The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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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 as 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 Cent 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 thus, 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 50
" " " " third page	0 25
" " " " outside pages	0 12½
" " " " Weekly Crescent	0 25
For one month, per square, second page	$12 00
For one month, per square, third page	6 00
For three months, per square, outside pages	10 00
For six months, per half-square, outside pages	10 00
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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, receipt from regular advertisers, with whom we keep running accounts, must be left at the counter and paid for in advance. October 1, 1850.

IT IS TOLD ME I MUST DIE.

Richard Langhorne, a lawyer, was unjustly condemned and put to death as a traitor, in the reign of Charles II, just before his execution he wrote the following unique and most exquisite poem. In the language of the Quarterly Review: "A poem it must be called, though it is not verse. Perhaps there is not in this or any other language a poem which appears to have flowed so entirely from the heart."

It is told me I must die:
O happy news!
Be glad, O my soul!
And rejoice in Jesus, thy Saviour.
If he intended thy perdition,
Would he have laid down his life for thee?
Would he have called thee with so much love,
And illuminated thee with the light of the Spirit?
Would he have given thee his cross,
And given thee shoulders to bear it with patience?

It is told me I must die;
O happy news!
Come on, my dearest soul;
Behold thy Jesus calls thee!
He prayed for thee upon his cross;
There he extended his arms to receive thee;
There he bowed down his head to kiss thee;
There he opened his heart to give thee entrance;
There he gave up his life to purchase life for thee.

It is told me I must die;
O what happiness!
I am going
To the place of my rest;
To the land of the living;
To the haven of security;
To the Kingdom of peace;
To the palace of my God;
To the nuptials of the Lamb;
To sit at the table of my King;
To feed on the bread of angels;
To see what no eye hath seen;
To hear what no ear hath heard;
To enjoy what the heart of man cannot comprehend.

O my father!
O thou best of all Fathers,
Have pity on the most wretched of all thy children!
I was lost, but by thy mercy found;
I was dead, but by thy grace am now raised again;
I was gone astray after vanity,
But I am now ready to appear before thee.
O my father!
Come now in mercy, and receive thy child!
Give him thy kiss of peace;
Permit him to kiss all thy sons;
Clothe him with thy nuptial robe;
Permit him to have a place at thy feast;
And forgive all those who are guilty of his death.

Anecdote of General Ripley.

A friend who arrived in this country in 1832, with letters of introduction to the late Gen. Ripley, listened one morning at the breakfast table with intense interest to the following recital of his early history. He immediately repaired to the room assigned him by the General's hospitality, and committed the narrative to paper. We are permitted to publish from the original in our hands, dated September 8, 1832:

I was born in Dartmouth, N. H., and commenced studying when sixteen years of age, in the office of my cousin, Judge Woodward. All my relatives were rank federalists, and I was the only democrat in town. At a public Fourth of July dinner, at which Mills Orcutt, of Hartford Convention memory, presided, I thought I had as good right to give a toast as any one, and so I gave "Jefferson," with some complimentary poetry. They liked to have mobbed me, and I was so thoroughly disgusted with them, that I determined to leave them forever. I had plenty of pocket money, and all that was wanting was a good horse. Maine, the great land of democracy, was my destination. I told Judge W. of it, and he ridiculed the idea. "Stay here," says he, "till you finish your studies, and then I will retire and leave you my business." I told him it was out of the question—that nothing could induce me to stay with such an illiberal set of d—d rascals, and that my determination was fixed. I told him I wanted a horse to go to Maine, but he declared he'd give me none. So I went over to Woodstock, Vermont, the residence of my brother-in-law, Mr. Bayles, also a federalist. He told me if I'd only stay in that country he'd do any thing for me, but if I went among the democrats of Maine, my morals would be ruined, and I should go to destruction. But he would do nothing towards it. At length I heard that an old Roxinante was to be sold at auction, and I was very anxious to get him. I therefore went to my sister, (Mrs. B.,) who had considerable influence with her husband, and begged her to intercede for me. She did so, and after a long struggle, my brother-in-law, finding I should foot it if I got no horse, authorized me to go over and bid him off. I did so, and got him for twelve dollars. I then led him fifteen miles to the residence of my uncle, the elder Judge Woodward, and begged him to give me an old saddle that had been past use for some years. He disapproved of my plan, but gave me the saddle. I then took an old coach bridle, cut off the binders, and started on my journey.

I had been down to Maine the year before, and having letters to distinguished men in Portland, Brunswick and Hallowell, (Mr. Sewall) had dashed on a large scale. I was rather loth, therefore, to go to these places in such trim, and accordingly took a road through the then wilderness of Oxford county, passing along north of those places where I was known.

At the time, my cousins and relatives, finding how resolute I was, came forward and offered me their horses and money; but I resented all their proffered kindness. Two of my cousins felt so bad that they mounted their horses, and followed me one hundred miles, and one of the most affecting incidents of my life was my separation from them.

As I approached Hallowell, I was ashamed of my equipage, especially as the numbers of military men who had passed me, taught me there was a review, or "general training" there that day. So I dismounted, took off my saddle and bridle and hid them, put my saddle-bags on my arm, took a last look at my horse, and abandoning him to his fate, went into Hallowell to seek my own. I was welcomed by Mr. Sewall, and he supposed I had just arrived with other immigrants, in a vessel from Newburyport. After paying my breakfast bill at the tavern next morning, I found I had two quarters of a dollar left. I went into Mr. Penley's office, and from that time had nothing to depend on for a support but my own exertions.

I have been to my native village but twice since—once, seven years after, when I went to Boston as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts; and the second time, twelve years after, as Major-General of the U. S. Army, on my way to the frontiers.

I was so disgusted with federalism, that I cannot bear to think of my native village, recalling to mind my persecution.

Related as above, by Gen. Ripley, at breakfast, this day—Wheelock, September 8, 1832. C. G. Jr.

DON'T YOU DO IT.—When you are offered a great bargain, the value of which you know nothing about, but which you are to get at half price, "being it's you," don't you do it.

When a clique of warm friends want you to start a paper to forward a particular set of views, and promise you a large quantity of fortune, and fame, to be gained in the undertaking, don't you do it.

When a young lady catches you alone, lays violent eyes upon you, expressing "pop" in every glance, don't you do it.

When a petulant individual politely observes to you—"You had better eat me up, hadn't you?" don't you do it.

When a horse kicks you, and you feel a strong disposition to kick the horse in return, don't you do it.

When you are shinning it very expeditiously round town, in search of somebody with something over, who can assist you with a loan, and you are suddenly anticipated by somebody, who wants to borrow from you, don't you do it.

Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing office, and the compositors tell you to whistle louder, don't you do it.

If on an odd occasion your wife should exclaim to you—"Now, tumble over the cradle and break your neck, do!" don't you do it.

When you have any business to transact with a modern financier, and he asks you to go and dine with him, don't you do it.

Hon. Richard Brodhead, the newly elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is a tanner by trade, and served his apprenticeship at Kittanning, in the western part of the State. Gen. Daniel Brodhead, of revolutionary memory, was for a considerable time commandant at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg.

Lyceum Hall Lectures.

On Friday evening, Dr. J. L. Smith delivered the eighth of his course of lectures on chemistry, in the above place. He commenced by recapitulating what he had on the previous evening said on the physical properties of the atmosphere; as that it possessed weight, was capable of extension and compression; that by means of it sounds were transmitted, all of which he had then illustrated. He then came to speak more particularly of its chemical properties; showed that it consisted of nitrogen and oxygen gases, four-fifths of the former to one-fifth of the latter of these by volume; exhibited and explained the usual modes followed by the chemist when he wishes to obtain these in an isolated condition, or to examine their respective qualities. He mentioned that the more usual conclusion among chemists was that the above gases existed merely in a mixed state in the atmosphere, and not as a chemical compound; that all its qualities were the same as that obtained when these are mixed in the requisite proportions, and are not at all what would be expected to result were there a chemical combination of these in the atmosphere. He spoke of the more common opinion among chemists as to the purpose or purposes which nitrogen performed. He had showed them, he said, that while oxygen took an active part in all chemical changes going on around us, such, for instance, as combustion, the other constituent, namely, nitrogen, which formed by far the greater bulk, took no part whatever; it did not, he had proved to them, support combustion; it was in this respect neutral; and hence he said it was inferred that its chief use was to render less active the oxygen, which, without being thus diluted, must have resulted in producing very marked changes in both the organic and inorganic world from those which, under the present arrangement are found.

He next took up the subject of carbon—spoke of it in the various forms in which it is found in nature, as charcoal, the diamond, black lead, etc. The immense beds of coal found in different parts of the world, was chiefly composed of this. He then spoke of the combinations which it forms with the other elements, and especially of its combinations with oxygen, which he explained and illustrated. In connection with this part of his subject, he explained and, by the use of a diagram, pointed out the changes which are produced in the blood by the action of the oxygen of the air in the lungs of an animal. The whole process of respiration was shortly and intelligibly dwelt on by him.

The lecture throughout was amply illustrated by a variety of convincing and neatly performed experiments; which form, to a popular audience, besides greatly assisting in explaining the changes which it is the object of the lecturer to inform them in, a never failing source of intellectual delight, which they long again to renew; and hence one reason why chemistry is the popular subject which it is, when properly presented. It is not, in short, so dry as many of the other sciences are to the uninitiated, and therefore, as a general rule, draws a greater number to the lecture room.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1851.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, etc., Mr. Winthrop rose and said that, on Wednesday, he received a certificate of the election of Mr. Robert Rantoul, Jr., to the seat in the Senate he occupied. It was sent to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with a request either to present it to Mr. Rantoul or to the Senate. Mr. Rantoul was not present, and to prevent any misconstruction of his conduct, he presented the credentials, understanding thereby that his office was terminated.

Mr. Clay raised the question of privilege, contending that as no acceptance of the office by Mr. Rantoul was evident, Mr. Winthrop was entitled to occupy his seat.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolution that Mr. Winthrop was entitled to his seat till Mr. Rantoul appeared.

Mr. Butler contended that the credentials being presented, Mr. Rantoul's acceptance must be implied, and therefore the vacancy was filled.

Mr. Rhett offered a resolution, that the term of a Senator holding office by Executive appointment was vacant upon the assembling of the Legislature of his State.

A debate ensued, Messrs. Berrien and Borland agreeing with Mr. Rhett; Messrs. Downs, Bradbury, Walker, Hale, Seward and Underwood agreeing with Mr. Davis, of Mass.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost—yeas 22, nays 25.

And without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. McLane, of Maryland, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the special order—the bill establishing a board of three commissioners, to act upon claims referred to them.

Mr. Nelson advocated the necessity of the measure, and showed how little was done for claimants by Congress.

Mr. Thomas opposed the bill, believing that it would lead to fraud and corruption, and that the board would afford no remedy.

Mr. Venable advocated the bill, and deprecated the delay of Congress to give claimants a fair hearing.

The committee rose, when, on motion of Mr. Burt, a resolution was adopted to close the debate to-morrow at two o'clock.

The House again went into committee, when Mr. McKean, of Ky., spoke in favor of the bill; and, without finishing his speech, he gave way for a motion that the committee rise, which prevailed, and the House adjourned.

The Mississippi River.

On the motion of Mr. Downs to print 5000 copies of the report on the improvement of this river, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, made a few remarks which we publish. The True Delta has published the report in full. Its great length excludes it from our columns. It is merely a description of the hydrography of the valley, as is gathered from genera observation, and an account of the explorations and careful surveys intended to be made. It is well known that the delta is continually encroaching on the waters of the Gulf, and important changes in course of operation:

SPEECH OF MR. EWING.

I think, Mr. President, if there is any document that ought to be printed, for the purpose of information, it is this. The whole valley of the Mississippi is interested in that improvement—the upper portion of the valley perhaps nearly as much as the lower portion. It is a matter of great importance that the outlet of the Mississippi river should be in some way protected from inundations which are increasing yearly, and increasing from very obvious and very natural causes. Some improvements which have been attempted to be made in the navigation, by cutting off bends in the river, have tended to increase the flooding of the Lower Mississippi very much, as, by making the current more rapid, a larger and heavier quantity of alluvium has been carried down and deposited very deeply in the bottom of the stream at its mouth, of course elevating the surface of the river, and causing it to overflow its banks.

The improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the protection of that stream, is, I venture to say, the greatest work that was ever undertaken my man. I am satisfied there is nothing that approaches it in magnitude and importance. We all know that in every country changes are continually going on near the mouths of rivers passing through an alluvial country. The banks continue to overflow as the surface of the river rises from the accumulation of alluvial deposits at its mouth; and where the country becomes inhabited, and buildings are erected, and towns built, so that the spot becomes fixed and stationary in elevation, the river, constantly tending to rise above that level, threatens to destroy them.

Now, sir, unless some means are taken to remove the difficulty at the mouth of the Mississippi, the spot on which New Orleans stands must inevitably, in the course of one or two hundred years, become utterly uninhabitable, and a place where no city can exist at all. The river is constantly pushing its mouth into the Gulf by pressing forward this alluvium. That makes the inclined plane continually less, and constantly elevates the body of the whole stream above. This process is going on, as has been the case with other rivers, ever since the earliest records of history. If Homer and the Greeks can be implicitly relied upon in regard to the geography of their country, the island of Pharos, which is now connected with the Egyptian coast, and lies fifty or sixty miles from one of the mouths of the Nile, once fronted the principal mouth of that river, and was a full day's sail from it. Now that river has pressed out, at that particular place, fifty or sixty miles. It has made its channel and its banks there, leaving a gulf upon each side. That old channel has ceased to exist, and the river has changed to a totally different place, and there is nothing but a small canal, instead of the channel of the Nile, at that place where the Nile originally flowed.

Well, these things must go on rapidly here in the Mississippi river; and the great question, the mighty problem, is, to determine how this thing is to be remedied. It is a matter not for Louisiana alone, nor for any particular section alone, but it is a subject for the reflection of the whole nation, and I very much desire that the attention of the nation should be brought to the subject. As an inhabitant of the Mississippi valley, I am obliged to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Downs] for having brought before us this proposition to print and circulate this document, which will give some information upon the subject, and enable men to reflect upon it.

Now, I do not know what can be done to remedy this difficulty in the valley of the Mississippi. I believe the appropriation we make here to Louisiana is totally inefficient. I have no idea it will approach within one-tenth of the amount of the actual cost which will be necessary to produce the result. I think the channel will have necessarily to be opened from some point near the mouth of the Red River, extending to the Vermillion or Atchafalaya bay—that there will have to be a wide one effected by embankments, so as to carry off the surplus water, but yet not deep enough to divert the water from the channel of the river. Some such mode must be adopted, or the great city of New Orleans must, I have no doubt, in the course of two or three centuries, be sacrificed. Now, I suppose the scientific observations of these engineers, which I have not looked at, but desire much to see, will be able to satisfy us as to what can be done, and I desire that the public attention may be particularly called to the subject.

Pennsylvania Iron Interest.

The Tariff.—The depression under which the iron interest of the whole country is suffering—a depression which has ruinously affected other manufacturing interests also has become so serious as to threaten the prospective destruction of that important branch of industry. The statistics of the iron business in Pennsylvania show a progressive decline, for which the tariff system now in force offers no remedy; and in referring to Pennsylvania we do not intend to intimate that the iron interest is a sectional or local one in which this State alone has concern. For if there be any branch of industry connected with manufacturing art which is particularly *national*, that of the iron manufacture may be called truly so. There is scarcely a State in the Union, probably not one, in which there are not deposits of iron ore, with the capabilities of its being converted into metal, under a proper system of protection to domestic industry.

But Pennsylvania is especially rich in mines of iron ore, and in mines of coal to furnish fuel for furnaces and forges. Of the sixty-two counties in that State, there are forty-five which now contain iron-works; and of the seventeen counties in which there are no iron-works, nine contain an abundance of iron ore and coal, but having no facilities of getting to market, these resources of natural wealth remain untouched.

There are—according to authentic statistics referred to by Mr. Hampton, member of the House of Representatives from the Pittsburgh district, in a speech in the House some days ago—three hundred blast furnaces in Pennsylvania, with an aggregate capital invested of $12,921,576. Fifteen of these establishments were sold by the Sheriff during the first four months of last year, and other sales under execution will reduce the number in blast still more. The quantity of iron made in 1847 by the Pennsylvania furnaces amounted to 389,850 tons; in 1850 the quantity produced was 198,813 tons—showing a decrease of 190,537 tons, or forty-nine per cent. in three years.

It is to be noted that the disastrous effect of the *ad valorem* system of duties, adopted in 1846, did not affect our home manufacture of iron during the year 1847, by reason of the high prices that iron commanded in England under the influence of the railway mania then raging at its height. With the fall of prices abroad, the home duties on iron fell, and then, when protection was most needed, our ports were thronged with cargoes of the surplus iron of England and Wales. The depression of our domestic iron interest then began and still continues.

The number of forges and rolling mills in Pennsylvania is about two hundred and four, with an invested capital of $20,502,076. Some thirty thousand men, and more, are employed in them when they are all in operation; they also employ upwards of thirteen thousand horses.

In the estimate of capital invested in these works the value of farms, grist and saw mills, and similar property, wagons, tools, and the dwellings of workmen near large cities, are excluded, because, although belonging to the works, and though their value is greatly affected by them, yet they have to some extent an independent value. The value of the coal lands supplying the works with coal is also excluded from the account; also the capital and men, and horses employed in mining, and transporting the coal to the works, and carrying the iron to market; also the value of the ore-banks belonging to farmers in the vicinity of the works, and the labor employed in them.

From estimates deemed accurate in the main it is believed that there are from eleven to twelve thousand men, not in the pay of the manufacturers, but dependent on the furnaces and forges of Pennsylvania for employment and subsistence—thus making an aggregate of over forty-thousand men dependent on the iron business in that State. Allowing five persons as the family of each laborer, more than two hundred thousand persons—nearly one-tenth of the population of the State—are thus connected with that great branch of industry.

To the capital of $20,502,076 invested in lands, buildings and machinery alone, an equal amount may be added as necessarily employed in carrying on and keeping in order the iron-works of Pennsylvania—making an actual investment of some forty millions of dollars in that business.

The iron imported into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849, amounted to 319,375 tons; costing $15,658,961. Now it is fairly estimated that nine-tenths of the value of iron ready for market consists of the labor bestowed upon it. In importing iron, then, to the amount of more than fifteen millions of dollars, we pay *nine-tenths* of that amount to British or foreign labor, while to a corresponding extent our own labor is unemployed.

This foreign labor, moreover, employed in making the above named quantity of imported iron, requires to be sustained by food, which we who buy the iron are not permitted to supply beyond the limited extent to which the British crop may be deficient. If the iron were made at home, our own farmers would have the exclusive privilege of supplying the manufacturers with the means of subsistence.

During the last fiscal year the imports of iron and manufactures of iron and steel into the United States have amounted to upwards of eighteen millions and a half of dollars. In connection with this large importation, to which may be added large importations of other articles, we are called upon to remember that payments have been made to large extent in stocks and bonds which, exacting interest at present, will have to be themselves redeemed by and by. In other words we are running in debt to Europe, and have already standing against us across the water some hundred and fifty millions of dollars of one kind of scrip or another, and yet we are still importing more largely than ever.

EULOGIUM OF MR. KAUFMAN.—The death of this promising statesman called forth speeches from Gen. Rusk of the Senate, and Messrs. Morse, Howard, and McLanahan. That of Mr. Morse will interest many of our readers on Red River. Mr. Morse rose and said:

In seconding the resolutions that have just been read, I hope that I shall be pardoned if I add one word to the eloquent notice which has been taken of his decease by his colleague. There are reasons why the portion of Louisiana which I have the honor to represent upon this floor, should mingle her voice with that of the Representative of her sister State.

Mr. Kaufman was for some time an inhabitant of the town of Natchitoches, in the district I represent, and at this day his name is there recollected with kindness and consideration. Besides his having once been a constituent of mine, a large section of country, seven miles broad, by near one hundred miles long, was taken from the district I represent, and added to the Eastern district of Texas.

Sir, I know that these, my old constituents, would not pardon me if I did not now represent their feelings in expressing their sincere regret for, and admiration of the character of, their distinguished Representative.

Sir, when a few years ago I had the honor of presenting Mr. Kaufman as the first member elect from the State of Texas, the district I then represented was the most remote district in the United States. Sir, since that time an empire has arisen upon the Pacific—an empire has been added to this Government, and is now represented in this House and in the Senate of the United States. The reflection is calculated to elevate and raise the feelings of the American pride; but there is something in the scene presented, too, that reminds us of the frailty of all human efforts.

Not twenty-four hours since he was here in our midst, engaged in the active duties of legislation; nor was there a member of this body with a brighter prospect for a long and useful career. Mr. Kaufman was among the youngest, most robust, and noble-looking men in this body.

There is no more trite or truer sentiment than how frail the tenure is by which we hold our lives; and the recent melancholy event is only another evidence of the certainty of death; and he is the only true philosopher who, believing the truth of the poet, is always prepared:

"If it be now, 'tis not to come;
If it be not to come, it will be now;
If it be not now, yet it will come—
The readiness is all."

ATTEMPT TO POISON ON SHIPBOARD.—The Barnstable Patriot says, a letter has been received in that town from Capt. Wm. Loring, of bark Governor Hinckley, in which he says that when ten days out of New York for London, an attempt was made by the cook to poison the officers and passengers on board his bark by introducing some poisonous substance into their coffee. The captain and mates, the captain's daughter and two or three passengers partook of the coffee, but not in sufficient quantities to prove fatal to any one of them. They were immediately taken with vomiting, and remained sick for some time from its effects, but recovered for the most part, before reaching London.

AN EXPERIMENT.—Professor Grant, to whom Congress appropriated $5000 for experimental purposes, made an experiment with a new light at New York on Wednesday week. For brilliancy and clearness it is said to be unsurpassed. It was displayed from the bluff of Staten Island, at Fort Tompkins, and from about half-past seven until after eight o'clock, the rays were thrown on Castle Garden, a distance, in a direct line, of eight and a half miles, whereby the superiority of the light over any other, at least on the coast, was clearly demonstrated. After that time, the light was so arranged as to cast the rays on the light-ship, anchored about four and a half miles south-east of Sandy Hook.

The Mexican government has contracted for the construction of five revenue schooners in New York.

A gentlemen expressing to a minister his opinion of a long sermon, said, "'Twas good, but spoiled a goose worth two of it."

In the report of the Treasurer of the Washington National Monument Fund states that during the year 1850, the receipts were $45,100 80½, and the expenditures, $32,472 84.

A tailor on being asked why one of his trade was called only the ninth part of a man, replied, because money makes the man, and a tailor gets only a ninth part of his dues.

I'm not afraid of a barrel of cider," said a toper to a temperance man. "I presume not from your appearance, I should think a barrel of cider would run at your approach," was the reply.

Senor J. S. Thrasher, editor of the *Faro Industrial*, of Havana, is a Maine Yankee by birth, who has accomplished the rare task of writing the Spanish language in a manner equal to the best native authors.

On Sunday week three pretty young ladies were baptized in the Hudson river in the presence of a large concourse of people. It was snowing fast at the time, and a boy had to be cut through the ice to reach the baptismal font. The piety of the fair creatures must have been very ardent.

The Sunday Atlas says there are in New York, at least four or five thousand people, whose whole time is devoted to eleemosynary institutions. The Times has given numerous hints for the protection of emigrant societies have been formed for the same purpose; but all, thus far, have been found to be inadequate, as a source of protection and relief.

An old gentleman of eighty-four, having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him—"The fount is at the other end of the church." "Yes, but did I wan with the fount 20? cold, the old gentleman. "O! I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit. "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

In the Canton of Basle, in Switzerland, there is a law which compels every newly married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two more on the birth of every child. They are planted on the common, frequently near the hut; and the principal part of them bring fruit trees are set once both useful and ornamental. The number planted is said to equal ten thousand yearly.

A remarkably fine piece of glassware has been manufactured at Paris, for the great exhibition. It is a very large decanter, blown very pure and colorless material, and sufficiently capacious to allow three persons of moderate size to sit inside, round a table three feet four inches in diameter, the decanter forming the bottom of the table. The length of mouth is ten feet, and the circumference at the widest part thirty feet. The stopper weighs thirty-two pounds, and the whole decanter one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight.

JAMES WHITE,

163 Gravier street, New Orleans,

WILL constantly purchase NEGROES; also, Board and sell on Commission any and all slaves consigned to him. fe11 ly

BRANDIES AND WINES—
10 casks Raymond Pellevoisin Brandy;
10 " Busquet, Prunche & Co. "
5 " A. Debouche & Co. "
5 " J. B. Godard "
15 quarter casks J. J. Dupuy "
25 " " low priced Madeira Wine;
2 pipes Heward, Marchet & Co. "
1 " Pellerin do "
1 " superior Old Port Wine;
10 quarter casks Pale Sherry;
25 " " Teneriffe Wine;
25 " " Sweet Malaga Wine;
100 casks London Porter;
50 casks Byer " "
20 " " Pale Ale;
250 baskets Heidsieck Piper Champagne.
In store and for sale low by
fe14 ly D. MIRICH & CO. 27 Common st.

NEW ORLEANS CARRIAGE WARE HOUSE, No. 112 Gravier and 73 Union streets, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. CARRIAGES and HARNESS of every description always on hand. For sale low for cash or approved paper. Also—Springs, Axles, Lamps, Bands, Cloths, Leather Lace and Varnish.
fe14 6m&c W J. A. LUM & CO.

GRECIAN FANCHERONIAN DROPS.

ΙΣΦ

A SURE and safe remedy for, and will positively cure, the Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Sea-Sickness, Cholera and Cholera Infantum, and restore a healthy action to the Liver, without a particle of calomel, mercury, opinine or morphine, entering into their compound. They do not purport to be a remedy for all manner of diseases that flesh is heir to, but experience warrants us in saying the above they will positively cure. They will also correct all derangements of the stomach, and relieve from those aches and pains throughout the system commonly called rheumatic.

It is an excellent remedy for the Stone and Gravel, and as a Vermifuge or Worm medicine, there is none better.

☞ Prepared only by Dr. J. S. FANCHER, 140 Fulton street, New York, a few doors from Broadway.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. D. REACH, 127 Canal street,

☞ Agents for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. fe11-1yd&w

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,
No. 80 Circus street, corner of Perdido.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of CABINET FURNITURE, such as SOFAS, BEDSTEADS, ARMOIRS, Secretaries, Bookcases, Marble Top Side-boards, Centre, Card and Work Tables, Marble Top Bureaus and Wash Stands, Looking Glasses; Mahogany, Walnut, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs; Mats and Hair Mattresses; Mosquito Bars; Feather Pillows and Bedding of all kinds. This stock is manufactured of the best material, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ All Furniture packed and made ready for shipping, free of charge. fe7 6m

REMOVAL.—In consequence of the late fire, the old established stand for Philadelphia Wheelwright Work has been removed from under the Rev. T. Clapp's Church to No. 34 Perdido Street, nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre, where customers and the public can be supplied with Carts, Darrys, Or Wheels and Barrows, Jersey, Extra, Baraage and Plantation Wagons, and every article in the line for city or plantation use, at low prices for cash or approved city acceptances.
fe1 6m DAVID G. WILSON, 34 Perdido st.

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. fe1 1y

CURRANTS, FIGS, PRUNES and DATES. 50 bbls. Currants, 1000 drums Figs, 20 cases Prunes, and 10 frails fresh Dates, for sale by
fe15 A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

PICKLES—200 boxes assorted sizes, for sale by
fe6 I. W. ARTHUR & CO, 28 and 30 New Levee.

MUSIC.

PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE.
89 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 H. Dunham, David Van Winkle, A. H. Gale & Co. and Jas. H. Gross, New York; also Pierrat'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 in a 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. m8d

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The subscribers would respectfully recall 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, Guitars, Accordions, Brass instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Bangos, 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. 26.

A. TYLER.
H. D. HEWITT.
o25 dtf&W6t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

J. D. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street, Watch, Clock and Jewelry Manufacturer and Fashionable Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired.
30-Second Chronometers adjusted to run 96 hours. o26 1y

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Canal street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All sales at retail are warranted to be as represented, or money refunded. m15

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. Gentlemen's watches, plain, engraved, enameled, and the new and well Diamond-like, all 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.

Diamond Set Brooches and Rings—very cheap.

Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.

Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders, Pencils warranted.

Burnet 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.

One Eighteen Office Clock, with Steel Wire Winding Chains.

☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the proprietors have no other business, and are satisfied to say more to the trade, and to moderate prices.

☞ Particular attention given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Clocks mounted and Diamonds reset. m4 6m

DENTISTRY.

JAMES H. SPRATLEY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Office No. 110 St. Charles street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette Square,

WHERE all operations on the TEETH will be performed in a satisfactory manner. m16 1y

DENTAL NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between F. H., C. S. & J. S. Knapp, is dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. & C. S. Knapp and I. Chandler, may be consulted at the old stand, 104 Common street, opposite the Post Office.

J. S. Knapp may be consulted at his new office and residence, No. 10 Baronne street, near Canal.

They are desirous of calling the 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 can be inserted without pain, under the influence of Chloroform or Letheon, with perfect safety, they having used these agencies in nearly four thousand cases with success, and without injury to the patient. m3d&W1y

F. H. KNAPP, DENTAL SURGEON, senior partner of the firm of F. H., C. S. & J. S. Knapp, Dental Surgeons, still continues the practice of his profession, as usual, at the same office he has occupied for many years past, 104 Common street, opposite the ruins of the St. Charles Hotel.

☞ All operations warranted satisfactory. fe1 3m

F. H. BADGER, DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Mobile, Ala., and Natchez, Miss., No. 132 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. m15 7m

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. S. T. STILL. S. S. NORTH.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES—NORTH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 110 Poydras street, Fresh Vegetable Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Paints and Oils, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Pure Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Bandages, Bags, Medicine Chests, Pocket Books, Razors, Razor Straps, Scissors, Combs, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Cologne, Pomatum, Hair Oil, Shaving Creams, Shaving Cakes, Shaving Powders, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Paint Brushes, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Glass, Putty, Linseed Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Sperm Oil, Castor Oil, Lard Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Tanners Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, Alcohol, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Soda, Pepper, Spices, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Shellac, Turpentine, Glue, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Pens, Pencils, Rules, Blank Books, Stationery, Cordials, Brandies, Wines, Ale, Porter, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Fancy Articles, Toys, Dolls, C