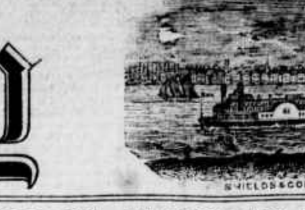
# The Daily  Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1851. VOLUME III.—NUMBER 278.


**The Daily Crescent.**

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Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

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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.
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| | |
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| First insertion, per square, in all cases | $0 50 |
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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 as a premium for Cash payments; every advertisement, therefore, (except from regular advertisers, with whom we keep running accounts,) must be left at the counter and paid for in advance. October 1, 1850.


## THANKSGIVING SERMON:

*By* REV. J. H. LINEBAUGH, *Rector of St. James Church, Baton Rouge.*

I CHRON. xxix: 11, 12, 13—"Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven, and in the earth, is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honor come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name!"

It is a moral spectacle of the greatest conceivable sublimity, to witness the heart of a nation bowing in humility before the God of all the earth, rendering unto his name and attributes the devotion which is due them—pouring forth, in thanksgiving and praise, the gratitude and love due his great and abundant mercies.

To witness, at the simple suggestion of the Chief Magistrate of the State, labor of every description suspended, government closing its offices, commerce suspending her speculations, the professions their cares, agriculture its labors, and the trades their toils—to witness the suspension of bickering and strife, the collisions of interest and ambition, the surrender of pleasure's call and engagements, and the universal repairing to the sanctuary of the Most High, for the purpose of paying Him the reverence due his Holy and Eternal Name—is a scene without a parallel in the history of nations—is a scene uneclipsed for splendor by any of the gorgeous displays of a nation's power or a nation's greatness.

It is an oblation, not compelled by the sceptre of power, or the terror of law, as in those governments where the ruler is supreme, and religion is established, but voluntary and spontaneous; proceeding from the heart, ascending as incense from the altars of unfettered conscience, and untrammeled faith; the offering of enlightened reason, the holocaust of an uncompelled gratitude to Him who enthroned in glory and splendor in heaven, is the source of all goodness, wisdom and power; the beneficent Ruler and Governor of the interests and destinies of nations, as of individuals. It is a tribute and spectacle which swells the heart with emotion, to its greatest capacity, to contemplate; and which, if the powers in heaven are permitted to indulge in emotion approximating to human, cannot but be beheld with pleasure by God and his holy angels. It demonstrates that God sits enthroned in the hearts of his people, that he is recognized as the source of all power and authority, that from the treasures of his goodness and providence, not from the might and strength, and intelligence of man, spring a nation's prosperity, a nation's greatness, and a nation's glory.

It demonstrates that God has the allegiance, not simply political and social, of his creatures, but the allegiance still more endearing in his eyes, of affection; that he is recognized in his tender relation as parent, exhibiting the interest and sympathy, love and kindness towards those who are related to him as children.

The Executive, in the proclamation which convenes us together to-day in the House of God, as a nation, which, we may be permitted to say, without intending to flatter, does honor to the heart which conceived and promulgated it, speaks not simply his own sentiments, but reflects the sentiments of the State, whose sovereignty he represents.

The language of that document is the language of the heart of Louisiana. The Executive, in giving utterance to it, has but given a tongue to the wishes and feelings of her people. Along her noble rivers, and through her beautiful and limitless valleys, will rise this day, as from a common altar, the spontaneous devotion of a free, prosperous, and happy people, to Him from whom they have received their freedom, their prosperity, their happiness. It augurs well for the permanency of our institutions. God never forsakes a people until they forsake him. As long as they retain their allegiance to Him faithful and unbroken, so long will they receive his protection. So long as they recognize his power and right to rule, his goodness and wisdom in ruling, reverencing his government and respecting his authority, observing his laws, and walking in his commandments, upholding truth and maintaining right, avoiding evil, eschewing oppression and wrong, in all their forms of injury and injustice; maintaining and upholding the purposes and aims of society, in all their original purity and integrity; so long shall they share his love, goodness, and beneficence; so long shall they enjoy his smiles in abundance, in prosperity, in happiness; they shall attain the highest degree of physical comfort, in the abundance of earth's productions; and in the highest degree of social happiness, in moral and intellectual progress, in civil and political strength and security. Where, we ask, is the nation which has been forsaken of God, that did not first forsake him? Is it in times ancient or modern? Assyria and Persia, and Macedon and Rome, rose to the summit of power and greatness, but fell as suddenly as they arose. When was it that Israel was deserted of her God? Was it in the days of pious David, who, with all his personal faults and follies, and vices and crimes, great and numerous as they were, never forgot his allegiance to God; never ceased to be the man after God's own heart, in that he had respect for his character, and always maintained his government and worship? No, it was in the day of Solomon and his sons, who, tempted by the prosperity of the State, forgot God, and substituted other allegiance, and other reverence, and other worship for His; then it was that Israel was rent in twain by division, and her children were carried into captivity and the land left to desolation; then it was that Jeremiah exclaimed in bitterness of soul, "How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people, how is she become as a widow; she that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces; how is she become tributary." And let modern nations learn a lesson from France. When was she forsaken of God? In the days of good King Henry the 4th, the best man who ever sat upon the throne of France, or in the days of his more brilliant and less virtuous successor and kinsman, Louis the 14th? No, but in the day when Atheism was triumphant, in the day when the existence of God was denied, when his providence was discarded, when his truth was declared by public authority to be a lie; when D'Alembert and Diderot, and Rousseau and Voltaire taught Atheism, the National Assembly declared it, and Danton and Marat, and Robespierre acted it; then it was that God withdrew his spirit from France, and left her to the curse of self-desolation; left her to feed and fatten upon her own vitals, and upon her own life-blood, until the vitals were consumed, and the life blood exhausted. "Open," says Lamartine, "our annals, and listen to the last words of the great political actors of the drama of our revolution. One would think that God was eclipsed from the soul, that his name was unknown in the language. History will have the air of an Atheist, when she recounts to posterity those annihilations rather than deaths of celebrated men in (intellectually) the greatest year of France. Approach," says he, "the dungeon door of the Girondins, their last night is a banquet, the only hymn the Marseillaise." The history of Israel's dismemberment and captivity, and France's bloody desolation, is the written history of every nation that forsakes God; while prosperity and happiness are the sure, unfailing possession and inheritance of those nations who respect and reverence and obey Him.

May it be Louisiana's continual glory that she respects and reveres Him, from whom she receives her existence and happiness. May she, upon all occasions similar to the present, respond to the pious sentiments of her Executive, as expressed in his proclamation, promptly and warmly, by repairing to God's sanctuaries in the land, and offering to Him with grateful hearts the service and reverence due His holy name and His beneficent mercy.

Before proceeding to enumerate the many blessings for which we should be thankful, it may be well to observe, that as a state and nation we have had some cause for mourning. Afflictions happen to nations as to individuals, and while they may seem to be severe, they are not without their benefits upon the national heart. Nothing is easier than to forget God. A nation's prosperity, as that of an individual, is to her a source of temptation and of danger. History proves nothing more certainly, than that a day of national triumph is the presage of national ruin. In such a day, men are tempted by the splendor and success of fortune, to forget the weakness and dependence of their condition; they are tempted to forget the source from whence springs their prosperity; they neglect to lean upon the arm of the unseen Ruler of nations, and are tempted to exclaim, in view of their greatness, "my power, and the might of mine hand, hath gotten me this wealth." Nothing can arrest this spirit, or prevent the ruin which is its certain consequence, save the interposition of God himself; and his interposition is made in that way to make himself most surely felt; is made in the way to have himself owned and felt as the centre of power—as the Being to whom the world is indebted for every blessing and every benefit which it enjoys. Its cities are ravaged with fires, its fields are covered with floods—storm and tempest, and lightning, and hail, lay waste its property; pestilence, and famine, and war, destroy her people. The nation, under the dispensation, stands aghast—trembles at the unseen power which is abroad—remembers God—brings to mind its sin and weakness, and repents in sackcloth and ashes. It prostrates itself in the dust of humiliation, asking with trembling heart that God may suspend the course of judgment—may avert his wrath, and promising to return in penitence to the way of duty and of truth. The judgment is suspended; God's anger is appeased; the nation humbled, and the nation's heart and conscience purified. These are the benefits of affliction, showing that they are sent in mercy, not in wrath.

In the year that has gone by, while we have not had as much cause for mourning and penitence as in some former years, when war and pestilence carried sorrow to almost every heart and gloom to almost every household, yet we have not been without troubles and distresses. The great monarch of waters, which pours through our borders the mighty floods of a thousand valleys and the torrents of a thousand mountains, impatient of restraint, by reason of the accumulation of power as he approaches the sea, impatient under the confinement of limits too circumscribed for accommodation, has in some instances broken the thraldom imposed, and sought new channels of outlet, laying waste valuable estates—destroying property of every description—depriving the husbandman of his reward—involving families in the ruin of pecuniary disaster, and in some instances throwing them into the world without even the necessaries, much less the comforts, of life. This is an affliction peculiarly severe to the sufferers themselves, and disastrous to the interests of the State at large, for it so happens with States, as with the human body, if one member suffers the suffering is felt by the whole, for the reason that the interests of all are so blended and united, that what is immediate injury to one is ultimate injury to all. The sum of a nation's interest is the aggregate of her pursuits; the agricultural, the commercial, the professional, mutually depend upon each other, and it is not for the commercial or professional to say, when disaster comes upon the agricultural, that it is no concern or interest of theirs, when the agricultural interest furnishes the capital upon which the banking of the whole community is done, and from which all derive the bread which sustains themselves and families.

It is not becoming in those who, by reason of local position, are not liable to such disasters, to say that they have no interest in the losses or sufferings of those who are thus exposed, when the interest of one is the interest of all, and not one can suffer without involving the whole State in suffering. The disasters, therefore, witnessed in certain portions of the country during the last winter and spring, by the river breaking its levees, and overflowing its banks, is to be regarded as a calamity befalling the State; while the plague which in previous years raged in our midst has not visited us so severely and generally as before; yet when we look into our journals and find the record of so many departures, and look into our streets, and see so many solemn processions moving in silence and sadness toward the last resting place of man—look into our households and see so many saddening evidences of the visit of the destroyer — in the deserted chamber—in the vacant chair—in the severed ringlet—in the handless glove—in the unworn apparel—in the silent fireside—we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, as a State, we have not been without affliction from this cause.

While enumerating the various dispensations of Providence which may be regarded as afflictions or calamities to the State, we will be permitted to allude to one which will be felt peculiarly by Louisiana in common with the whole nation. We allude to the death of the late Chief Magistrate of the Union. If in other countries, when a monarch dies, the whole nation is involved in gloom—is invested with the sad and sombre insignia of grief—every palace and every cottage are seen hung in mourning's sad attire, and every valley and mountain are heard to reverberate the funeral knell, and every cathedral and chapel are filled with the solemn strains of the funeral dirge; and the colors of the shipping in every port and every navy yard are seen to float at half mast; and the land and the sea are heard to resound with the booming of minute guns—why should we as a nation not testify our grief at the dispensation which has taken from our midst the Chief Magistrate who presides over our national councils, the Chief Magistrate of a free people—elevated to his office, not by the accident of birth or rank, but by the unpurchased suffrages of millions of freemen. Why should we not regard it as an affliction sent by the hand of Providence upon the nation to chasten and humble its spirit. When the Ruler is taken, a blow is struck at the nation, and it becomes the nation to prostrate itself under the mighty hand suspended over it, and to exclaim from the soul in accents of penitence: "Spare thy people, good Lord, and bring not thine heritage to destruction!" In our place here, it becomes us not to speak of the political opinions of the late President, or the relation which he sustained to certain political parties. We only know him as history knows him; as one who won his way by prowess and patriotism from the lowest rank in his country's service to the highest command—as one who sustained his country's honor and planted his country's banner on the soil of a foreign foe—as one whom no danger could intimidate and no temptation could seduce—as one whom no power could awe and no splendor could dazzle—as one who under all circumstances, whether with the limited responsibility of a subaltern upon our northern frontier, or whether when in supreme command he was confronted with the countless hosts of Mexico, was a stranger to the emotion of fear—as one, whether surrounded by the austerities of the camp, or the luxuries of the executive mansion—whether mingling with statesmen or soldiers in the cabinet or barracks, never sullied his virtue or tarnished his honor—as one who had the soul of a hero with the humility of the child; who had the heart of a warrior encased in the purity and chastity of a female bosom; who, when he found himself elevated by acclamation to the highest position in a nation's confidence, blushed with the modest timidity of youth at the compliments paid to his services, at the honors associated with his office.

He is gone, and a nation followed him with tearful eyes and sorrowing hearts to his grave. Louisiana has testified *her* sense of the sad bereavement, in the honors paid to his memory, from one end of the land to the other, in asking, through the Executive, that his ashes might repose upon her soil.

It is well, while assembled to-day for thanksgiving, that we should remember our several afflictions; it is well, while rejoicing, to rejoice with subdued spirits and chastened feelings; it is well that our past afflictions should be remembered in the midst of the cares and engagements which the incoming year may bring with it, in order that the wrath and indignation of Almighty God may be averted from us in all time to come, and happiness may be preserved in our borders. What special cause, we may inquire, have we, upon this day and occasion, for thankfulness? We have much: we have been spared, by the mercy and providence of God, in health and life; we have been protected, by His Almighty hand, from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the destruction that wasteth at noonday; we have not been numbered with those who have been gathered by death to their fathers, but have been spared for a longer probation, for longer enjoyment of the comforts and pleasures of life. We have been spared, too, while others have been stricken down; while other households have been deprived of the solace and strength and protection of, perhaps, their head, ours have been spared the painful bereavement of losing father, or mother, or children. We have not been left to the desolation of vacant hearths or vacant hearts; our wives or husbands have not been deprived of the tender partners of their joys and sorrows; have not been left to draw sympathy from an unsympathizing world; but have been spared for longer enjoyment and longer association and comfort. Our children have not been taken from us, leaving us childless; nor have we been taken from them, leaving them upon the sympathy of a cold, selfish and indifferent world, without parents, without home, without friends, without any one to care for them, without any one to relieve them in distress, or protect them in danger, or succor them in want. We have all been spared in health and safety. We have also reason to be thankful for such supply as we have received of the fruits of the earth; to be sure, the floods, and drought and frost have shortened the supply, have diminished the abundance; but we have yet, thank God, experienced, as a State, such a return for our labors, such reward for our industry, from a kindly soil and genial climate, as, at least, to meet the wants of our natures, and, possibly, sustain many of us in comfort. It should be a matter of special and devout thankfulness, that while the people of other nations are suffering from the pinchings of hunger, produced by general poverty, by famine, by war, by the exactions of remorseless landlords, who roll in wealth and luxury, unknowing of the wants and necessities of their tenants, or by the more oppressive exactions of arbitrary governments, which know not, and, if they know, do not care for, the necessities of their people, which grind and oppress as long as there is the power to grind and oppress, or any thing left to be ground or oppressed, for the purpose of sustaining an empty grandeur, or pursuing empty and bootless conquests, ours have at least subsistence, if not abundance. They have houses to shelter them, and raiment to cover them, and food to sustain them. Beginning at the seaboard, and going thence to the mountains, you will find a smiling, contented, industrious, comfortable population in every part of our highly favored State, every one having enough to support his family and educate his children, unless he has squandered his substance by indolence or dissipation, or lost it by misfortune or extravagance. If every one is not comfortable, it is not because Heaven is not bountiful, but because man, with some exceptions in behalf of misfortune, is prodigal. Peculiarly favored as a State are we in every thing that pertains to the means of subsistence, or the comforts, individual or social, of living. Blessed with a soil prodigal in its productions, and a climate smiling in reward upon the husbandman, and rivers which ramify the State, furnishing to the whole population the means of travel and transportation, and marts accessible to our products, we should be a grateful, contented and happy people; we should, upon every occasion like the present, as upon all ordinary occasions, repair to the temple of the Most High, and return to Him the reverence and devotion of thankful hearts.

As a general thing we may be permitted to say, people are not as thankful to the Giver of all Good as they should be. They are apt, in the bounty of the supply of heaven, to forget the source from whence they come—the gracious hand which confers them; they look too little to the first great cause, and too much to secondary causes and their effects. When they have grateful showers and propitious seasons, they thank the showers and the seasons, but never think of thanking Him who sends the seasons and the showers; when they have drought, or floods, or frosts, they complain of them, without ever thinking that it is the judgment of Him who sends them. This is as irrational as it is irreligious. If the bounties of Providence were received with more thankful hearts, we have not the least doubt that the judgments would be fewer; and we come to this conclusion from the simple fundamental acknowledgement of God's existence. For to acknowledge a final cause without an efficient, would be to acknowledge an absurdity. But another cause of thankfulness is for the blessing of peace. No hostile army within the last year, has invaded our shore, bringing terror and dismay to our families, slaughtering and capturing our people, or laying waste our houses or estates; there has been no occasion, as there was once, when England coveted our land for a possession, to fight for our altars and our firesides, to turn out in our strength to protect our property and defend our families at the point of the bayonet, and beat back the daring and potent invader to his native element, the sea. Nor have we been called on to engage in any foreign war of honor or of conquest. No bugle blast has summoned our clans from their homes, and marshalled them for the march, or for the battle against some nation or power more insolent than wise, who has dared to insult our flag, or incarcerate our citizens, or plunder or annoy our commerce. No, we are peace with all the world. The temple of Janus is shut, never we trust again to be opened. The sword is sheathed, we trust never again to be drawn, save in defence of the holy cause of political liberty and political independence. Another cause for special thankfulness, alluded to, prominently, in the proclamation of his excellency, but not more prominently than it deserved, is the continuance of domestic peace; the preservation unbroken of the bonds of union between these States; the preservation of that glorious arch of confederated union, between States sovereign in themselves, and hitherto independent, erected by the labors and treasures, and cemented by the blood and sacrifices of the heroes of the Revolution. We look upon this as the most signal blessing of the year that has gone by; and too much praise cannot be offered to God for his goodness in the production of a result so fortunate. For years there has been brewing between the two sections of the Union, North and South, a disaffection, partly the result of a supposed conflict of interest, and conflict of policy in the administration of the Government; partly the result of a supposed fundamental difference of social institution, and we may add, in a great measure the result of a jealousy, aggravated, if not produced, by sectional politicians. Of late, the disaffection from numerous causes, social and political, has gathered an intensity beyond that of any preceding year in the annals of our political history, and seemed ready to develop in disunion, in the disruption in twain, or in fragments of our confederacy of States.

The cloud which a few years ago appeared upon our political horizon no larger than a man's hand, had enveloped the whole firmament with its blackness, ready to burst forth in a tempest upon our heads; the sound which, when heard at a distance, fell upon the ear of Mr. Jefferson as the tone of a fire-bell at night, had assumed the ominousness of a knell, tolling the nation's obsequies. Aggression in one quarter, and resistance to aggression in the other, produced an agitation which has well-nigh involved us in political ruin. We have no doubt, that the agitation has been strengthened and increased by the undue sensitiveness felt and shown in our quarter of the Union, by the uncalled-for and intrusive interference upon the part of the other, with an institution for which it is in no way, either morally or politically responsible. The institution complained of has the prescription of time, extending in origin back to a period whereof the memory of the world runneth not to the contrary; and has the sanction of God, as can be proved incontestably by reference to scripture, in two dispensations, Mosaic and Christian. Whatever may be said of it as an evil, it is not an institution sinful in itself, and if it were, the country which sustains it is solely responsible to God. As to its evils, they only affect ourselves; they affect neither the interests nor consciences of others; they are neither injured in time nor are they punished in eternity for sins not committed, and for evils not invoked by themselves. In this matter, to borrow the inspired language of Scripture, "Every man standeth or falleth to his own master." We look therefore upon the philanthropy of interference, as a little extraneous, and the religious feeling displayed as partaking of fanaticism a little fanciful, and as allied with a zeal not according to knowledge. We hope we shall never be wanting in respect for honest scruples of conscience held by any one, upon any subject, but where we see conscience developing in fanaticism as irrational as it is dangerous, setting aside and nullifying the Law of God, as the government and laws of men, seeking to overturn society, and deluge the land in the blood of brethren of the same lineage, and language and country; and that too for an abstraction, we think it partakes strongly of the nature of madness, and should be arrested by the strong arm of law. That an individual should be honestly opposed to the institution of slavery, from education or other cause, we freely allow. It is one of those questions about which men may certainly have an opinion; but it is one thing to have an opinion, and another thing so to exalt that opinion, as to give it an obligation higher than the explicit commands of religion, the authority of law and Constitution, and the obligation of oaths solemnly administered. When these landmarks, thrown up as they have been for the protection of society, are overturned, as in some instances they have been overturned, by the madness of fanaticism, falsely styled conscience, society may tremble for its safety. Nothing indeed, save the arm of God, can arrest the work of destruction. The whole religious interference of the North with the subject of slavery wherever it exists, we look upon as in derogation of the spirit of Christianity; as a moral aggression upon the rights of the South; as sinfully criminal in estranging and alienating brethren who are bound by the obligations of a common profession to live in unity and hold the truth in love. As to political interference, we think it equally culpable with religious; we think the South has much to complain of in this foreign intrusion into her domestic concerns. It is a principle of international comity as old as Grotius, if not as old as nations, that one nation is bound to respect the civil constitution of every other; is bound to abstain from interference in the internal police of every other. This proceeds from the presumed equality of nations as sovereigns, and is the protection of smaller nations in the enjoyment of political rights. In the organization of our federal government, the States lost no rights civil or political, save those voluntarily surrendered for the purposes of the Union. They stand affected towards each other civilly and politically upon all reserved rights, as they did before the adoption of the Constitution. One State therefore may interfere with the same show of reason, with the affairs of another, as she may interfere with the affairs of any foreign kingdom, with which she has simple commercial intercourse.

It is not for the United States to demand from England a repeal of her game laws; nor of Turkey the abolition of her slave markets. Neither upon the same principle, can Massachusetts demand of Maryland the change of her laws upon any subject whatever, which does not violate the common Constitution. There is much in this attempt, direct and indirect, at interfering with the subject of slavery as it exists, to irritate the South in a sensitive point. We look upon her as the party aggrieved, as the party injured by the uncalled for and injurious agitation of a question fraught with disastrous consequences, if the agitation shall be continued to her and the country at large. The South, however, has not been without blame. She has agitated too much. She has not acted with the dignity that became her. She has not reposed upon her rights with the dignity that became her in view of a great struggle that involved great issues. She has allowed herself to become excited; to be betrayed into warmth of feeling; into undue ultraism; into factious recrimination; until she has contributed her due proportion to arouse a spirit which she finds it now impossible to allay. We fear, too, that there have been some in our midst who have agitated for ulterior purposes; who have agitated with a view of dissolving the Union; who have labored to widen the breach, altogether too great now, until the Union itself should be sunk into the chasm. We hope and we trust that the danger to our Union is over. We hope and trust and believe, that the labors and sacrifices and concessions made by both sections, will perpetuate our Government. The laws recently enacted, if enforced in spirit as in letter, should command the obedience of all. In reference to them, a citizen has no other motive but to obey; a citizen of the North or a citizen of the South. For any one to exalt his conscience, or his judgment, into a tribunal more potent than that of the highest tribunal in the land, and declare a law null and void, and arrest its operation in the present state of public feeling, we care not to what State he belongs, we think him guilty of treason—treason to the dearest and most sacred interests of his country. In the recent acts of Congress no article of the Constitution has been violated, or right of the States been infringed; both parties conceded something, and yet neither party conceded any thing which would impair its interests, or tarnish its honor. Every thing has been done which could be done in a lofty spirit of conciliation. We look upon the so called "Compromise," as the triumph of principle over party; as the triumph of virtue over faction; as the triumph of right-minded and conservative men, over the radical and disorganizing throughout the Union. We look upon it as a great moral triumph of law and order and constitutional government, over fanaticism and sedition, political and religious. Palsied be the arm, say we, that disturbs it.

We are natives of the South. We know no laws, no institutions, no people but hers. Our feelings, our associations, our interests, our ties of kindred and affection and family are hers. Here we have lived, and here we expect our ashes and those of our children to repose when we are no more. It is to us, from Maryland to Louisiana, a consecrated soil—a soil intertwined with some of our fondest memories and dearest associations—a soil hallowed by love and friendship and acquaintance; it is a soil associated with the church of our affections—with some of the noblest heroes and noblest scenes of the Revolution. We care not from what State of the South he comes—from Virginia, the nursery of heroes—from Mississippi, the Hotspur of the South-west—from South Carolina or Kentucky—we look upon each of her sons as our friend and brother; as one bound to us by an indissoluble tie of sympathy and friendship. It is needless to say, that the honor of the South is ours; her interest is ours—her cause is ours. We cannot say now, as a Southern man, what we would do or counsel in the event of a repeal or a disregard of the recent laws, and a continuance of aggression upon our rights and interests. We do not anticipate such an event. We will not lift the curtain, when that event occurs, to ascertain what is behind it. We will continue in ignorance. "Sufficient unto the day, is the evil thereof." Bound as we are to the South by every tie of sympathy and association and love, allied to her in life, and expecting to be allied to her in death, by mingling our ashes with her soil, we are yet a member of the Union, a citizen of the United States, an American! We hope never to live to see the day when this glorious confederacy of States shall be broken, this glorious arch of the Union, resting with one base upon the Atlantic and the other upon the Pacific, shall have lost its key-stone, and the whole be in ruins. We hope never to see the day when one of our citizens may not be able, when wandering upon any foreign shore, to look up with proud, unblushing face, and say, I am an American citizen.

We hope, when in far on years, some pious lover of science explores, like Lynch, that sea whose waters are death, and leaves, like him, upon its waves, the ensign of his country as an evidence of his success, it may not be the flag of a dissevered Union, but the old constellation of Stars and cluster of Stripes—the stars beaming with the enduring lustre of the sun—the stripes still unfading. We hope never to live to see the day when we cannot recognize the children of any State of this widely extended country as our brothers—when we cannot look upon the countrymen of Adams and of Hancock, of Hamilton and of Jay, of Franklin and of Rush, as our kindred, the citizens of a common country—we hope never to see the day when from Maine to Texas we may not feel that, as citizens of the same great Republic, we have a common interest in our revolutionary fame—a common partnership in our revolutionary history—a common sympathy with our revolutionary heroes—a common right to visit Bunker Hill, and Brooklyn, and Brandywine, and Yorktown, and Guilford, and Eutaw. Oh, let us look upon the Union as perpetual. Let us look upon the recent triumph as the triumph of the nation. Let us regard it as a new and indefinite guarantee from Heaven of the perpetuity of our institutions, and let our tongues and hearts, from one end of the land to the other, exclaim, "Now, therefore, our God we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

In conclusion of our discourse, protracted by the occasion to a greater length than usual, may we, in view of all the dispensations of God's providence, whether sent in mercy or in wrath, bow our spirits to the earth in silence and in awe. If the dispensation has been in affliction, let us be humbled—if it has come to us in the form of a blessing, our hearts should respond in thankfulness, we should give Him the glory to whom it properly belongs; and while our hearts and tongues are giving forth the utterance of praise, for the many mercies of the past year, let prayer be mingled with our praise to God, in humble invocation for a continuance of blessing, that the approaching year may be one of happiness to our State, civil and social—that we may be blest with fruitful seasons and abundant harvests—that our people may be blest with a continuance of life and health, and our institutions preserved unimpaired, as a legacy precious and esteemed, to the latest time.


SEED, FLORIST AND PLANT STORE—COR. CUSTOMHOUSE STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE—*Nursery, Poland street*—JOHN GREENFIELD has received per the Ohio steamer a fresh supply of GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. All Seeds proved and warranted genuine, and sold at a cheap rate.

J. G. has for sale a splendid collection of the most rare and choice Plants, purchased from the Garden of J. A. Fryer, Esq. The valuable stock of Plants, consisting of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, etc., in great variety, has been accumulating for some years, by expensive personal travels and by importations from all parts of the world, and is now offered for sale, without reserve, giving gentlemen a rare opportunity of supplying themselves at moderate prices.

☞ Specimens at the Seed Store. n21 tap1m

PUMPS AND BATHING APPARATUS, &c.
JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 CAMP STREET, New Orleans, has just received a new and large assortment of Brass Cocks, various sizes; Force and Lift Pumps; Beer Pumps, etc., etc.; Cooking Ranges; Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, laying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description. Ship and Steamboat work promptly put up and repaired. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Charges moderate.

THOMAS ATKINS,
MATRASS MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, No. 236 *Bienville street*....BEDSTEADS and COTS of all descriptions; Hair and Moss MATRASSES, wholesale and retail. ☞ SHIPS and STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS supplied on the most reasonable terms. mh12 1y

MADAME YORK—This celebrated Philosopher, Astrologist and Physiognomist, and owner of the Egyptian Oracles of Fate, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans that she will remain in the city for a short time, and may be consulted in any of the above sciences at her office, No. 38 Gravier street, between St. Peter and St. Paul streets. Madam Y., if desired, will give Phrenological Charts, with admeasurements of the head, temperament, etc. Consultation $1. au13 6m

## MUSIC.

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

E. A. TYLER has on hand and is constantly receiving *PIANO FORTES*, from the justly celebrated Manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co. Boston; John B. Dunham, David Van Winkle, A. H. Gale & Co. and Jas. H. Grovestien, New York; also Pleyel's Paris Pianos. Orders received for the HORST'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 at any moment, there being no connection between the Piano and case....Superior GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, and other 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 Dealers, Teachers and all those sending large orders....All orders promptly attended to. mh26

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, Violincello, Double Bass, etc. Guitar Pins, Pegs, Screws, etc.
Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Accordions, Brass instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Banjos, Drums, etc. etc.
Piano Forte Wire, Tuning Hammers, Forks, 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.
E. A. TYLER.
H. D. HEWITT.
o25 d tf&Wtf

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY

J. D. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street. Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired.
30-hour Chronometers altered to run 56 hours. s25 1y

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watch-maker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. m18

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO. No. 8 Camp street, have at all times on hand a complete assortment of articles in the above mentioned line. WATCHES of the best English manufacturers, in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, Patent Lever and Duplex Escapements, full and jeweled, full plate and three-quarters plate movements, and all sizes. Geneva Watches, plain, engraved, enameled, and the cases set with Diamonds—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.
Ladies' CHAINS of the newest patterns.
Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS.
SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver and Steel, for all sights.
Diamonds in Breastpins and Rings—very cheap.
Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a great assortment.
Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders, Points warranted.
Signet Rings, other Stone Rings, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons.
SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and threaded patterns, consisting of Table and Tea, Dessert, 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.
Mantel CLOCKS, of black, white and gray Marble.
Fine English Office Clocks, with Steel Winding Chains.
☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere, as 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. Canes mounted and Diamonds reset. o4 6m

## DENTISTRY.

BADGER, F. H., DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Alabama and Georgia, No. 133 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. n15 tf

DENTAL NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between F. H., C. S. & J. S. KNAPP is dissolved by limitation.
F. H. & C. S. Knapp and I. Chandler, may be consulted at the old stand, 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles.
J. S. Knapp may be consulted at his new office and residence, No. 10 Baronne 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 according to the latest improvements 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, under the influence of Chloroform or Letheon, with perfect safety, they having used these articles in nearly four thousand cases with success, and without injury to the patient. d2 mh1&W1y

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

## MEDICAL CARDS.

TAYLOR, DR. B. F., (late of Memphis) Office 81 Canal street. d17 3m os*

DR. C. S. FENNER devotes particular attention to the treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE. Office, 163 Gravier street, opposite the Varieties. d2 6m os

BOTANIC DRUG STORE, No. 98 Camp street, conducted by DR. A. A. JONES. mh11 1y

DRS. HOUGH and FRYDINGER will attend to the practice of their profession in all its branches. Strict and constant daily attention paid to office practice. Out door calls attended to at all hours....Office No. 133 Baronne street, near the Carrollton Railroad Depot.

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.
D. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above infallible remedy for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of five years' standing, cured in 11 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city, being stone blind for 8 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in three weeks; a gentleman who always used specs for 56 years, by using only one drop, was enabled to read the newspaper without them by candlelight 8 hours after. Inflammation of 3 days *cured by one single drop*. It gives a brilliancy to the Eye, and also strengthens the sight.
☞ Nos. 205 PHILIPPA street, near Hevia, and 42 ST. CHARLES street. ap17 1y

W. K. F. FRYER, INDIAN DOCTOR, formerly of Mobile, Ala., cures all curable sickness of Men, Women and Children—Residence and Office 33 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-two patients*, and have lost but four cases, and three out of the four I pronounced incurable at the time of seeing them, viz: Two cases were Chronic Diarrhoea, one Cholera Morbus, and one Pulmonary Consumption.
Given under my hand and seal, this 28th December, 1850.
W. K. F. FRYER.
☞ Office 33 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality, New Orleans. o22 tf4p

## 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 in the lower front room, third door beyond the Episcopal Church. n29 3mos

REMOVAL.—R. H. MARR, Attorney at Law, has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 27 Camp street, up stairs. n25 1y

REMOVAL—JOSEPH H. PALMER & Co. have removed from 56 Gravier street to No. 47 Camp street, above Gravier. s30 6m

REMOVAL—DR. McKELVEY has removed his Office to No 12 Carondelet, between Canal and Common streets. n4 3m

REMOVAL—HUTCHINGS' DAGUERREOTYPE removed to the north-east corner of Canal and Chartres street—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 | 6 o'clock | A. M. | At half-past | 6 o'clock | A. M. |
| At | 7 | " | At | 8 | " |
| At | 9 | " | At | 10 | " |
| At | 11 | " | At | 12 | M. |
| At | 1 | P. M. | At | 2 | P. M. |
| At | 3 | " | At | 4 | " |
| At half-past | 4 | " | At | 5 | " |
| At half-past | 5 | " | At | 6 | " |
| At half-past | 6 | " | At | 7 | " |
| At half-past | 7 | " | At | 8 | " |
| At half-past | 8 | " | At | 9 | " |
| At half-past | 9 | " | At | 10 | " |

On Sunday the Cars leave every hour from 5 o'clock A. M.
☞ An OMNIBUS leaves Canal and Chartres street every quarter of an hour for the Depot.
J. W. SMITH, Superintendent.

Notice.
OFFICE LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD CO.
New Orleans, April 19, 1849.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors, it was *Resolved*, That public notice be given by the Company, that in conformity with the rules already adopted and made known, it shall not hold itself responsible for any loss, damage, or missing whatever, happening to goods transported, except when resulting from accident during the actual voyage from one end of the road to the other, and that all freight shall be at the risk and peril of the owner, shipper, or consignee, from the very moment it is unloaded.
d11 tf J. NEVILLE, Secretary.

## DANCING ACADEMIES.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. P. CLISSEY respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that his Dancing Academy will be opened on MONDAY next, Nov. 4, at No. 6 Carondelet street, between Common and Canal streets, where he will teach all the most fashionable Dances now in vogue, such as the following:
*French Quadrilles,*
*Valse a Deux Temps, Polka a Mazourka,*
*Valse a Trois Temps, German Polka Waltz,*
*Polka du Salon, La Redowa,*
*The Scottish Polka.*
Mr. C. will teach these fashionable Dances to ladies and gentlemen in a course of fifteen lessons.
☞ Private Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 9 till 2 o'clock every day.
☞ Class for Children from 3 o'clock till dark on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
☞ Class for gentlemen from half-past 6 till 10, every night.
New Orleans, Nov. 2, 1850. n2 5m os 1mW

DANCING ACADEMY.

MADAME LEISE respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that in consequence of the continued application of pupils for admission in her school, she has been obliged to remove her class from Josephine street, Lafayette, to the large and spacious Saloon on the corner of Nayades and Polymenie streets, nearly opposite the Horse Station, where she hopes for the continued patronage of her friends. All the newest Dances of the season taught as usual. Days of tuition as follows: Children's Class, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from half past 2 till dark. Ladies Class, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 12 A. M. Gentlemen's Class on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 8 till 10 P. M. Madame L. can be found at her academy during the hours of tuition, or at her residence, on Josephine, between Magazine and Live Oak streets, Lafayette. M'lle LEISE will assist at the lessons. d10

BRUNS' NATIONAL HALL,
CARONDELET STREET, CORNER OF PERDIDO STREET.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and WALTZING ACADEMY.—Mr. and M'lle FREDERICK E. BRUNS respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans that their School will open on WEDNESDAY, December 11, when they will teach all the most fashionable Dances now in vogue. ☞ Days of Tuition—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
☞ Private Classes for Ladies, from 9 until 2 o'clock, every day.
☞ Class for Children from 3 till dark.
☞ Class for Gentlemen and Youths from 7 until 10 o'clock in the evening.
PUPILS' BALLS, once a week.

Terms:

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribers for three months | $15 00 |
| Subscribers for one month | $6 00 |

The above Hall can be rented for Balls and Parties, it having been fitted up for that purpose. For further particulars, apply to Mr. BRUNS, at the Hall. d7 3m os

## SADDLERY, ETC.

Newark, N. J. SADDLERY Warehouse.
ANDREW G. BULL & CO. No. 15 Canal street, New Orleans, between Camp and Magazine, manufacturers and importers of Saddlery and Saddlery-ware, have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Whips, Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather; Hogskin's Saddlers' Tools and Trimmings, of every description, at No. 15 Canal street.
s30 6m d&W ANDREW G. BULL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.
Sign of the Golden Horse Head, where the large Horse stands in the door—No. 6 Magazine, near Canal street.
MAGEE & KNEASS,
Manufacturers and importers of SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS. Leather of all kinds, Tools, and Findings for the Trade. Plated Saddlery Ware, Coach and Harness Furniture. *Wheelbarrows, Carts and Peacock Plows.*
Military Goods,
In great variety, together with Military Findings, Trimmings, etc., as Cloths, Cassimeres, Buttons, Laces and Embroideries, Flags, Buntings, etc.
Regalia and Jewels,
For Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance, Working Regalia, Paraphernalia.
M. & K. are Principal Agents of the Boston Belting Company, for the sale of Metalic Rubber, Machine Belting, Steam Packing, etc., together with all articles of *INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURE.*
Purchasers are invited to call and compare the Goods and prices with other Houses, or they will regret it.
☞ Great inducements will be offered. ap8 1yDW

SADDLERY STORE—SMITH & BROTHER, 50 and 52 Common street, New Orleans, offer for sale the most complete assortment of Goods in their line in the Southern country, comprising—
SADDLES—More than 600 varieties of English, American, Columbian, Spanish, Mexican, and Side Saddles.
SADDLE BAGS and WALLETS, in great variety.—Bridles, Bridle Fillings, Martingals, Girths, Surcingles, Stirrup Leathers, Extra, Reins, Hitch Reins, Halters, etc.
HARNESS—Coach, Gig and Buggy Harness, all qualities; Wagon and Dray Harness, complete or in parts; Collars, Dray and Wagon Saddles, Hames, Blind Bridles and Plantation Gear of every description.
TRUNKS—Packing Trunks, Travelling Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, all styles and finish.
SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLERS, HARNESS, SHOE MAKERS' TOOLS and FINDINGS of every description....COACH TRIMMINGS.
LEATHER and SKINS—Skirting, Harness, Bridle, Sole and Band Leather; Oil Top Sides and Hides; Enamelled Sides and Hides; Patent Leathers of all qualities and colors; Bag Hides and Sides; Pad Skins; Wool Skins; Hog Skins; Goat and Sheep Morocco; Calf Skins; Lining and Welt Skins, all colors and qualities; Chamois and Buck Skins; Lace Leather; Buffalo Robes, etc.
☞ S. & B. are Agents for the sale of the Patent India Rubber Gin and Machine Bands. Also, the Patent Stretched Leather Bands; Saw Mill Bands; India Rubber Hose; Steam Packing, and India Rubber Clothing, of all kinds; Band Rivets, Lace and Band Leathers, etc., etc.
d17 tf SMITH & BROTHER, 50 and 52 Common st.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two families and several gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 249 Common st. between St. John and St. Peter streets. o25 3m1p*

BOARDING—In a Central Locality.—A number of Gentlemen, with or without families, can be accommodated with good Boarding and excellent Rooms, on reasonable terms, by MRS. MARY F. MORTIMER, No. 20 Natchez street.
TO RENT—Very low to a good tenant—The fine large Store under the above Boarding-house. d2 3mos

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that, having opened and thoroughly renovated the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. 28 Canal st., (lately occupied by Mrs. Shall,) she is now prepared to offer every accommodation, to both transient and permanent Boarders, that pains and expense can procure.
New Orleans, November 5, 1850. n14 1yos

## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS.

PLANTERS HOTEL—This time-honored and fashionable establishment, having undergone considerable alterations and repairs during the past summer, is now in superior order for the accommodation of the public, whose patronage the undersigned would most respectfully solicit, promising that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. His rates are as follows:
Board and Lodging in the Public Department, per day..$1 50
Board and Lodging in the Ladies or Family Department, according to the Room occupied, from $1 50 per day to .......... 2 50
☞ The BAR ROOM and BARBER SHOP, from their position heretofore, so annoying to Ladies entering the establishment, have been changed, and the entry to the Hotel so altered as to make it agreeable and pleasant. It is believed that when the prices and accommodations are compared with those of other houses, the Planters Hotel will not be surpassed by any other establishment in the city.
n18 3m M. MURRAY, Proprietor.

MONTGOMERY HALL, MONTGOMERY, Ala. The subscriber respectfully invites the patronage of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, confident that he can supply the wants of the Transient Visitors to Montgomery as well as any of his competitors. Those who are going to, or returning from, the North, can obtain MEALS AT ALL HOURS, to suit the arrival and departure of the railroad cars and steamers. A fine four horse OMNIBUS constantly in attendance, to convey passengers to and from the boats to the cars, free of charge. The accommodations are equal to any other establishment in the town, and, being at a reduced rate, offer additional inducements to the Travelling Public. The best Stewards, Cooks and Servants are engaged, and no pains will be spared to render the stay of Visitors pleasant and agreeable.
d10 d&Wtf C. A. ABERCROMBIE.

WHITE HALL, No. 44 St. Louis street—*New Saloon and Restaurant for Ladies.*
The subscriber, grateful for the patronage which they have experienced at the WHITE HALL, and desirous of its continuance, have greatly embellished their establishment. On SATURDAY, 16th November, at 7 o'clock P. M., they will open a New RESTAURANT SALOON on the second-story of the same house, No. 44 St. Louis street.
This new Saloon, decorated by the best artists of this city, unites elegance to comfort. On the tables will be spread the delicacies of each season, and the Wines are choice.
☞ The public is invited, on Saturday next, to partake of a splendid LUNCH, by which this Saloon will be opened.
n14 6m S. VIOSCA & CO.

BOOTH & STEVENSON'S Patent BRICK MACHINES—The undersigned is now prepared to exhibit the operation of the above machine, which has the capacity to mix Mortar and mould Twenty-four Bricks per minute, with the labor of three hands and two horses, and, by the application of steam power, will mould with any desired rapidity. Persons wishing to purchase the right for any parish in the State, can do so and be supplied with Machines by applying during this week, from 2 to 3 P. M., at the office of Messrs. Ward & Merritt, Lumber Merchants, corner of Baronne and St. Joseph streets, where the undersigned may be found. [ja14] I. ARTHUR.

DISSECTING CASES.—Just received per steamer Philadelphia, 6 dozen Dissecting Cases, best quality. Medical Students and others are invited to call and examine them. For sale by
ja7 P. L. MASSEY, corner Camp and Gravier sts.

LOST—A note drawn by E. J. Hart & Co. in favor of E. L. Hyams, dated 3d August, 1850, and payable in March, 1851; amount, twelve hundred dollars. Payment has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against negotiating it. A suitable reward will be paid for its delivery to
E. L. HYAMS, or
ja 10 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LOST BOOKS—Taken from Judge Bullard's office, No. 11 St. Charles street, at intervals last summer and fall, and within a few days past, his entire set of LA. REPORTS, containing 19 volumes, with the name of "BULLARD" written on the back of each. Persons knowing or seeing them any where will please inform or leave word at the office where they may be found. Also—6 PETERS' REP. is missing. d21

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 12th of May last, a mulatto BOY, by the name of Sonko, about 18 years old, stout built. He had on, when he left, a blue blanket coat and wool hat. There are two bald places on his head, occasioned by a burn when a child. He has also a scar on his forehead; he is four feet six inches high; wears a handkerchief on his head to prevent detection. Whoever will arrest said boy, or lodge him in jail, and give information to M. J. Reigart, 16 Carondelet street, will receive the above reward. [oc8 3m] ROBERT McALPIN.

## MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Mrs. O. W. ROPER,
No. 160 Poydras street,
☞ Has just received a splendid assortment of Winter Millinery, consisting of [illegible] and uncut Velvet Bonnets, Ladies', Misses' and Boys' [illegible] Feathers; English and American [illegible] of every [illegible] and shape; Ladies' Head Dresses, Ribbons, French [illegible] Flowers, Feathers, Mantillas; Ladies' Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Infants' Caps and Robes, embroidered; Thread Laces, Silk Velvets, Bracelets with Steel [illegible] Steel Buckles for the Waist, Gloves, Trimmings for Dresses, Perfumery, Brushes, Powder; Port Monnaies, richly inlaid with Gold and Silver, suitable for the Holydays, which Mrs. R. will sell for 20 per cent. lower than they can be had elsewhere.
☞ Mrs. R. wishes also to call the attention of the ladies to the style in which she cleans and alters old Bonnets.
Mrs R. has secured the services of a French Dress-maker, and is prepared to fill all orders for Dresses, Cloaks, and Mantillas, at short notice, and the most fashionable styles. d8 3m os

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ We would respectfully inform our friends and customers that we have removed our store to No. 86 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, and we invite the ladies and gentlemen who wish to purchase cheap to call, before purchasing elsewhere, and examine the cheapness and quality of our goods.
We are receiving and opening a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Ladies', Misses' Silk, Velvet, Straw, Tuscan and Albert Bonnets—in fact, all kinds that are new; together with a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, Embroidery of all descriptions; Thread Muslin Lace, Caps, Gloves, etc. etc.
☞ Orders for the making of Dresses, Cloaks and Mantillas, by a superior artist, for one-half the usual price that is asked in other establishments.
N. B. Bonnets cleaned in a superior manner for 50 cents each.
You that do wish to buy cheap, call at No. 86 Canal street.
o21 6m L. J. STILLMAN.

## DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.
NO. 47 CAMP STREET, offer to dealers a large and fresh stock of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, embracing foreign and American.
Some of the leading articles are named below.
WOOLEN GOODS. Embracing fine medium and low Broadcloths and Cassimeres, in blue, black and fancy colors; Satinets, blue, black and fancy; Marino Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans, all colors; all Wool and Union Flannels, all qualities and colors; all Wool and half Wool Printed Merinos and Cashmeres; Wool Shawls, of many kinds; Northern and Eastern Kerseys and Linseys; real Kentucky and Georgia Wool Plains and Twilled fine Plaid and Checked Linsey; Galla Wool Plaid, for children's clothes; white and all colors Mackinaw Blankets; Negro Blankets, weighing 7 lbs.; Saddle Blankets; fine and coarse Bed and Crib Blankets, etc. etc. etc.
COTTON GOODS. Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, of British and American make, of every quality and width, from ¾ to 3 yards wide; Cotton Osnaburgs, of the most popular brands, North and South; Printed Calicoes, a large assortment of American, English and French; colored Cotton Goods, embracing Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Denims and Cottonades; Mosquito Bars, Nankeens, Cotton Handkerchiefs, a great variety; Cotton Hosiery Goods, a full assortment; Ginghams, a great variety of English, Scotch and French; Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and Book Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Checked Muslin, etc. etc.
SILK AND ALPACA GOODS. Plain, Striped, Plaid and Watered Black Silks; Silk Florences and Sinchaws; Satins and Velvets; Handkerchiefs and Cravats, for ladies and gentlemen; Silk and Satin Vestings; Bonnet, Cap, Neck and Belt Ribbons; Lustres, plain, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Alpacas, all qualities and colors; Mohair Lustres; Cantoon Cloths, [illegible], etc.
LINEN GOODS. Dress Linens, in whole and demi pieces; Bed Linens, Table Linens and Towels; Linen [illegible], coarse and fine, etc. etc.
☞ With many other articles usual to our line of business. o1 tf

DRY GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.
N. Bradner Smith,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
ja14 NO. 89 GRAVIER STREET. 1y

BLANKETS—
1050 pairs heavy white BLANKETS;
450 pairs colored Saddle do;
200 pairs fine blue and scarlet do;
120 pairs Whitney and Bath Bed do;
50 pairs Crib and Cradle do. For sale by
d4 JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. 47 Camp st.

## HATS, SHOES, ETC.

J. DURBRIDGE & CO., have the advantage over a great many merchants, in manufacturing their own goods; therefore, any thing sold by them will be guaranteed same as the samples, and their stock of HATS cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the city. Merchants, Planters and Traders are respectfully invited to call and examine. The following are a few of the kinds always on hand:
XX, XXX MOLESKIN;
XX, XXX CASSIMERE;
BLACK UNION HATS;
PEARL UNION HATS;
BOYS' UNION HATS;
BUENA VISTA HATS;
FINE HUNGARIAN HATS;
FINE LAMARTINE HATS;
BOYS' HUNGARIAN HATS;
CLOTH CAPS; GLAZED CAPS;
Etc., etc., etc., for sale low at wholesale, by
o1 6mos J. DURBRIDGE & CO. 24 Chartres st.

J. G. WEBER, *Boot and Shoe Dealer,*
CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (his Old Stand,)
CORNER OF *Camp & Poydras sts.* (New Store.)
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes—and will sell at the lowest Cash Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ap7 1y

Swain,
ANATOMICAL LAST AND BOOT MAKER.
IS NOW PREPARED to execute all orders entrusted to him, in a style and fit superior to any other establishment in this or any other city. Persons sending their orders will observe the measurement of the Leg and Foot, and describe the same in inches, and they can rely on being fitted the same as if in the city.
☞ Those ordering work may strictly rely on punctuality.
LIST OF PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Leather Boots | $12 00 |
| Double-soled Calf Boots | 11 00 |
| Do. do. Cork Boots | 11 00 |
| Calf and Morocco Dress Boots | 10 00 |
| Congress Dress Boots | $5 to 6 00 |
| Patent Leather Shoes | 5 00 |
| Calf do. do. | 4 50 |

J. H. SWAIN, under the St. Charles Hotel, N. Orleans.
N. B. Always a [illegible] assortment of READY-MADE WORK on hand, as low as can be found in the city; and I flatter myself I can furnish the said work at twenty-five per cent. lower than my neighbors. [illegible]

## EDUCATION.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.
☞ MRS. M. CAMPBELL, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Guitar, receives pupils at her residence No. 227 Baronne street. Besides her regular lessons, she Lectures to her pupils once a week on the Science of Music....Price $5 for twelve lessons. s25 1yos

HIGH SCHOOL, corner of Constance and Race sts., by Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. s25 1y

Carrollton Episcopal Female Seminary.
FIVE miles from New Orleans, and 200 yards beyond the terminus of the N. O. and Carrollton Railroad.
REV'D ELIJAH GUION, Rector, and Principal of the English Department.
REV'D CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON, Principal of the French Department.
MRS. CLARA D. M. GUION, Principal of the Musical Department.
The RT. REV'D LEONIDAS POLK, D. D., will ex-officio, exercise a visitorial supervision of the general affairs of the seminary.
This Institution for the instruction of young ladies in all the branches of a complete Christian education, will be opened for the reception of boarding pupils on MONDAY, November 4th, 1850, in the elegant and spacious Mansion formerly known as the "Harmon House," and recently the residence of Dr. J. L. Riddell; pleasantly situated in the healthy and retired town of Carrollton, on the bank of the Mississippi river, and accessible from New Orleans at all hours by the Railroad.
The expense for Board, Tuition in English, French and Vocal Music, and Washing, is $100 per term of 5 months....Instrumental Music, including use of Instrument, $40 per term....Drawing $20 per term....Pupils will furnish their own sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins, spoons and forks. The other requisites will be furnished by the Institution....All payments to be required strictly and invariably in advance.
☞ Visits to the pupils will be restricted to their parents and guardians, and others authorized by them. Saturday, P. M. is set apart for the reception of visitors. No visits received on Sunday.
*References*: The Bishop and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana....Carrollton, Parish of Jefferson, October 23, 1850. o24 3m

## BOOKS—STATIONERY.

New Book Store.
No. 56 Gravier street.
☞ JOHN BALL, Agent, is now receiving and opening at the above store a large and valuable Stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School, 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 Seals, Counting House and Fancy Ink Stands, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink and every article usually kept by Stationers.
His stock of Papier Mache 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 Porte Monnaies, Gold Pens, etc., etc.
☞ His stock is large and complete, and all the Goods new and fresh, having been selected by Mr. B. 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. o23 tf

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.—We take great pleasure in informing our former patrons and the public generally that we are now reëstablished at our old stand, No. 19 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 19 Camp street.

STATIONERY—CORSON & ARMSTRONG, 19 Camp street, respectfully call the attention of their friends to their large, complete and entirely new stock of good and serviceable STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS, 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......To our stock of PAPERS we ask especial reference.
CORSON & ARMSTRONG, Stationers,
o10 6m 19 Camp street.

SEYMOUR & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Nos. 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans,
KEEP constantly on hand a good supply of every article in the GROCERY LINE, such as FLOUR, BACON, BUTTER, LARD, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, FISH, etc. etc. in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. 5d 1y

PEANUTS—100 bags fresh Peanuts, in store. ja13 A. F. COCHRAN, 8 Tchoupitoulas st.