The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX.

OFFICE.....No. 92 ST. CHARLES STREET.

More of the Arctic's News.

The Great Fair—American Display.—The London Daily News of the 28th ult., has the following:

During the two days which closed the past week both the contractors and the exhibitors had made great exertions to complete their preparations for the advent of the Great Industrial Show; and when the gates closed on Saturday evening the result was sufficient to remove all doubts that the 1st May would dawn ere the finishing touch was given to the building, or the competing products of the world's ingenuity and labor were duly marshaled and arranged for the coming trial.

The American display, which on Thursday was very backward, was on Saturday all but completed. Over the eastern entrance—a position which commands the main vista, are now emblazoned the American national arms—the eagle, with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," covering the stripes and stars, (now numbering thirty-one, the new planet California being represented.)

The placing of the national arms of the States in a position so prominent, and the large extent of space claimed and allowed, proves that there was an intention on the part of that country to contribute much more largely to the Exhibition than they have done, and the vast difference between the purpose and the act is a matter to be regretted, whatever may have been the cause. Since our previous visit, however, several additions have been made.

The most prominent of these is a winter sleigh, such as is used in the Northern States. It is an elegant carriage for four persons, and so comfortable looking that one almost longs to be lolling on its silken cushions, to be carried across North American snows, cheered by the merry peals of silver bells which hang on its dashboard.

Some remarkably light and handsome wheel carriages have also been added to this department of foreign industry since Thursday, all of them deserving attention, and evincing that in locomotive machinery, the taste and ingenuity of the American builders is quite equal to those of their European competitors.

France.

On the 26th the committee of initiative was occupied with the examination of M. Minot's proposition, for a French exhibition of universal industry, on pattern of the English, to open on the 1st of September. The project of the member of the Mountain was disapproved by a large majority.

The Minister of Commerce has addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce throughout France, apprising them that the moment being arrived for employing the 50,000 francs voted by the National Assembly for sending workmen and delegates to the London Exhibition, the government wishes to know whether it enters into the views of the merchants and manufacturers to appoint other delegates in conjunction with those appointed by the government. The funds allowed to the treasury, however, will not suffice to cover the expense of the latter.

Germany.

Hamburg, April 24.—Rosas, the Dictator of the Argentine Republic, has instructed his Consul in this city to remonstrate with the Senate against the enlisting of soldiers, and the exportation of ordnance for the Brazils. It is stated, in the note delivered by the Consul, that in case of a war breaking out between the said Republic and the Empire of the Brazils, the Dictator would consider these proceedings as hostile acts, and would treat as enemies the subjects of those countries where they had been committed.

Our merchants, who have considerable property at stake at Buenos Ayres, and other parts of South America, feel uneasy about this threatening note. The best of the joke is that the agents of Rosas have been engaging some of the disbanded military of the late Schleswig-Holstein Army, but only a few of them, it is said, only artillery officers. This was done clandestinely, the officers in question taking their passage on board regular merchant vessels as private individuals, whereas the recruits for the Brazils went on board transports, chartered by the Government, got their regimentals, and were them on shore, and were openly drilled after they came on board; not the least secrecy was observed.

The Augsburg Algemeine Zeitung maintains that Austria, so far from having given up the project of incorporating all her States in the Bund, has consented to Prussia's demands for a return to the old Diet, and for a working party, (Austria retaining the presidency of honor,) on the condition that Prussia will abide by her promise to advocate admission of the whole Austrian monarchy into the Bund, and will further make a direct opposition to the protests of England and France on the subject. Prince Schwarzenburg says that the English and French Governments may protest as long as they like, for that he knows they cannot make war.

The *Constitutionelle* has been again seized for re-publishing, ironically, an article of the Neue Preussische Zeitung, without note or comment.

The approaching return of Prince Metternich to Austria seems to be exciting a good deal of alarm in Vienna. It is feared that his presence may revive the old conservative ultra-monarchical party.

Prussia.

Berlin correspondence of the 26th ult. states that a party of the Berlin police is preparing to attend the exhibition in London.

We learn from Berlin that notes have been addressed by Austria and Prussia to the Government of Denmark, insisting on the regulation of the Holstein question.

Movements in Hayti.

The recent attempts to subvert the Empire of Hayti have already been mentioned. The Boston Traveller contains the following proclamation on the recent attempts at a radical overthrow. It is as follows:

Proclamation—Faustin I. Emperor of Hayti. Haytiens: Since the last year, a plot directed to effect the subversion of the established order of public affairs has been concocted. The guilty project of the conspirators assailed not only the form of the Government, but aimed at nothing short of the entire overthrow of society. At that time I had discovered the thread of the plot, but was waiting until important evidence should be evolved, when the hand of Providence itself, with the manifest design of preserving the State from the misfortune with which she was threatened, at length threw it into my possession. A circumstance, apparently the most casual, betrayed the proofs and the whole secret of the machination.

The public safety makes it my duty to take energetic and severe measures. I have delivered the guilty ones to the power of the law. May the punishment they have most deservedly suffered, be an example to every partisan of anarchy who dares to hope for the success of any measure calculated to endanger public order and safety.

Haytiens, take courage! I watch with the most unremitting diligence to frustrate the success of any attempt directed against the sacred principles which secure to us our social privileges. I entreat the brave soldiers, and all the honorable functionaries and citizens to unite in the common wish for the public good, to join us in the efforts of the Government, and to place perfect confidence in its stability.

Given at the Imperial Palace of Port-au-Prince, March 21, 1851, forty-eighth year of Independence, and second of our reign. FAUSTIN I.

THE WORLD'S FAIR—The Imperial and Government Printing Establishment at Vienna occupies in the Crystal Palace some 1000 feet of counter. In this space is represented the many branches of printing for which this concern, the largest in the world, is so justly celebrated. Although but ten years have elapsed since its first formation, thanks to the gifted energies of Counsellor Auer, Europe is indebted to it for very many discoveries in science, and important improvements in the art of printing. Among the specimens are examples in photography, galvanoplastic and galvanography, chronolithography, and chemitypy. The latter is a new discovery, by which the long-sought-for means of printing copper plates like wood cuts have been achieved. One of the most remarkable of the many books is that in which Auer's collection of some 400 languages appear, and this is accompanied by the actual steel punches of the individual type, as a proof of the enormous resources of the establishment in Vienna.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The American Telegraph says that the best informed man in the United States on Cuban affairs, and American schemes for their improvement, is one *Millard Fillmore*.

From the Plains.

The St. Louis Republican of the 14th inst. announces the arrival in that city, direct from Fort Laramie, of Capt. S. Van Vliet, of the Quartermaster's Department. He was accompanied by his wife, a daughter of the lamented Maj. Brown.

Captain Van Vliet left Fort Laramie on the 15th of April, and made the trip across the Plains to Fort Leavenworth in seventeen days and a half. On the route they encountered two severe snow storms, which greatly impeded their progress. At the O'Fallen Bluffs they met a war party of the Chayennes, who were going out to attack the Pawnees. The captain made them some presents of of tobacco, and was treated kindly by them.

The first train of emigrants was met by the captain's company the 2d of May, near the crossing of the Little Blue; and from that point, until he arrived at the frontier, he met them almost every day. The main body of the emigration was from Salt Lake. He found, in all he passed, but two companies from California. They were getting along very well. The past season at Fort Laramie has been more than usually dry, but little rain having fallen during the winter or spring. The report of the Indians and the traders at the Fort was that the snow in the mountains was very heavy. At one period before he left the Fort there had been a considerable rise in the river, but owing to the succeeding cold weather it suddenly subsided. On the Plains the grass was short, but otherwise abundant. The principal emigration across the Plains this year will be the Mormon trains for the Salt Lake, and a few trains for California and Oregon.

GEORGIA RAILROAD CONVENTION.—Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, addressed this Convention on Wednesday, the 14th inst., in behalf of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the purpose of obtaining a subscription of stock in that enterprise. He stated that $2,300,000 were already subscribed, on the condition that the work should not be commenced till the subscriptions amounted to $2,500,000. The work will require for its completion, according to present estimates, $2,800,000.

The ex-Governor was unsuccessful. The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 16th has this report of the proceedings:

"The Convention passed a resolution admitting the importance of the work, but declined to subscribe any thing to it on the part of the Georgia Railroad.

"Ex-Governor Jones, we thought, was not very happy, either in matter or manner, in the effort he made before the large and intelligent audience he addressed. Perhaps expectation was too highly wrought, as his fame as a speaker had been trumpeted very loudly in advance. Perhaps he was embarrassed by his recent speeches in New Orleans, to convince the citizens there that she would be the chief recipient of the produce that would pass on that road seeking a market."

OPENING OF THE ERIE RAILROAD—*Elmira*, May 10, 1851.—The citizens of our village have almost abandoned their occupations, and given themselves up to the business of preparing for the suitable reception of their distinguished visitors next week, expecting to entertain them next Wednesday night. Our hotels will be put in the best possible order to receive them.

Dunkirk, Lake Erie, May 10, 9 P. M.—Our citizens are in the highest state of excitement produced by the anticipated railroad festival. They will unite cordially with the officers of the Erie Railroad Company, and preparations are in active progress for giving our guests a suitable reception. One yoke of oxen, ten sheep, and several swine, are to be roasted whole, and served up with proper accompaniments, for the occasion.

SECESSION AND ABOLITION.—The recent Convention in Charleston, after abusing the General Government, the North, etc., agreed, by an immense majority, to separate positively from the rest of the Union, but the day is indefinitely postponed. The abolition Convention at Syracuse, after abusing the President, the South, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Bible, General Washington, Bunker Hill Monument, the New York Herald, and every thing else under the sun, ended their proceedings by inquiring what had become of the money which had been contributed for the education of the young negroes. No one could tell, and they adjourned like the Council of Quattlebum. The extremes of philosophy and fanaticism—Quattlebum and Quattlebee.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—We are shocked by the intelligence that on Saturday morning, about two o'clock, an explosion occurred in the Central Pit, owned by James H. Cox, Esq., at the Clover Hill Coal Pits, Chesterfield. There were only eight persons in the pits, one white and several colored men—and they were all killed. The bodies of all of them have been recovered. The unfortunate victims, it is thought, were anxious to complete their work, so that they might have a portion of Saturday to visit their families, and they did not take the necessary precautions, with the safety-lamp, against danger. Two of the negroes belonged to Mr. Cox, and the rest were hired by him. [Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

GOV. DORR RESTORED TO HIS RIGHTS.—In the Rhode Island Senate, recently, the Lieutenant-Governor presented an act to restore Thomas W. Dorr to his civil and political rights. After a short discussion, the question on its passage was taken, and the act passed by a majority of seven votes. The act was concurred in by the House, by a vote of 39 to 32. Four of the members who voted in the affirmative were whigs. "Governor" Dorr, it will be remembered, was convicted of treason some years ago, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and subsequently pardoned, though not restored to his civil and political rights, on account of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 8 P. M.—At Alexandria, this afternoon, William Page, Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity, whilst delivering a lecture, in Washington Lodge Room, suddenly fell and instantly expired. He leaves a large family, and was generally esteemed. This sudden event has cast a gloom over the whole town.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) ENTERPRISE.—The merchants of Charleston are advancing, with much zeal in the honorable career of enterprise. Paying little attention to the restless agitations of political factions in the State, they are vindicating their high character as merchants, by practical means. The well known firm of John Fraser & Co., of Charleston, have now embarked largely in direct importations from Europe. Speaking hopefully of this movement, the Courier expects to see merchandise of all kinds adapted to the South Carolina markets, successfully imported by Charleston, and adds:

"As an instance of the correctness of our assertion, we can point not only to the brig Paul T. Jones, just arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee for this firm; but state that the Br. ship Grasmere was, on the 7th of March last, loading at Calcutta, for this port, with saltpetre, and that most necessary article for cotton bagging, gunny-cloth—heretofore obtained in Boston or New York—expressly for these gentlemen.

The New York Mirror draws the following deplorable picture of New York:

"Our city is infested by a gang of cowardly fellows, who have no regular occupation, and no income; and who manage to live like fighting cocks, by preying on the fears of the community. They are a sort of organized banditti, of whom the police, the court, and the jury, stand in fear. They are composed of bullies, blacklegs, Tombs-lawyers, the latter being the most contemptible of the gang. The father of the young man lately arrested through the perjury of these scoundrels, an industrious printer, has been bled, we hear, to the amount of $2500. He owes it to himself, and to society, to prosecute the conspirators."

WHITE MAN'S NEWSPAPER.—This is the title of a handsomely printed paper of quarto form, and very large size, which has just been started in New York. It is published anonymously, is national whig in its politics, and very ably edited. The object of the publication is to give a cordial support to the perpetuation of the Union, and to advocate the claims of the "white man" to some little consideration at the hands of that portion of the Northern people who seem to have all their sympathies on the side of the Ethiopian race.

Passed Midshipman Edmund Shepherd, who deserted from the storeship Relief, a few weeks since at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been promptly dismissed from the service by the President. Served him right.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—At New York cotton has advanced ¼. Two thousand bales were sold; middling Upland 10; Orleans 10½c. Breadstuffs are firm; provisions declining.

The steamship Prometheus has arrived from Chagres with 350 passengers, and $30,000 in gold.

Arrival of Steamer Franklin.

NEW YORK, May 19—*Rise in Cotton.*—The steamer Franklin arrived yesterday, with London accounts of the 7th, and Havre of the 6th inst.

The Africa arrived out at Liverpool on the 4th. The Washington (for Bremen) had left for Cowes.

The money market is unchanged.

Lord John Russell had stated in the House that the Government was prepared to bow to the decision of the House. [On what vote?]

The Crystal Palace was thronged daily by thousands. On the 5th, the price of tickets fell from one pound to five shillings.

France.—In Paris, the anniversary of the institution of the Republic went off without confusion or disturbance. Parties ran very high in the French capital.

Portugal.—Saldanha's insurrection appears, after all, to have been successful. The garrison of Oporto rose in his favor on the 25th April, and on the 28th he entered the city, and was received with enthusiasm. The insurrection has spread throughout the kingdom. The army seems unanimously for him. The King has retreated—most of his force having gone over to Saldanha. The obnoxious Minister, (the Count de Thomar,) had fled from Lisbon in terror, and the fear prevails that unless the Queen concedes to Saldanha the appointment of Premier, she will be forced to abdicate.

Spain.—A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Catalonia.

Liverpool Markets.—The demand for cotton is fair. Sales have been effected of nearly 5000 bales at nearly a half penny advance on the prices reported by the Cambria.

The Mark Lane corn market is steady, at previous rates. Flour is held firm in consequence of the cold weather. No improvement in Manchester. No change in flour. Baltimore and Philadelphia 20s. to 20s. 6d.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton advanced one-fourth on the Franklin's news; 1000 bales middling upland sold at 10c. Flour advanced 6d.; 10,000 barrels common to stale sold at $4 12; prime Genesee $4 18 to $4 25.

PADUCAH, May 19, P. M.—Weather warm and showery. Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers falling. Light draught boats are bringing freights from points on the Cumberland river. Freights low and scarce. [Evening Picayune.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—*Judicious Suggestion.*—The Chicago Democrat, of the 1st instant, announced:

"By the 6th of May, there will be six different Engineer Companies at work in this State. They will run two lines in all cases, and three in most. The location will depend very much upon the expense of the right of way. Farmers wishing the road to pass in their region, should hold meetings and resolve to give the Company the right of way free of cost."

There is no doubt that many districts will adopt this suggestion, with the view to place themselves as near the line of travel as possible.

WESTERN WOOL.—A number of speculators are now travelling over Wisconsin, and the northern part of Illinois, making liberal offers for the next clip of wool. The Chicago Democrat starts, then hesitates, then starts again, in trying to decide upon the course it ought to advise farmers to pursue on the occasion. At length it gives them an advice which they ought to receive, as if from the lips of a Spartan father, viz: that when the offer is a good one, it is always safest to sell!

DESPOILING EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS.—The government of Egypt is showing a most Gothic propensity in pulling down the pyramids and other monuments, for the purpose of erecting public buildings—and foreign visitors, the most distinguished men of science among them, are said to exhibit a similar barbarism in tearing to pieces the work of ages, to enrich science in their own lands. This is all to be regretted—but, as the deed is to be done, we are pleased to say that the wonderful gallery of Egyptian relics, belonging to Dr. Abbott of Cairo, is "about to be sent to America for sale." One writing from Alexandria, Egypt, mentions this with regret, and speaks of the collection as forming "a complete museum in itself, illustrative of almost every point of the manners of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt," and "far more complete than any other can ever be. [Richmond Enquirer.

HUNTING THE HYENA IN ALGIERS.—The Arabs have a most singular way of catching hyenas—one that almost equals the wolf-taking exploits of Gen. Putnam himself. We find the following account credited to the *Paris Constitutionnel*, the editor of which obtained it in a letter from a French officer in Algiers:

"A short time since, the commandant of the battalion of Tureos, or native soldiers, was informed that a female hyena had been seen in the neighborhood of Mostaganem, near Mazagran, and that she had taken refuge in a cave about one hundred yards in depth. Orders were immediately given to carefully guard the entrance to the cave. Two Tureos, provided with a simple cord and a small chain, went into the cave, without weapons, and merely carrying a candle, and, in about an hour, to the great astonishment of the spectators, an enormous hyena appeared, muzzled, and allowing itself to be led along, with the docility of a sheep. According to the account given by the Arabs, the animal, dazzled by the light of the candle, allows itself to be handled and caressed like a young dog, and, during this time, the hunter takes care to muzzle it, and thus prevents the possibility of its doing any mischief. Two soldiers were, however, two days since, seriously wounded by one of these animals, which suddenly resumed its ferocity, and, after biting through the muzzle, took to flight, after knocking down its two assailants. It is impossible for any thing to equal the courage and temerity shown by the natives in these sports."

American Temperance Union.

The American Temperance Union held its fifteenth anniversary on the evening of the 8th inst., at the Tabernacle in New York. The annual report contained the following statistics:

"In the cities of the State of New York are 7000 liquor shops, selling at a low computation twenty-five million dollars worth a year, aside from the traffic in towns and villages; all sending in a single year (1849) more than thirty-six thousand men into the prisons, for crimes committed under the influence of intoxication, and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty into the poor-house, made paupers by intemperance.

"In New York city are 4425 licensed and 750 unlicensed houses, and 3896 selling on the Sabbath; and here in four and a half years ending Dec. 1850, were committed 35,675 persons for drunkenness, 20,190 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 11,347 for vagrancy, 13,396 for assault and battery, 20,292 for disorderly conduct; in all 111,360 (for the most part victims of strong drink,) exclusive of many in the higher class not seen drunk in the streets or taken to the Tombs.

"More than 60,000 journals and 200,000 Youth's Advocates have been issued from their office with these publications. Home and Foreign Missions, two State Legislatures and numerous Sunday Schools have been gratuitously supplied. 4000 copies of the Half Century Tribute to the causes have been distributed. A new edition of Permanent Temperance Documents and several four-page tracts have been issued. Numerous sermons and lectures have been preached and delivered by the Corresponding Secretary. Collections and donations, $1526 38. Ten auxiliary State Societies have held annual meetings, taken strong and decisive action and made favorable reports. One new State Society has been organized in Iowa; Temperance Orders report a healthy condition and efficient action.

"The report from foreign countries is favorable. In Great Britain the consumption in a single year is 22,963,012 gallons of home spirits, 3,044,758 of West India rum, 435,139,965 of malt beer, 2,187,500 of brandy, and 6,136,547 of wine, at a cost of sixty millions of pounds sterling, resulting in a frightful amount of pauperism, crime, and premature death, is exciting among reflecting men alarm; and much efficient action to check the evil has been put forth in England and Scotland with great success. The Naval Lord Admiral has reduced the spirit ration one-half and taken it entirely from all under 18.

"In British America the cause is very triumphant—220,000 French and Irish Catholics and 240,000 Protestants stand pledged to temperance in Lower Canada, and in Upper 35,000 are enrolled in the Order of Sons. At St. John 12,000.

"In Nova Scotia, ten counties are without license, and various efforts are making to get a prohibitory statute through the Legislature.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, J. P. Cleveland, Providence, Mr. P. T. Barnum, Rev. J. Chalmers, Phil., and Dr. Tyng. [Evening Mirror.

THE CAROLINA ADDRESS.—We know not when we have read a more deliberate, gross, or inexcusable insult, than is offered to the people of the South, in the address of the Carolina Convention, in another column. A stranger would suppose that there is no spirit, no manhood, or common sense out of South Carolina. The studied indignity offered to Virginia, to Georgia, and in fact to all the other Southern States, is not without its significance. It shows that the object of the agitators is not only to dissolve the Union, but to dissolve it in a *sea of blood*. We are fast approaching re-enactment of the scenes of the French Revolution. These men are bent upon civil war—a war of extermination, and the sooner the people know it and prepare for it the better. [Georgia Journal and Messenger.

The sharpers of Boston have been playing the drop-game with some success, recently. Several cases have come before the courts. The latest was that of a worthy citizen of the State of Maine, who had been diddled out of $50 by a sharper who pretended to have had a wallet well crammed with bank bills. The bills consisted of pieces of brown paper, with bank-note vignettes pasted on their ends.

INCREASE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Western Christian Advocate says that in 1840, the Annual Conferences now embraced in the bonds of the Methodist Episcopal Church contained 590,862 members. In 1850, there are reported 688,565, being an increase of 97,696, or about 17 per cent.

Prof. Bond, of Harvard, has succeeded in repeating Foucault's experiment by which the motion of the earth was made visible.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 98 Poydras st., New Orleans. f68

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 91 Common st. ja5

I. W. ARTHUR & JOHN THOMAS.
ARTHUR & CO., I. W., Commission, Provision and Grocery Merchants, 28 and 29 New Levee.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, 247 Tchoupitoulas st., opposite St. Mary's Market, is prepared to manufacture Steam Boilers, of every description, at as cheap prices as they can be delivered here from any part of the country. ja23 1y

R. ARMSTRONG. GEO. C. LAWRASON. ARNOLD HARRIS.
ARMSTRONG, LAWRASON & CO., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and agents for the United States Mail Steamship Company, from New Orleans to New York and Chagres; also, Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to California and Oregon. Office 106 Magazine street. ap16 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 159 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy12 1y

COLLINS, C., Builder, No. 131 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Cisterns made. Coming-houses fitted up, and Jobbing in general done. Also—Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., with which Planters and others can be supplied. d12 1y

DIBOLL, WM. O., Contractor and Builder, No. 170 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, Jobbing of all descriptions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Stores fitted up; counters made of black walnut or mahogany, and finely polished. Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranteed for one year. Sash Doors and Blinds made and repaired. Lattice-work and Packing Boxes of all kinds made to order. Step Ladders of all sizes constantly on hand. jy31 1y

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 54 and 56 Common street, New Orleans. d3 6m

DEWEY, WM. J., Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent, 88 Gravier st. d14 1m

ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 87 Gravier street. d1

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 96 Gravier street. d1 1y

GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO., Dealers in Coffee, Gunny Bags, Rice and Western Produce, No. 78 Magazine street. d1

☞ Mr. W. C. Fitz is our authorized Agent to transact all business of the House, as per general act, passed this day before A. C. Ainsworth, Notary Public.
jy23 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND. W. M. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Goshen and Western Butter, and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ale, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 38 40, and 42 Old Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans. d15

E. J. HART. L. N. MARKS. D. B. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

HOWARD, T. H., Attorney at Law, 11 Camp street. f'9 1y

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. GREENWOOD & Co.,) Commission Merchant, No. 26 Bank Place, New Orleans. d1

E. J. HART. L. N. MARKS. D. B. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

JONES, SAMUEL, JR., (late TALBOT, JONES & Co., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 45 Poydras street, New Orleans. d1

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Magazine street, Agency of the St. Louis Shot Tower, have constantly on hand a complete assortment of DROP and BUCK SHOT, and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower. d11 1y

LOWE, J. F., Bell-hanger and Locksmith, Camp street, corner of Estelle. All work guaranteed.

R. H. MARR. WALKER BROOKE.
MARR & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street. ap8

T. H. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 30 Banks Arcade. Sign of the Bell, No. 135 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja25 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 33 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Insurance Bank of W. B. Parten. Re-appointed 25th February, 1851. mh1 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. ja15 1y

REGULAR DRY GOODS TRADE
PALMER, JOSEPH H., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 56 Gravier street. ap16 d& W

PAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 30 and 32 Gravier street. a17 d& W

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph B. Marks, office No. 33 Natchez street, opposite Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap11 1y

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 83 St. Louis street. ja11 1y

PRICE, GEO. K. (late of Nashville, Tenn.) Wholesale Grocer, 36 Gravier street. o25

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street. au24

G. W. RACK. W. R. FOSTER.
RACK & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N.O. jy22 1y

RANDOLPH & POPE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Apothecaries; Dealers in English, French and German Drugs and Chemicals, 108 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets. d11 1y

ROMAYOSA, J., (Successor to COSTA & Co.) Importer of Havana Produce, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cigars, consisting of Imperiales, Regalias, Cazadores, Cabanas, Panetelas, Dams, Small Regalias, Millar, Trabucos, etc. etc. from the most celebrated brands of Havana. No. 5 Front Levee, or corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. m29 1y

WM. H. SEYMOUR. S. O. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AULT & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street. o25

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, leasing or improving of Real Estate, 59 Gravier street, New Orleans. References—Samuel J. Peters, C. Adams, Jr., Jas. Robb, Thomas Hoe, Esqrs. mh28 1y

STOUGHTON, CHARLES, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 94 Camp street. a25

THEODORE O. STARK. GEORGE W. CHRISTY.
Notary Public. | Attorney at Law.
STARK & CHRISTY, Office No. 10 Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap10

TOOLE, JOHN, Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office, 25 Bank Place. d12

TERRIO, J. NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 61 Chetimatchas street, Donaldsonville, La. a5

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TOWNSEND & CO., CHAS. A., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 4 Magazine street. o24

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Green Mountain Ointment,
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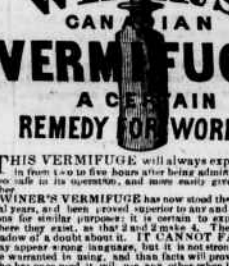

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