The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 70.

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.

Still Later from Texas.

We have later advices from Texas—from Galveston to the 20th.

General Hunt had addressed a large assemblage of the people of Galveston, on the night of the 19th, relative to his claims on the State. These claims are for money advanced, and services rendered in the darkest time of the Texas Revolution.

The audience seemed well satisfied with the General's arguments, for, at the conclusion of his speech, when the question was put whether they were or were not in favor of the payment of his claims, (amounting to upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars,) there appeared to be a unanimous vote in the affirmative.

Caveats for Governor.—The State Gazette of the 10th, narrows down the contest for Governor to Bell and Greer. Col. Bell, it thinks, has the better prospect.

A correspondent of the Journal, in reference to the rise in the Brazos river, says:

Nearly every plantation on the river that I have heard from is under water, but I believe the river is now falling, and good crops may yet be made.

Personal Rencontre.—The Henderson (Rusk county, Texas,) Flag of the Union says that Gen. James Smith, whilst visiting the town of Marshall, had a personal rencontre with Wm. A. Hill, who is charged with being the incendiary who burned in December, 1849, almost the entire records and papers of the Land Office of Rusk county. The Flag says:

"Gen. Smith, whilst walking on the street, was accosted by Hill, who called upon him to defend himself. The General, with the same promptness and spirit that have so often animated him in the field of honorable battle, defended himself against the assault of the outlawed villian and infamous assassin. Several shots were fired with pistols between the parties—four, perhaps, on the part of Hill, and three on the part of Gen. Smith, the latter standing boldly in open ground, and the former skulking, from the beginning, behind a post large enough to shield his carcass from danger of lead. On the third fire from Hill the General was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a painful, but it is hoped not a fatal wound. The cause of this assault, we suppose, arose from the facts connected with Hill's arrest and examination on the charge of burning the contents of our Land Office, on which occasion Gen. Smith took a prominent part in the prosecution."

The Camanches.—The Lone Star has been informed that about one thousand Camanches had been at Barnard's trading-store, supplying themselves with ammunition. An old Indian Chief, who has heretofore manifested friendship to Mr. Barnard, and on whom Mr. B. places confidence, warned him to remove his mules and other stock down the country, as the Indians intended in a short time to make a descent upon the whites, that they were making preparations as fast as possible, and the trip to the trading-house was to obtain what amm unition they could, and to examine the situation of the country, so as to be more successful in their anticipated expedition.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—When Mr. Webster's speech in the United States Senate, a year ago last March, burst upon the nation like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, bringing upon him the curses of the abolitionists, and causing his name to be coupled with those of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot, we remarked that we should not be at all surprised to know that he would be the next President of the United States. Public opinion has since recovered from its effervescence, and the favor with which he is regarded by the nation at large, is seen to be surpassingly great. The prevalence and intensity of this feeling were every where manifest during the march of the procession here on Tuesday last. Wherever he went, the welkin rang with applause. A large part of the North, there is reason to believe, regard Mr. Webster with similar favor, in kind, if not in degree. They feel that the nation is greatly indebted to him for his patriotic course. The South regard him with profound admiration and gratitude. To their minds his course on the slavery question, taking into view the part of the country which he represented, and the personal hazards which he encountered, partakes of moral sublimity. Before they distrusted him; now, they confide in him. They are not afraid that he will violate the Constitution for the sake of disturbing their domestic arrangements. We make these remarks not to indicate our own preference, either way. Our business is not President-making, and we have no desire that it should be. But truth is truth, notwithstanding. Undoubtedly if Mr. Webster should be nominated for the Presidency, and his opponent should be even equivocal on the subject of the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, we should come out flat-footed for the former. The Compromise is the absorbing consideration, and all others must yield to it. But supposing the candidates to be equally sound on this head, their views and qualifications in other respects would require to be taken into account. That cannot be done, until we know who the candidates are. [New York Journal of Commerce.

A "DESCENT" IN NEW YORK.—On several occasions in Boston, recently, when Marshal Tukey felt constrained by that high moral obligation—a sense of duty—to take the gamblers and lottery-venders of the goodly city in his charge, the papers uniformly styled the proceeding a "descent." Now that it may be seen how great is the difference attached to the meaning of the same word in different places, we give below a first specimen of what is known as a "descent" in New York:

New York, May 15, 1851.

The town talk, to-day, since the President has left us, is an article in the Courier and Enquirer, in relation to some remarks about Colonel Webb, its editor, in a late number of the London Times, the text of which was an article in the Day Book about Colonel W. This portion of the article, however, is not so interesting as that where the Colonel branches off to treat of Mr. N. P. Willis, the editor of the Home Journal, and charged with being the "originator of most of the Day Book's slanders."

Webb goes deeply into the history of Willis' life abroad, in the scandalous circle of Lady Blessington, and the family secrets that he afterwards exposed in the Mirror. H then speaks of his studied avoidance of the author of these exposures, h s refusal to be introduced or to recognize him as a gentleman, etc. The greatest blow, however, is given in a direct charge against Willis, of seducing a lovely young girl, the daughter of a dear friend of his. Webb relates how the heart-broken father disclosed his daughter's ruin to him, and to only one other person; how he (W bb) compelled Willis to meet him, and do partial justice by giving up the young girl's letters; how the father died in three months from grief at his daughter's shame, and how Willis resents to this day that he put in compelling him to surrender the letters. He then declares that "in the sight of that God, before whom the seducer of the child must one day appear, N. P. Willis is as much a murderer as he would have been, if he had plunged a dagger into the father's heart."

The article concludes with a word about Mrs. Forrest's acquaintance with Willis, and regretting that some kind friend had not told Jenny Lind who he was, before she suffered him to parade the streets in her company. It is a scathing chastisement, and has created more stir than any thing of the kind that has appeared for a long time. How Willis will receive it—whether a cowhide, a pistol, or a couple of columns of the Home Journal will be the weapons of defence he will employ, are the great questions now.

Secessionists becoming Re-cessionists.

The secession factionists in the glorious State of Georgia, are driven to a miserable and despicable alternative. After many months of red-hot blustering and gratuitous assumption of an exclusive patriotism, they find that the people remain immoveable in their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution of the States. Mahomet, therefore, has made up his mind to come to the mountain. If the people wont se-cede, why, the *exclusive patriots* must re-cede. That's all. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer thus notices a recent meeting there, with some wise suggestions from which profit may enure to erring ultras who have not gone too far:

"Some of our opponents, who in days past were in a perfect blaze of patriotism and pugnacity, assembled at the Court-house on Saturday last, for the purpose of building a new platform. Wisely concluding, after a tolerable severe lesson from the people, that the old rickety disunion and secession concern had broke down and caved in, they now begin to hunt about for some plank to swim to shore upon, and finding none on which the people are willing to trust themselves, except the good boat built by the late Convention at Milledgeville, they have finally concluded to get in the yawl and be carried into power if possible. What a getting down stairs is this! The only patriots of the land—the only men on the green earth that were ready to peril their all and perish for the South—who were determined to take the Constitution in one hand and the sword in the other, hewing their bloody way to their long lost rights—have now attempted to ease themselves down from their imaginary eminence, and have at last come to the conclusion that discretion is in politics the better part of valor.

"Well, the conclusion is a correct one, but what induced our quondam fire-eaters to arrive at it? Are they convinced that they were wrong? Oh no! Their opinions are the same as formerly, but the people, hard-headed and hard-hearted, will not go with them. True to the Government formed by our fathers, the great mass of the citizens of Georgia have spurned and will spurn every attempt to destroy it. Seeing this, and feeling it too, yet still looking to the flesh pots of office, they are anxious now to bury the past, present new issues, and try their luck again. All of this is quite *complimentary* to the memories and common sense of the people. We have no idea that the people now remember the tone of the public press, and the speeches of the public orators during the past summer and fall. The threats, the taunts, the jibes, are *likely* all forgotten. But there is one thing which in all this forgetfulness will be remembered, it is this: that the set of men who then sought to destroy the Union, will make the same effort if they get the power. This will not be forgotten.

"The new platform will, we suppose, be soon exhibited for public inspection, and the people will then be able to judge how much or how little it resembles its illustrious predecessors."

From Buenos Ayres.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* publishes a summary of news from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, received by the Dragon, at Boston. We find some additional particulars, though the general tone of the news corresponds with what we have already published. The Brazilian Government, it appears, has attempted some commercial reprisals, by increasing the duty on *tassajo*, a sort of dried meat which the Argentines export into Brazil at the rate of $500,000 annually.

The news from the side of Montevideo sounds more bellicose, though no open collision has taken place. In the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, on the Oriental frontier, 12,000 troops of the line are collected, and 8000 national guards are under arms. The Montevidean journals announce that Paraguay is also arming, and that 18,000 men are ready to march against Buenos Ayres. The hatred for Rosas which existed in all these countries, has no doubt exaggerated the character of the preparations. Brazil, Paraguay, Entre-Rios and the Oriental States are all combined against him, and it is with a view of extricating himself from the difficulty that he has offered his resignation to the Legislature of Buenos Ayres.

Rosas has adopted a system of terror, and, for the first time in two or three years, capital executions have been made. On the 6th March, twenty persons were shot at daybreak, without trial, and without religious service. Since the beginning of January, the number of persons shot is estimated at eighty, besides whom, upwards of two hundred have been severely flogged. With regard to the resignation of Rosas, it is believed to be a cunning stroke of policy. Petitions will be sent in, and public deputations will wait upon him, till finally he will consent to hold the supreme power a little while longer. Urquiza, the Governor of Entre-Rios, will be declared a traitor to the holy cause of the Government, and Rosas will become more powerful than ever.

From Jamaica.

Files of Kingston papers from 1st to 7th, inclusive, came to hand yesterday. We find this interesting article in the Morning Journal of the 7th inst:

New Cotton Gin for Small Settlers—A machine for ginning cotton, certainly of extreme simplicity of construction, and apparently of sufficient strength to wear well, was exhibited at our office yesterday, and gave general satisfaction. It is of a kind, especially intended for the use of small settlers, and in every point of view seems, as far as we can judge, well calculated for that purpose. Besides, the two important advantages to which we have already referred, the method of working it is so easy that an intelligent child of eight or nine years of age would find no difficulty in using—in fact, a child of somewhere about that age, and who, we know, had never previously seen it, did gin a little cotton with it, in our presence yesterday: its probable cost will place it within the reach of all: it occupies as little room, and is quite as portable, as a common small table; and, above all, it does not break the seed, or in the least injure the staple of the cotton.

The quality of cotton that may be ginned with this machine in a day, by one person, is said to be about ten pounds; a small quantity, to be sure, where the crop is to be counted by New Orleans bales, but a very fairly remunerative one, at its price, for the advance which it gives over the amount that could be picked by hand in a day. But we see no obstacle to its admitting, even in its present shape, of a second feeder; and it is possible, and, as far as we can see, not at all improbable that if worked by two persons, the results might be more than doubled, inasmuch as the second might feed with both hands, and more steadily than the one turning the machine. This would, it may be said, increase the strain on its powers; but we speak advisedly, when we say that it is the very point in which we should look for its weakness—in the cog-wheel regulating the mutual action of roller—we found a most ingenious contrivance to ensure a large amount of strength in proportion to the requirements of the machine; and we are quite satisfied that the addition of a second feeder would have no injurious effect upon it.

The kinds of cotton we saw most successfully ginned by the machine yesterday, were two which have been pronounced the best that can be grown by the small settler, the South Sea Island and the Chain seed. We also saw tried with it some of the Georgia, Upland, Green-seed, or Bowed kind, as it has been variously called—and called by the last name because the wool of it was formerly altogether, and still is, to a limited extent, we believe, cleared from the seeds by an instrument resembling a bow, all other then known means being unequal to the task of overcoming the tenacity with which the seeds of this description adhere to the wool. As the inventor of the little machine said, however, it could not be used so successfully with this kind; we say "successfully," because with some care it may be used, not without advantage even to gin this notoriously intractable description of cotton.

What improvements might be made upon the machine, so as to render it applicable on a larger scale—as by constructing it to work with a treadle, and so leaving both hands of one person working it, free to feed it, or by increasing the length or the number of the rollers, etc., etc., etc.,—we do not think it at all necessary to consider at present, although the first suggested improvement might, perhaps, be very advantageous.

What we desire is, to call the attention of the philanthropic to it, as a machine calculated, perhaps, to do as much good for Jamaica, as the good old spinning wheels did for Great Britain, to encourage and foster habits of industry among the females and children of our peasantry, as well as increase the returns of the labor of those small settlers who, at present driven to the alternative of procuring some expensive machine far above their actual wants or means of profitably employing, or for picking their little cotton crop by hand, are not likely to find their prospects in cotton cultivation very bright.

This useful little machine is the invention of a respectable inhabitant of this city, who has spent the best part of half a century in the country—Mr. James H Carter. We do most sincerely hope that his praiseworthy efforts and ingenuity in making it will not be all allowed to go unrewarded.

Great enthusiasm prevails in all parts of Ireland in favor of the movement of the Irish Beet Sugar Company, and from the readiness evinced to grow the roots, it is expected that next season the company will have factories in every part of the country.

Music Abroad.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer communicates the following items of musical intelligence:

Vieuxtemps, the celebrated violinist, is at present in Paris on his way to London. I heard him a few evenings since at the French Opera, upon the occasion of Rogers' benefit. He gave but one concert here. His rival in art, Ole Bull, is now giving concerts in Hamburg, drawing, as usual, full houses. Earnest is at present in London.

Among the distinguished pianists, Goria's concert came off in the Salon Pleyel, on the 12th. M'de Mantignani's last week also.

Emile Prudent, who, although young, already ranks perhaps as the first pianist of his day, has given several concerts recently in Paris, and on the 9th, at Lyons, he is represented to have produced a sensation, such as no musician ever before produced there.

Gottschalk, on the 22d, gives a concert in the Salon Pleyel, for the benefit of the workmen in Pleyel's great piano factory, who have been thrown temporarily out of employ by the late fire in that establishment.

Jacomb's concert in which he was aided by several distinguished instrumentalists, came off last week with great *éclat*.

Beriot drew together a large and delighted audience at the Italian Opera on the 14th.

Jacques Offenbach, the violoncellist, advertises for the 22d, in the Salle Herz.

Vinier, the well known performer on the horn, is in London.

Caroline Duprez, the promising daughter of the illustrious Duprez, of the French Opera of Paris, is confirming in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, her title to the laurels won by her recent *debut* in Paris. Coletti and Calzolari are there singing with her.

Roger and M'de Viardot of the Grand Opera in Paris, are singing here in the "Huguenots" and the "Prophet." These distinguished *artistes* are about to quit this theatre. Viardot has quite recovered from her late indisposition. The "Prophet" has been performed at the French Opera in Paris eighty-eight times. The aggregate receipts of these representations is 701,250 francs ($141,450.) At the present moment it is being performed upon the boards of thirty-two of the theatres of Germany. The history of the Opera gives but few instances of such remarkable success. The King of Prussia has just sent to its illustrious composer, Meyerbeer, his bust in marble by the sculptor Rauch, with an autograph letter.

M'lle Hays has arrived in Paris, *en route* from Rome to London, to fill an engagement there prior to her departure for the United States. She has another engagement for Italy next winter. The evening before leaving Rome, M'lle Hays sang the *soprano* part in Rossini's "Stabat-Mater," at the Palazzo Respoli, in a style which for pathos and beauty is said to have been unequalled in the Eternal City for many years.

The Grisi was never singing better, and was never in better health and spirits than at present, filling an engagement, well supported by Tagliafico, at Covent Garden, London.

The Italian artists who fled to Russia are at the present moment dispersed. They played at St Petersburg with great *éclat* and profit, all receiving from the munificent Emperor rich presents besides their high pay. Mme. Persiani is at Moscow giving concerts. Mario is in London. Mme. Volnys is ill, and has just come to Paris for medical advice. This company is soon to unite again at Moscow, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's reign.

Ernesta Grisi, the admirable *contralto*, is singing at the concerts of Paris with steadily increasing favor.

Mme. Stoltz is reaping gold and glory in Lisbon.

Of celebrated dancers, M'lle Plunkett is *in Paris*, drawing, with Petipa, full houses to the ballets of the French opera.

Fanny Elssler is at Berlin. She comes no more to Paris.

Fanny Cerito and St. Leon are at Madrid, winning many laurels in "Le Violon du Diable."

And Carlotta Grisi, the most lovely, graceful and bewitching of them all, is fascinating all eyes in London.

The queen of tragedy, Rachel, is playing at the French Theatre two *roles* in the piece of "Valeria." She has renewed her engagement upon terms dictated by herself.

Contributions to the Great Exhibition.

Another letter, dated the 18th ult., from Mr. Riddle, agent of the American Committee in London, at the great exhibition, is published in the Intelligencer. The writer says that the Americans, though last in the field, are foremost in the march to completion. With but few exceptions, the American contributors enlisted with a characteristic national energy, in the work of preparation, and, without regard to appearances, volunteered their services for any and every work that the day or occasion has required. He adds—

While our neighbors have imported mechanics and laborers from their workshops and farms at home, in the utter impossibility of hiring artisans in London, it has been necessary only to pass the word among our people who are here to that their aid was needed at the "Crystal Palace," to insure at every branch of work, and in every department of labor, efficient and gratuitous superintendence.

In many of our manufactures there is already much interest taken by members of the Royal Commission, and others who have the entree of the building. In our carriages, for example, of which we have a variety, there is much that excites constant curiosity. The marked difference they show to every thing of English make; the grace of form, lightness of material, elegance of finish, freedom from noise in their quick-set movement, and taste in ornament of springs and lamps and axles, are manifest in nearly all the specimens that have been sent, and the combination they present of great strength with extreme lightness, weighing in several instances less than one-third of an English vehicle of the same description, are subjects of never-wearying remark. We have fine specimens of the staples of our great West, in lard oil, adamantine candles, barrels of salt pork, and thoroughly-cured hams. The valley of the Genesee has contributed from its best wheat and finest flour, in liberal profusion. The cities of the seaboard are represented in articles of beauty, elegance, richness and fashion; while the workshops and manufactories of New England have sent of their machinery and products, not enough, indeed, to give a fair idea of their vastness and importance, but still sufficient to show the representatives of other nations that, in all that pertains to the saving of labor, we are fully their equals.

Speaking of the general exhibition, the writer says:

In the department of machinery, the observer finds objects, in number and inventive genius, sufficient for the study of a lifetime. Machines for every purpose, from breaking the cane stalks to making percussion caps; from the pump that throws its four thousand gallons of water in a minute, to microscopic gravers that reduce drawings to the smallest possible compass, are spread out over an immense surface. And yet these are small in their show, when compared with machinery in motion, to which the largest compartment of the "Crystal Palace," is devoted. From every country that has furnished machinery to be moved is this one division the vast recipient. As one passes through the narrow spaces that are left unfilled; as one stops to look behind and before at the wheels and cylinders and shafts and gearing and pistons that fill the immense distance; as one meets a printing press, a lathe, a hydraulic forcer, a set of cards, a spinning jenny, a loom, a pump, a stone smoother, a buzz saw, a trip hammer, a groover, a gunstock shaper, and sees in each such ponderous metal and tremendous power; and then as one multiplies by tens almost every machine he meets, only to fall short of the numbers there, the astonishment one feels becomes amazement at what all this gigantic workshop will be when the steam-power, in the neighboring building, shall have set it all in motion."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—By the last accounts from Europe, London was full of strangers, to be present at the opening of the Exhibition. Thirty thousand persons were at the ceremony. In France, two hundred and forty thousand persons have obtained passports, preparatory to a visit to London. The number of Americans is increasing every day. The minimum price for decent board is $20 per week, yet many pay $50. The correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—"Around Hyde Park it is but one crowd of gin shops, taverns, hotels and restaurants; and from every prospect now, the environs of the Industrial Exhibition are to be a perfect nuisance.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 68 Poydras st., New Orleans. f28

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN. W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 91 Common st. jy5

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

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, 247 Tchoupitoulas street, 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. jy23 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. ab6 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, imitator of Woods and Marbles, 129 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy13 1y

COLLINS, C., Builder, No. 131 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Cisterns made, Lightning-heaters 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. 128 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. Jobbing of all descriptions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Store fitted up; contracts made at black smith shops, etc., and work punctual. Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranteed for one year. Sash Doors and Blinds made and repaired. Lattice-work and Parking Floors of all kinds made to order. Step Ladders of all sizes constantly on hand. jy26 1y

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 54 and 56 Common street, New Orleans. d2 6m

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

ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 67 Gravier street. n1

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 66 Gravier street. n3 1y

GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO., Dealers in Coffee, Gunny Bags, Rice and Western Produce, No. 78 Magazine street, New Orleans. f28

☞ Mr. W. C. Fitz is our authorized Agent to transact all business of the House, as per notarial act, passed this day before A. C. Ainsworth, Notary Public.
jy25 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. H. GRIEFF. S.A. KINGSLAND. W. M. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Southern and Western Butter and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ales, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 38 & 40, and 64 Old Levee, and No. 95 Front Levee, New Orleans. n11

J. HART. L. S. MARR. S. S. HART.
HART & CO., L. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

HOWARD, T. H., Attorney at Law, 11 Camp street. f 8 1y

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. GREENWOOD & CO.,) Commission Merchant, No. 28 Bank Place, New Orleans. o1

JONES, SAMUEL, JR., (late TALBOT, JONES & CO., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 45 Poydras street, New Orleans. n11 1y

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 y1

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. ap3

T. B. MARSH. W. H. BELL.
MARSH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 20 Banks Arcade. Store Depot, No. 125 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public, Office No. 23 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Insurance Bank of W. H. Partee. Re-appointed 25th February, 1851. m6 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. n18 1y

REGULAR DRY GOODS TRADE.
PALMER, JOSEPH H., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 56 Gravier street. ap16 6m W

PAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 32 Gravier street. n17 6m W

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph B. Marks, office No. 23 Natchez street, over the Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap11 1y

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 83 St. Louis street. n11 1y

PRICE, GEO. K. (late of Nashville, Tenn.) Wholesale Grocer, 36 Gravier street. n26

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

G. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER.
RACE & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N.O. mh31 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. o14 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, Canonas, Panetelas, Dams, Small Regalias, Millar, Trabucos, etc. etc. the most celebrated brands of Havana. No. 5 Front Levee, or corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. m26 1y

WM. H. SEYMOUR. S. O. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AULT & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 342 and 344 Tchoupitoulas street. o18

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, leasing or improving of Real Estate, 39 Gravier street, New Orleans.
References—Samuel J. Peters, C. Adams, Jr., Jas. Robb, Thomas Sim, Esqrs. m6 1y

STOUGHTON, CHARLES, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 34 Camp street.

THEODORE D. STARK, Notary Public. | GEORGE W. CHRISTY, Attorney at Law.
STARK & CHRISTY, Office No. 10 Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap19

TOOLE, JOHN, Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office, 25 Bank Place. a12

TERRIO, J NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 61 Chetimatchas street, Houmas ville, La. d6

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

TYLER, E. A., 36 Camp street, Fine Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, rich Jewelry, Silver and plated Ware, Fancy Articles, Razors, Work and Dressing Boxes, Pauder Mache Goods, fine Cutlery, Fancy Goods, etc. Jewelry manufactured and repaired; Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. d, W

VEASIE, J. H., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas and Madison. Office, Pearl st., Natchez, Miss. mh2

JOSEPH WADE. J. SANDS HENSHAW.
WADE & HENSHAW, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, San Francisco, California. mh31 6m*

WRIGHT & CO., A. J., Cotton Factors and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. j17 1y

WEBB, JOHN H., Original Vinegar Establishment, corner of Common and Magazine street, opposite Charity Hospital. d7 1y

WOOD & CO., F. W., Ship Chandlers, Grocers and Provision Dealers, opposite Post 31, Second Municipality, and No. 5 Red Stores, Third Municipality.

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 95 Camp street. n19

PAINTING DONE WELL AND CHEAP.—A. BOWERS, so long and favorably known on Hotzas and Shea Painter, would inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he has a PAINT SHOP, at 174 Magazine street, where he is prepared to contract for executing with promptness and dispatch all orders in his line of business, with the very best of materials. y7 1y

SEYMOUR & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Nos. 342 and 344 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

KEEP constantly on hand a good supply of every article in the GROCERY LINE, such as FLOUR, BACON, SUGAR, LARD, COFFEE, TEA, SEGAR, MOLASSES, FISH, etc. etc. in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. fy1 1y

FEVER & AGUE!!
Symptoms Called Dumb Ague, Chills & Fever or Bilious Intermittent Fever, Promptly Cured!
Thoroughly Eradicated!
By that old Favorite and Standard Remedy
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.
Signature of the Inventor on the Wrapper. Best Remedy in LIVER COMPLAINT AGUE CAKE!
Dr. John R. Rowand, Philad.

☞ Read what the Great Philanthropist and Statesman, Henry Clay, says of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE

was publicly dedicated to the cure of AGUE. It has ever since been regarded as the STANDARD to which all other Ague Remedies have been compared. Some prominent cases, judging from their poisonous effects on the constitution, evidently contain arsenic.

☞ *SAFETY, CERTAINTY and PERMANENCY are united in the STANDARD REMEDY*

Sole Agent for Dr. ROWAND, in New Orleans,
P. L. MASSEY,
my22 2dp 1y1 corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

AGENCY OF
ARBUIGN, MARETT & CO. COGNAC.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the old established house of "Arbouin, Marett & Co," is enabled to receive orders for their very superior COGNAC BRANDIES, upon the most liberal terms; to be shipped in any quantity, or to any port that may be required.
d26 tf S. WOLFF, 16 Camp st.

MEDICAL DEPOT OF PATENT MEDICINES,
59 POYDRAS STREET, New Orleans.

JOS. HUFTY would most respectfully inform the public generally that he has purchased the entire interest of the Southern Branch of the Empire Co., has leased the store, 59 POYDRAS STREET, and has fitted it up at considerable expense for the Patent Medicine business. Having unsurpassed facilities for supplying Druggists and Dealers generally with every article in this line, he confidently solicits an inspection of his stock and prices. Satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with their patronage.

The following list only comprises a part of his extensive assortment, which can and will be furnished to the Trade on as reasonable terms as any other house in the South:

Sarsaparillas.
Bell's,
Shakers, (Hawes,)
Comstock's,
Dr. Townsend's,
Graefenberg,
Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock.

Bitters.
Dr. Blake's,
Dr. Green's,
Hutchinson's Vegetable,
Graefenberg,
Mortimer's Bitter Cordial,
Wild Cherry,
Moffat's Phenix Bitters,
Pepsin's, for dyspepsia.

Cough Remedies.
Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar,
Dr. Davis' Compound of Wild Cherry and Tar,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar,
Davis' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar,
Pine Syrup,
Cod Liver Oil,
Dr. Case's Syrup,
Dr. Clarke's Wild Cherry and Tar.

Hair Tonics.
Smith's Hair Tonic,
Owen's Magistrantia,
Balm of Columbia.

Dysentery Syrups.
Bishop's Carminative,
Dr. Stephens' Antiseptic,
Dr. Davis' Pain Killer,
Graefenberg,
Olmstead's.

Pills.
Graefenberg,
Moffat's Life Pills,
Brandreth's,
Lozenberck's Sugar Coated Cathartic,
Mortimer's,
Graefenberg Fever and Ague.

Vermifuges.
Comstock's,
Wright's,
Wistar's Canadian.

Cosmetics.
Meen Fat,
Almond Soap,
Farina Cologne,
Windsor Soap,
Rose Hair Oil,
Taylor's Shaving Soap,
Military Soap,
Transparent Soap.

Dentifrices.
Oris Tooth Wash,
Chlorine do. do.
Dr. Lacroix's Tooth and Gum Specific,
Calcined Carbon.

Liniments.
Mustang Liniment,
Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Indian Vegetable Elixir,
Hayes' Liniment for Piles,
Lisby's Pile Ointment,
Connell's Pain Eradicator,
Dalley's do. do.
Jedkins' Ointment,
Green Mountain Ointment,
Military do.
Colloid's Mixture,
Rough Hands,
Smith's Pancea,
Houck's do.
Indian do.
Children's do.
Gay's Canchalagua.

Fever and Ague.
Colonial Life Elixir,
Mortimer's American Tonic,
Indian Cholagogue, for Fever and Ague,
Green's Fever and Ague Tonic.

Hair Dye.
Phelon's Magic Hair Dye,
Bachelor's do. do. do.
Jayne's do. do. do.

Dr. Jayne's Medicines.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Jayne's Alterative,
Jayne's Hair Dye,
Jayne's Carminative Balsam,
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge,
Jayne's Sanative Pills,
Jayne's Ague Pills.

Miscellaneous.
Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam,
Indian Nervine Balsam for Fits,
Stephen's Sick Head Ache Remedy,
Stephen's Elixir of Health,
Walker's Jaundice Bitters,
Locine Cordial,
Jane Cordial,
Dr. Swaim's Panacea,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Graefenberg Eye Lotion,
Graefenberg Eye Salve,
French Cerasine,
Mrs. Joyce's Cold Candy,
Stone Varnish,
Harrison's Lotion,
Speed's Electrical Febrifuge,
Jew David's Plasters,
Lane's do.
Oil Tannin,
Acoustic Oil, for Deafness,
Thompson's Toothache Drops, etc. etc.
Hair Brushes,
Dye do.
Tooth do.
Paint do.
Female Liquid Blueing,
Feather Dusters, etc.

☞ H. is sole Agent for the GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES for the state of Louisiana, and Mississippi.

☞ Also sole Agent for Dr. JAYNE'S MEDICINES, MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHOENIX BITTERS, and WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

The trade supplied on reasonable terms. au21 d& W 1y

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR WORMS.

THIS VERMIFUGE will always expel Worms in from two to five hours after being administered; it is also safe in its operation, and more easily given than any other.

WINER'S VERMIFUGE has now stood the test of several years, and has proved superior to any and all preparations for similar purposes; it is certain to expel Worms, where they exist, as to that I make it. There is not the shadow of a doubt about it. CANNOT FAIL. This may appear strong language, but it is not stronger than we are warranted in using, and than facts will prove. No one who has once used it will use any other when it can be obtained. Many have waited several weeks when the agent has been out, until he could procure a new supply. And why? Because they had confidence in it, and knew that it would answer the purpose for which it was designed.

Thousands of certificates could be published, if it were necessary to prove the statements, but a single trial will prove a superiority more conclusive than the strongest assertions or statements that could be written. Try it.

☞ Be particular and remember the name, "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE." This is the only article that can be depended upon. Remember this.

Prepared only by JOHN WINER & CO.
67 and 69 Maiden Lane, New York.

☞ For sale wholesale and retail by
J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres street.
☞ Sole Agent for the South. my17 1m o1

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Is acknowledged by the true men of America to be the quickest and most effectual remedy for the cure of pain and the removal of its cause, in the World.
PAIN

IS the warning given of the presence of disease, and the prostration of the nervous system. To stop pain instantly is our first duty—then to strengthen the nerves, and to give vitality and a healthy action to the nervous energy, so as to enable the system to ward off the attacks of disease. This we accomplish by

Radway's Ready Relief,

which is prepared expressly for the instant relief of pain, and to strengthen, invigorate, and to regulate the action of the nerves, muscles, organs, and every organ in the system. Since Radway's Ready Relief has become a popular remedy, it is now prescribed by physicians in every place as the best and quickest cure for all

Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Sick and Nervous Headache,

who have used weak and ineffectual remedies in vain, certify that one or two applications of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF externally, and a dose internally, have completely cured them. It has stopped the most excruciating pangs of pain of

Rheumatism

in fifteen minutes, and cured the disease entirely in twenty-four hours. It has cured some during its application. It will always stop the pain in five or ten minutes.

Neuralgia.

Every case of neuralgia, where it has been properly used, it has stopped the pain in a few minutes. It continued use will strengthen the nerves and rid the system entirely from disease.

Paralysis

Or nervous prostration,