable information respecting the nature, principles, applications and benefits of Life Insurance. Also, an examination of the plans of the other Mutual Companies of this country, and a full explanation of the plan proposed by this company, together with various tables—one showing the rates of premium for the term of life of several companies, compared with the rates of this company, and another giving the rates of this company, for all ages and terms at which insurance is made.

Pamphlets and tracts furnished gratis, and applications received and forwarded by

A. H. DILLON, Jr., Agent, at New Orleans.
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☞ Office of Pomeroy's Telegraph Line, Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street. n19 1y

Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Louisiana.

LIFE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—Extra Guarantee Fund, $50,000.....Accumulative Capital, $500,000.....Parent Office, No. 38 Camp street, New Orleans.

This Company is now ready to make Insurance on White Persons and Slaves, at their established reduced premium. This being the only Company, incorporated in the State, confined exclusively to Life Insurance, with an extra Guarantee Fund, the Directors feel confident that it affords unusual and much greater inducements to those desirous of effecting an insurance on their lives than any other.

It is also upon the mutual principle; such person assured becoming a member thereof, and receiving a portion of its profits, being entirely exempt from any liability beyond the amount of premium assumed.

Insurance Companies organized upon the mutual principle are generally successful, more especially those exclusively confined to Life, as they are based upon calculations warranted correct by long experience and close scrutiny; but the stability and success of this Company is placed beyond a contingency, by the advantageous arrangement she has made for an additional Guarantee Fund of $50,000, not to be used or loosened, as subscriptions to Mutual Insurance Companies always are, by insurance.

The Extra Guarantee Fund of $50,000 remains permanent, until the Company has accumulated a similar amount to take its place.

☞ California permits granted, and extensive traveling privileges allowed.

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E. L. GOODS, Actuary. n17

New Orleans Agency
OF THE
MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
of Nashville, Tennessee.

THIS Company will insure on the Mutual Principle, Houses, Merchandise, etc. against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, on the most favorable terms, and every security against THE PERILS OF THE SEAS AND RIVERS. All persons having their property insured in this Institution are entitled to a full participation in the profits, without any liability to loss.

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INCORPORATED IN APRIL 1849, AND DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF 25 PER CENT. ON 12 MONTHS BUSINESS.

Office, No. 38 Camp street,
Between Gravier and Common sts.

Business of the Company confined to Life Insurance Only

The Company being organized, solely for the protection of the policy holders and their families against want and poverty, is in its operations a great national benevolent institution, conducted upon the purest moral and solid principles, and affording to small annual sums, paid during life, a large sum, hereafter to widows and children after death.

All policy holders, whether for life or shorter terms, who continue the insurance till death, participate in the whole of the profits of the company.

Creditors can insure the lives of debtors. A married woman can effect insurance on the life of her husband, for the sole benefit and use of herself and children, free from the claims of creditors.

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By the Charter only $5,000 is taken on a single life.

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

☞ California Permits New York and London rates, Prospectus, Table of Rates, and all information relative to Life Insurance, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance can be had at the office of the Company.

☞ Extensive Traveling Privileges are allowed.

☞ Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy12 1y

BOOKS—STATIONERY.

New Book Store.
No. 56 Gravier street.

☞ JOHN SALL, Agent, is now receiving and opening at the above store a large and valuable Stock of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Standard and Miscellaneous Books.

ALSO, one of the largest and most superior stocks of Stationery ever brought to this city, consisting in part of—

English, French and American Cap and Letter Papers, Note Papers and Envelopes to match;

Sealing Wax, Fancy Desks, Counting House and Fancy Ink Stands, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink and every article usually kept by Stationers.

His stock of Papier Machee Goods is very large and elegant, consisting of—

Writing Desks, Portfolios, Albums, Stands, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, etc., etc.;

A superior lot of Gold, Silver, Tortoise Shell, Morocco and Fancy Purse Mountains, Gold Pens, etc. etc.

☞ His stock is large and complete, and all the Goods new and fresh, having been selected by Mr. S. at the North this Fall. He would respectfully solicit a call from his friends and the public, assuring them that he will sell them Goods at very low prices. d7

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.—We take a great pleasure in informing our former customers and the public generally that we now have established at our old stand, No. 38 Camp street, and are prepared to fill all orders for STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS in a satisfactory manner. Our stock being entirely new, and the largest in the South, we offer a complete assortment to those wishing to buy.

CORSON & ARMSTRONG, Stationers,
o10 6m 59 Camp street.

STATIONERY.—CORSON & ARMSTRONG, 59 Camp street, respectfully call the attention of those wishing good and serviceable STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS to their large, complete and entirely new stock, which they offer on reasonable terms.....Their BINDERY and PRINTING OFFICE being located in the same building, they are enabled to give their special attention to all orders in their line.....19 our stock of PAPERS we ask especial reference.

CORSON & ARMSTRONG, Stationers.
o10 6m 59 Camp street.

WINE BOTTLES—20 gross received, and for sale by
ja3 P. L. MASSEY.

SCOTCH ALE—Prime Scotch Ale, in quarts, for sale by
ja3 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

MUSIC.

PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE.
29 *CAMP STREET.*

C. A. TYLER has on hand and is constantly receiving *PIANO FORTES*, from the justly celebrated Manufactories of Haller, Davis & Co., Boston; John H. Dunham, David Van Winkle, A. H. Gale & Co. and Jas. H. Gravesien, New York; also Pierre's Paris Pianos. Orders received for the HORSE'S PATENT IRON PIANOS, to be delivered in turn as fast as received from the factory. These Pianos are decidedly the best Piano now in use, particularly for the country, where *Tuners can seldom be had*, as they will stand longer and in better tune than any other Piano. These Pianos have an independent rim or case, which can be removed in a moment, there being no connection between the Piano and case. Superior GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, and various Musical Instruments, constantly on hand and for sale at low prices. SHEET MUSIC for Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, etc. Also INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all musical instruments. ☞ A Liberal Discount to Teachers, Teachers and all those sending large orders.....All orders promptly attended to. n20 3

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The subscribers would respectfully request your attention to their large and extensive stock of Music and Musical Merchandise of every description; and also to their well selected assortment of Piano Fortes, from the factories of the first makers in the United States and Europe.

Strings for Violin, Guitar, Harp, Violoncello, Double Bass, etc. Guitar Pins, Pegs, Screws, etc.

Violins, Flutes, Clarions, Accordeons, Brass instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Bones, Drums, etc. etc.

Piano Forte Wire, Tuning Implements, Felts, etc. etc. and every article connected with the Music Business.

Orders for Music and Musical Instruments will be promptly attended to.

A liberal discount made to dealers and professors, and to seminaries.

Second Hand Pianos bought, and taken in part payment for new ones.

All the new Music received from the North as soon as published.

The entire Music Department will be under the charge of Mr. H. D. Hewitt.....New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.

C. A. TYLER.
H. D. HEWITT.

o25 ditf&W4t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

J. B. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street, Watches, Chronometers and National Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired.

☞ Hunt's Chronometers altered to run 56 hours. n25 1y

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watchmaker and Jeweler, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. n16 3m

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO., No. 8 Camp street, have at all times on hand a large assortment of articles in the above mentioned line. WATCHES of the best English manufacture, in Gold and Silver, Hunting and open faces, Patent Lever and Duplex Escapements, full jewelled, full plate and three-quarter plate movements, at 50 dollars. Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Spectacles, and the cases set with Diamonds—all of which are fully warranted, for time and use.

Ladies' CHAINS of the newest patterns.
Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS.
SPEAKING TRUMPETS, from 50 to 75 dollars, for all sights.
Diamonds in Brooches and Rings—very cheap.
Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.
Gold Pens, in Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Silver Pencils.
Signet Rings, other Stone Rings, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.
Gold and Silver Tooth-pick Stands, Collar and Sleeve Buttons.
SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and threaded pattern, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks; Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs.

An assortment of handsome Silver Cups.

PLATED WARE, consisting of Castors, Candlesticks, etc.

Master CLOCKS, in Mahogany and gray Marble.

Fine English Office Clocks, with Steel Weather Gauges.

☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the above articles, whether intending to purchase, or the whole is of the finest quality, not to be excelled by any house in the trade, and at moderate prices.

☞ Particular attention given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Cases mounted and Diamonds reset. n4 6m

DENTISTRY.

BADGER, F. H., DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Alabama and Georgia, No. 122 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. n15 1f

DENTAL NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between F. H., C. S. & J. S. Knapp, under the firm of F. H. & C. S. Knapp and I. Chandler, may be consulted at the old stand, 184 Common street, corner of St. Charles.

J. S. Knapp may be consulted at his new office and residence, No. 19 Burgundy street, near Canal.

They give particular attention to the preservation of Carious Teeth, millions of which are now annually lost for want of timely and judicious treatment. They are also prepared to insert Artificial Teeth, commencing at the latter mentioned in the art, either fastened by atmospheric pressure or clasps, and with or without Artificial Gums, as the case may require. Teeth extracted without pain, and the gums, under the influence of Chloroform or Lethion, with perfect safety, they having used these articles in nearly four thousand cases with success, and without injury to the patient. n6 3m&1y

JAMES H. SPRATLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office No. 110 St. Charles street,
Between Perdido street and Lafayette Square,
WHERE all operations on the TEETH will be performed in a satisfactory manner. n15 1y

MEDICAL CARDS.

TAYLOR, Da. B. F., (late of Memphis) Office 51 Canal street. d17 3m os*

DR. C. S. FENNER devotes particular attention to the treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE. Office, 102 Gravier street, opposite the Varieties. d2 6m os

BOTANIC DRUG STORE, No. 98 Camp street, *Recommended for Ladies.* DR. A. A. JONES. nh11 1y

DRS. HOUGH and FRYDUNGER will attend to the practice of their profession in all its branches. Their constant daily attention paid to office practice. Out door calls attended to at all hours. Office No. 12 Baronne street, near the Carrollton Railroad Depot.

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DR. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above valuable remedy for all diseases pertaining to the EYE. Ophthalmia, or Sore Eyes, of long standing, cured in 12 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years standing, cured in 3 weeks; a mist on the eye, being stone blind for 8 months, restored to the sight of one eye in three weeks; a gentleman who always used spectacles, to assist his sight, can now read the newspaper without them; a gentleman troubled with inflammation of 3 days cured by one single drop. It gives a tingling to the Eye, and also strengthens the sight.

☞ Office 295 Philippa street, near Bayou, and 42 St. Charles street. n17 1y

W. K. F. FRYER, INDIAN DOCTOR, formerly of Mobile, Ala., cures all curable sickness of Men, Women and Children—Residence and Office 39 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. For further particulars, please to examine the "Daily Delta."

☞ INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC—I do certify, upon the honor of a gentleman, that I have treated and cured, of diverse sicknesses, since January 1, 1850, till December 28, 1850, eleven hundred and fifty-five persons, some of them but four cases, and three out of the four I pronounced incurable at the time of seeing them, viz: Two cases were Chronic Diarrhœa, one Cholera Morbus, and one Pulmonary Consumption.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th December, 1850.

W. K. F. FRYER.

☞ Office 33 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality, New Orleans. ad2 1mp

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—The Office of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company has been removed to No. 12 Baronne street. n2

REMOVAL—Dr. J. S. Copes has removed his office and residence from 297 to 444 Magazine, next door to the corner of Edward street. d3 1y

REMOVAL—Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright (Late of Natchez,) has removed to No. 144 Canal street. Office hours, from 10 to 12 noon, third door beyond the Episcopal Church. n20 3m

REMOVAL.—R. H. Marr, Attorney at Law, has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 27 Camp street, up stairs. n15 1y

REMOVAL—Joseph H. Palmer & Co. have removed from 56 Gravier street to No. 47 Camp street, above Gravier. n20 6m

REMOVAL—Dr. McKelvey has removed his Office to No 124 Carondelet, between Canal and Common streets.

REMOVAL—Hutchings' Daguerreotype removed to the north east corner of Canal and Chartres streets—The finest Portraits in the world are taken at this establishment, at prices to suit the times. Call and see. Entrance No. 34 Canal street. n1 3mos*

JOHN V. CHILDS
ENGRAVER & PRINTER
9
CAMP STREET.
NEW ORLEANS,

MILNEBURG AND LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

New Arrangement for the Departure of the Cars.

THE CARS LEAVE

The Lake:	New Orleans:	At half past	New Orleans:
At ..... 6 o'clock A. M.	At half past 6