The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 77.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX.
OFFICE.......No. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

LOVE TOO LATE.

This beautiful poem is copied from the New York Home Journal. It is, as the editors have set forth in a short preface, a "phase of love not often sung." "Some die to be forgotten, and some to be more fondly cherished in memory than in life."

She had never loved him; he had been deceived
By his imagination—had believed
His dream reality. Was she less good
And kind, that she had been misunderstood?
Could she have wronged him? thoughtfully she said!
They told her, No!—though his young heart had bled,
'Twas his own error, and the wound would heal
When he had ceased to love, and *ceased to feel.*
So thought she, when she moved among the gay,
The light and thoughtless, and she loved to say,
That, though his heart was hers, her eye was dim
To his affection—*she* had ne'er loved *him.*

And yet, at times, she thought of him—e'er sleep
Had kissed her eyelids—when she was alone,
And o'er her heart sad memory seemed to sweep
The strings she had not touched for years, a tone
So sweet, so holy, that, perchance, a tear
Came with the notes she always loved to hear;
She never loved him, yet his name, as breathed
By such remembrance—his kind eye—his word—
The buds his lips had kissed, his hands had wreathed;
His young affection, like a new fledged bird,
Hid in a child's embrace; these seemed a part
Of all the brightest memories of her heart.
They linked her with her childhood, those bright days
Ere she had loved the world, or sought its praise,
When first her childish heart had simply known
The boyish tenderness that filled his own.
How doubly beautiful each memory seemed!
Once she had known them all; but now she dreamed
Yet in that sweet remembrance there was naught
Bright, happy, beautiful, but held the thought
Of his young, warm devotion. All was dim
To her fond gaze, until she thought of him!
And then, half sorrowing, did her heart infer
How dear withal he once had been to her;
Hours each, in thought, so beautiful, so bright,
Came up, like withered roses, for her brow—
Scenes she had loved and had forgotten quite—
So long, and yet so well remembered now:
Bright days in spring-time, when she loved to wear
The sweet wreathed blossoms in her curling hair;
The summer hours that sped in bliss so fast—
These ne'er could come again—they were the past—
She had grown older, changed in heart and will,
Whilst he, in sorrow, had grown older still.

Now she remembered, one mild summer even,
Soft fading day o'er the sweet face of heaven
Had lost the blush it had so fairly won
From the kind kiss of a departing sun—
They had been wandering where the hours so soon
Had sped away the summer afternoon,
Watching the bird that spreads its little wings
And chatting about many childish things.
They paused to rest themselves a little while
Beside a stream, close to a meadow stile;
How fresh upon her mind that rustic view
Was graven now! and she remembered, too,
How closer to his side she clung, and he
To hers, when first their glad eyes chanced to see
The look reflected in the waters dim—
From him to her, and then from her to him!
Yet whilst they stood there, the reflection grew
More sad and dim, fast fading from their view.
First came a little cloud to hide her own,
And he was left to look at her alone,
Till, slowly as the shade passed o'er the sky,
The sad, mild look of kindness seemed to die.
But then she returned, and in her childish pride
Felt confidence in standing by his side.
Slowly they wandered home, and many a word
Of kind expression on the way she heard—
Full of bright plans in view for every day,
All tending first to make her spirit gay.
She dreamt not then that they should ever part
Without the common kindness of the heart—
That she should leave him with an altered tone,
To look in life's fast flowing stream alone,
And see his life fast fading from his view,
Without the friend he once so fondly knew;
Well, well, it mattered not—'twas over now!
She could not let his memory cloud her brow.
Nay, she had loved him not, she could not dare
Trust her young heart to name him in her prayer.

She slept, a dream passed through her pillowed head;
She dreamt that he, her early friend, was dead.
This withered branch from nature's [illegible] was torn,
The single star of other days was [illegible]
And there was sadness in the [illegible]
That she should never see his face again.
But she awoke, past moments she forgot,
And then again she said, *she loved him not.*

Years after this, she stood beside the sod
That covered him—she felt he was with God—
And something whispered as her eye [illegible] dim,
That she had lost a faithful friend in [illegible]
The young companion of her childis[illegible]
The solace of her early griefs and fears,
The spirit's brother ever wont to wear
A smile of love for her was buried there!
The lapse of time a moment she forgot—
She only knew she lived and he was not.
Tears followed fast her sad eyes to bedim;
The world to her seemed lonely without him!
O! had she felt, when first he kissed her brow,
The love, the holy love she gave him now!
Had she not wounded him with bitter pride
And heartlessness, perhaps he had not died.
She left his grave—and she was lonely then—
But oft, at eve, she came to it again—
When Nature sweet seemed sinking to her rest,
And those bright little stars he oft had blest
For her came out to twinkle in the gloom,
Like little sentinels above his tomb.

She loved his memory, and, through sadder years,
She dreamt there was a world unknown to tears,
Where light and love should ne'er grow sad and dim,
Where she should be at rest, and be with him;
That world seemed opening in her daily prayer,
It was her home of hope, her heart was there,
Till gently from this world she passed away,
And they consigned her to her kindred clay;
Yet, as they laid her in earth's narrow cell,
They knew that she, withal, *had loved him well.*
And she had gone to him, as stars on high
Shoot inward, and are hidden in the sky.

A. H. S.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

The Graves of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1851.

Messrs. Editors—In my last communication I spoke of the climate of New Orleans as decidedly injurious to many invalids, particularly to those who are seriously affected with bronchial or pulmonary disease, and as tending in such cases to hasten a fatal termination, instead of promoting recovery. So many have come here in quest of health, but in reality, only to find a grave, or rather a tomb, among strangers, and I have so often, in the discharge of ministerial duty, witnessed the connection between their coming and their burial, that the transition from the climate of this city to its cemeteries is a very natural one for my letters.

There are several cemeteries in the city and its suburbs. The oldest and the one most frequently visited, and most interesting to strangers, is the Roman Catholic, situated in the French quarter of the town. It formerly occupied one square, but that years ago became filled up, and three or four squares more were appropriated, in what is now a populous part of the city, although probably at that time upon its outskirts. Each square is enclosed with a high brick wall, which forms the outer wall of the long ranges of tombs, (or ovens, as they are sometimes called,) which completely surround each enclosure. These tombs are built of brick, one range or row above another in regular tiers, five or six in height, the front of each tomb being about two feet square, so as to admit a single coffin with ease, and the depth or length backward about six feet. When a burial takes place, the coffin is slipped in, its foot towards the outer wall; the front is then closed with brick and mortar, and a marble slab is afterwards inserted upon its face by those who desire to mark the resting place of the dead, if they have left behind them any friends to pay this respect to their memory. In all the cemeteries very many are thus entombed, whose names are recorded only in the list of burials which is kept by the sexton, whose duty it is to mark the number and the situation of the tombs, so that it can be found at any future time. The burials in this, and in the Protestant cemetery, are all above ground in masonry, as the soil is so completely saturated with water, from its being below the level of the river for several months in the year.

Within this outer wall, or range of tombs, the open space is filled with rows of separate and more costly ones, standing near together, but built without regard to uniformity in style, some constructed of brick, others of stone, and not a few of the finest Italian marble. Some of the old Creole families expend large sums upon them, both in building and in preserving them in their beauty. In the oldest cemetery, I one day saw two slaves washing a large and beautiful tomb of the finest Italian marble, arranging everything about it with the utmost care, and refilling the vases with Camelias, and other costly and elegant flowers, and upon my making some inquiries, they said that they had this service to perform every other day in the year. The tomb was inscribed "MON PERE," and was erected by an only daughter and an only child. I have more than once seen another and a far more splendid mausoleum, giving the same evidences of respect and affection for the slumbering dead, and a few evenings since, as I was walking at dusk through the cemetery, I saw the mother with a servant at the tomb of her daughter, having every stick and leaf removed, and placing in the most costly and magnificent vases, numerous boquets of every variety of flowers. Many tombs have vases of porcelain set in the front wall when built, which are filled day after day by affectionate survivors, who give year after year this touching and beautiful testimony, that those who slumber in these silent dwelling places of the dead are not forgotten. At evening you may see here and there a female clad in the weeds of the deepest mourning, visiting the tomb of one who was dear in life, and leaving the customary token of love and remembrance for the dead. Flowers are almost always seen at funerals, whether Catholic or Protestant; they are placed in the coffin, and at the burial of children they are scattered profusely upon the bier.

"All Saints day," the 1st of November, is a great day among the Roman Catholics. They then resort in crowds to the cemetery to visit the tombs of their friends, and engage in religious devotions near the sleeping dust of those they have loved, leaving behind them fresh flowers, and wreaths and crosses of amaranth, many of which now remain as they were left, more than six months ago. Other crowds also go from curiosity, not always, I am sorry to say, to treat with becoming respect the presence of those who are drawn thither by affection for the departed, as much as by superstitious views of the influence of their prayers upon the dead.

One entire square in the Roman Catholic cemetery (and each square is surrounded on its four sides by the streets of the city,) is appropriated to the blacks, and no one upon entering it would distinguish it from the others. The tombs are built in the same style, and some at much expense. The following is an inscription which I copied here:

AGNI YANCE
ROSALIA.
NATURAL DEL SENEGAL,
(*Africa*)
Gallicio el 24 de Junio de
1851.
A los anos de edad.

In this part of the cemetery I once happened to witness a funeral, attended by two or three hundred people of color, which in all its appearance and circumstances was one of the wildest scenes that I have met with in connection with the burial of the dead. Before the funeral procession arrived, as the narrow tomb was open, I looked in, and saw that it had already been tenanted more than once. Two skulls and a heap of bones were pushed into the back part to make room for the new tenant. When the carriages drove up to the gateway, out of the first jumped a half dozen boys in surplices, one of them bearing aloft a cross. From another stepped three Roman Catholic priests, who, upon entering the walls, commenced chanting the burial service, and continued to sing until they reached the tomb. While the coffin was deposited, one of them read a short service, looking toward the coffin, and rapidly waving his hand towards it, as if speaking to the body or the spirit. The rest then joined in a chorus, and the moment they ceased, the friends broke out into a wailing, which in the gathering shades of night, and with the burial rites, which had been conducted in an unknown tongue, accompanied with a sort of incantation, altogether reminded me of some heathen scene.

The Protestant cemetery is situated in the Second Municipality, the American part of New Orleans, as it is called. It is a dank, and to me a dismal place of burial. The water stands in its trenches almost through the year, and everywhere you may see the chameleon, or lizard, five or six inches in length, darting along the ground or upon the trees with surprising velocity, and occasionally stopping to watch you with his bright basilisk eyes, having more of fire and intelligence in his look than any reptile that I have ever seen. I have seen them here of various colors, from the brightest green to the darkest brown, and am told that they change to several hues within a few moments. In this cemetery repose the dead from all the States, and of all nations. In burying the remains of one from your own city, a few days since, I noticed near his tomb the name of a niece of the celebrated *Merle d'Aubigne*. It is a matter of deep interest, even to a stranger, to pass along and read the inscriptions upon the fronts of the narrow houses. Besides meeting with names from all lands, (the place of nativity is generally given, where there is any inscription,) every one may meet with the name of some friend or acquaintance within this enclosure.

There is another cemetery, in Lafayette, having the same general characteristics with those I have spoken of, but upon higher ground, so as to admit of burial in graves, although few depart from the ordinary practice to bury above the ground. The firemen also have a fine cemetery, situated about three miles from the city, on the Shell Road leading to Lake Pontchartrain, and near this is the Odd Fellows' Rest. On the gateway of the former, which is called the "Cypress Grove Cemetery," is the following beautiful passage from Pierpont:

"Here to thy bosom, Mother Earth,
Take back in peace what thou hast given;
And all that is of heavenly birth,
O God, in peace recall to Heaven."

These, with the Jews', St. Patrick's, and the Potter's Field, are the principal cemeteries of New Orleans. Almost every thing about this city is peculiar, but in nothing is it more peculiar than in its burial places. Various are the opinions of the living with respect to the mode of burial. Were it left to my choice, I would sleep beneath the green sod of some quiet country church-yard, where the mortal part might slumber in the lap of its mother earth, rather than to be walled up in brick and mortar, in the midst of such a city, and to have my bones, ere long, rudely pushed aside, to make room for some new-comer to the city of the dead. But it matters little, after all, where we leave the clay, if the soul is but fitted to reclaim its former habitation in the resurrection of the just, and reunited to dwell forever in the land where there will be no more death. Yours, most truly, EUSEBIUS.

From Mayhew's Great Exhibition of 1851.

The World's Fair.

The Great exhibition was about to attract the great sight-seers of all the world—the sight-seers, who make nine tenths of the human family. The African had mounted his ostrich; the Crisp of the desert had announced an excursion caravan from Zoolu to Fez; the Yakutskian Shillibeer had already started the first deer omnibus to Novogorod. Penny cargoes were steaming down Old Nile in Egyptian "daylights" and "moonlights;" while, floating from the Punjaub, and congregating down the Indus, Scindian "bridesmaids" and "bachelors" came racing up the Red Sea, with Burmese "Watermen, Nos. 9 and 12," calling at the piers of Muscat and Aden, to pick up passengers for the Isthmus—at two pence a head.

The Esquimaux had just purchased his new "registered paletot" of seal skin from the great "sweater" of the arctic regions. The Hottentot Venus had already added to the graceful ebullitions of nature, the charms of a Parisian *crinoline*. The Yemassee was busy blueing his cheeks with the *rouge* of the backwoods. The Truefit of New Zealand had dressed the full buzz wig, and cut and curled the horn of the chief of the Papuas. The Botocudo had ordered a new pair of wooden ear-rings. The Mariposan had japanned his teeth with the best Brunswick Black Odonto. The Cingalese was hard at work with a Kalydor of cocoa nut oil, polishing himself up like a boot; and the King of Dahomey—an ebony Adam—in nankeen gaiters and epaulets, was wending his way towards London, to tender his congratulations to the Prince Consort.

Nor was the commotion confined alone to the extremes of the world—the metropolis of Great Britain was also in a prodigious excitement. Alexis Soyer was preparing to open a restaurant of all nations, where the universe might dine, from sixpence to a hundred guineas, off *cartes* ranging from pickled whelks to nightingales' tongues—from the *rats a la Tartare* of the Chinese, to the "turkey and truffles" of the Parisian gourmand—from the "long sizes, *au naturel*," of the Russian, to the "stewed Missionary of the Marquesas," or the "cold roast Bishop," of New Zealand. Here, too, was to be a park with Swiss cottages, wherein the sober Turk might quaff his Dublin Stout; and Chinese pagodas, from whose golden galleries the poor German student, dreaming of the undiscoverable *noumena* of Kant, might smoke his penny Pickwick, sip his Arabian Chicory, and in a fit of absence, think of his father-land and pocket the sugar.

St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey ("in consequence of the increased demand") were about to double their prices of admission, when M. Jullien, "ever ready to deserve the patronage of a discerning public," made the two great English cathedrals such a tempting offer that they "did not think themselves justified in refusing it." And there, on alternate nights, were shortly to be exhibited, to admiring millions, the crystal curtain, the stained glass windows illuminated with gas, and the statues lighted up with rose-colored lamps; the "Black Band of his Majesty of Tajaddi, with a hundred additional bones;" the monster Jew's harp; the Euhurdy-gurdychon; the Musicians of Tongoose; the singers of the Maldives; the Glee Minstrels of Paraguay; the Troubadours of far Vancouver; the Snow Ball Family from the Gold Coast; the Canary of the Samoides; the Thebian Brothers; and "expressly engaged for the occasion," the celebrated Band of Robbers from the Desert.

Barnum, too, had "thrown up" Jenny Lind, and entered into an agreement with the Poor Law Commissioners to pay the poor rates of all England during one year, for the sole possession of Somerset House, as a "Grand Hotel for all Nations," under the highly explanatory title of the "Xenodokeion Pancosmopolitanicon;" where each guest was to be provided with a bed, boudoir and banquet, together with one hour's use per diem, of a valet, and a private chaplain (according to the religious opinions of the individual); the privilege of free admission to all the theatres and green-rooms; the right of entree to the Privy Council and the Palace; a knife and fork, and spittoon at pleasure, at the tables of the nobility, a seat with nightcap and pillow in the House of Commons, and a cigar on the Bench with the Judges; the free use of the columns of "The Times" newspaper, and their right of abusing therein their friends and hosts of the day before; the privilege of paying visits in the Lord Mayor's state-carriage (with the freedom of the city of London,) and of using the Goldsmiths' state barge for aquatic excursions; and finally, the full right of presentation at the drawing room to her most gracious Majesty, and of investiture with the Order of the Garter at discretion, as well as the prerogative of sitting down, once a week, in rotation, at the dinner table of his Excellency Tom Thumb. These advantages, Mr. Barnum, to use his own language, had "determined upon offering to a generous and enlightened American public at one shilling per head per day—numbers alone enabling him to complete his engagements."

While these gigantic preparations for the gratification of foreign visitors were being made, the whole of the British Provinces likewise were preparing extensively to enjoy themselves. Every city was preparing some "monster train" to shoot the whole of its inhabitants, at a half-penny per ton, into the lodging-houses of London. All the houses of York were on tiptoe, in the hope of shaking hands in Hyde Park with all the houses of Lancaster. Beds, Bucks, Notts, Wilts, Hants, Hunts, and Herts were respectively cramming their carpet bags in anticipation of "a week in London." Not a village, a hamlet, a borough, a township, or a wick, but had its shilling club, for providing their inhabitants with a three days' journey to London, a mattress under the dry arches of the Adelphi, and tickets for soup *ad libitum*.—John-o'-Groat's was anxiously looking forward to the time when he was to clutch the Land's End to his bosom—the Isle of Man was panting to take the Isle of Dogs by the hand, and welcome Thanet, Sheppy and Skye to the gaieties of a London life—the North Foreland was preparing for a friendly stroll up Regent street, with Holy-Head on his arm—and the man at Eddystone Light-house could see the distant glimmer of a hope of shortly setting eyes upon the long looked for Buoy at the Nore.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide had swelled into an Encyclopædia, and Masters and Bachelors of Arts "who had taken distinguished degrees," were daily advertising, to perfect persons in the understanding of the Time Tables, in six easy lessons, for one guinea. Omnibus conductors were undergoing a Polyglott course on the Hamiltonian system, to enable them to abuse all foreigners in their native tongues; the "Atlases" were being made extra strong, so that they might be able to bear the whole world on top of them; and the proprietors of the Camberwell and Camden Town 'busses were eagerly watching for the time when English, French, Prussians and Belgians should join their Wellingtons and Bluchers on the heights of "Waterloo!"

Mr. Webster on Foreign Immigration and the Public Lands.

In his first speech at Buffalo, Mr. Webster spoke of the foreign population in this country, and of the disposition of the public domain. As many of our readers have censured the Crescent for its advocacy of the free distribution of the public lands, we are glad to be backed up by such high authority:

But, gents, continued Mr. Webster, there are other things about this State of yours. You are here at the bottom of Lake Erie. You look out on the far expanse of the West. Who came here? of whom are you composed? You are already a people of fifty thousand, a larger population than that of any New England city, except Boston, and yet you are but of yesterday. What is your population? A great many of them are my countrymen, and I see them with pleasure; but these are not all, there are also Irish and Germans. I suppose, on the whole, and in the main, they are safe citizens; at any rate they are well informed, and they constitute a large portion of your population. That leads us to consider generally what is the particular position of our country, and of your city as one of the great outlets to the West, in regard to this foreign immigration. The emigration to this country is enormous—it comes from Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, etc. I remember it used to be a simile, when any thing of a sudden or energetic nature took place, to say that it "broke out like an Irish rebellion." Forty thousand strong does not begin to compare with the emigration to the United States. Emigration comes here with a perfect rush from every part of Ireland, from Liverpool and the Shannon, from Dublin and from Cork, emigrants come from the northern ports, from Belfast, and here they are. Into the interior they come, and will continue to come; it is in the order of things, and there is no possibility of revoking it. Gentlemen, it is not three centuries and a half since Columbus discovered America, and he came here by authority of the Spanish Government. He gathered up some gold, and went back with a great name. It is a much shorter time since the Irish discovered America, and they come in much greater numbers; but they don't come here with the idea of carrying back a name, but mean to live here for ever. They come to remain among us, and to be of us, and to take their chance among us. Let them come.

There are also Germans. Your city, I am told, has a very large number of thrifty, industrious, German people. Let them also come. If his Majesty of Austria, and the Austrian Government, will allow them to come, let them come. (Great applause.) All we desire, whosoever come, is, that they will Americanize themselves; that, forgetting the things that are behind, they will look forward—and if they look as far as Iowa and Minnesota, they will not look a rod too far. I know that many from Europe come here, who have been brought up to different pursuits, to different forms of application, and even to different systems of agriculture; but, as a general thing, I believe it is true that when they are removed from the temptations of the cities of the Atlantic coast, and when they get into the regions where trees are to be felled, and land cleared, they prove themselves worthy and respectable citizens; and, perhaps, gentlemen, you will excuse me if, without too long a speech, I say a little relative to our American system on this subject of foreign emigration. In the Declaration of Independence, declared, as you all know, on the 4th of July, 1776, a solemn and formal complaint is made against the British King, that he sought to prevent emigration from Europe to the colonies, by refusing his assent to reasonable laws of naturalization, by reason of which, it was stated, the country did not fill up, and the public lands were not purchased. It is worthy the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to acquaint himself with the early history of the country, in this respect, to refer back to the naturalization laws, passed in the time of Washington. Every one can see what was the prevailing idea at that period. The idea of encouraging emigration from Europe was universal, and it was desired that those who should wish to become naturalized, should become acquainted with our system of government before they voted—that they should have an interest in the country, that they might not be led away by every designing demagogue. At that day nobody foresaw such developments and such enlightenment in the commerce of the country as we now see; and, therefore, at all periods of Washington's administration, they were looking to see how they should pay the debt of the revolution. Whatever we may think of it now, their great resource to pay their debts was their public domain. They had obtained, before the Constitution was formed, a grant of the Northwest Territory, which was known to be populated by Irish exiles, capable of furnishing great products, by agricultural labor. The Congress of that day looked to this. They had no idea how sudden would be the great increase of our commerce, or how plentiful would be the revenue from that source; and, therefore, their whole resource was to see how far they could encourage foreign emigration, (which, it was expected, would bring capital into the country,) with the idea of such a conformity with our American system, and to American institutions, as would render emigration safe, and not dangerous to the common weal.

Gentlemen—We are not arbiters of our own fate. Human foresight falters and fails. Who could foresee or conjecture at that day, what our eyes now see or behold? We see this for good or for evil. Nor could we stay this emigration if we would. We see there is a rush of people from Europe to America, that exceeds in a single month, and at the single port of New York, the population of many single cities on the Atlantic coast. This is the case, and it is to be met and to be considered. It would be foolish to attempt to obstruct it, if obstruction were safe. The thing can't be done. You may remember, gentlemen, although I am too modest to suppose you remember anything about it, that, in my correspondence with Lord Ashburton, who came out here to negotiate the treaty of '42, we examined the subject of the impressment of American citizens. Up to that day, England had insisted on the right to visit every American ship in time of war, and if she found any Englishmen, Irishmen or Welshmen on board of her, to press them into her service, on the ground that they could not transfer their allegiance. I need not say, gentlemen, that this subject was a matter of negotiation. It was at one time suggested by the British Minister, that this right should be exercised in certain latitudes. At another time it was suggested that this right should not be extended to the deprivation of any American vessel of her crew. I am afraid, or ashamed, gentlemen, indeed, I don't know that I ought to say it, but with your permission I will say it, that on that occasion it was decided that every man on board of an American vessel, either mercantile or naval, was protected by the flag of America. (Tremendous applause.) No matter if his speech did betray him—no matter what brogue was on his tongue—if the stars and stripes were over him, he was for that purpose an American citizen. (Cheers.)

Well, gentlemen, as we are here indulging in a sort of saturnalia, and as we are talking of ourselves a little—(cries of "who?" "go on")—let me say, that from that day to this we have heard of no pretensions on the part of the British Government, that it could send an officer on board of any American ship, and take from her any human being whatever, and never shall. (Great applause.) Lord Ashburton, with whom I negotiated and corresponded on that subject, was a judicious and wise man. He was a good deal in this country. He was married in this country. He knew something of this country; and he saw various relations between this country and England, in a far more philosophical point of view than most others, and he stated in a speech, which is on record somewhere: "I must admit that when a British subject, Irish, English or Welsh, becomes an American, and claims no longer the protection of his own country, his own country has no right to call him a subject, and to put him in a position to make war on his adopted country; and it appears to me," he added, "that we may count it among the dispensations of Providence, that their new facilities of transporting men from country to country, by the power of steam, and quickly, are designed by higher wisdom." He said: "We have more people than land, and you have more land than people; take as many from us as you please; that seems to be the order of things; and it is not to be stopped." I told him that was my opinion too. Gents, this emigration is not to be stopped; we must keep things as they are; we must impress all who come here with the necessity of becoming Americans. We must teach them; we must endeavor to instil an American heart into all their bosoms. (Applause.) Gents, if it were not so late in the evening, I would say a few more words (Cries of "go on, go on!") about the public lands of this country, and the best disposition to be made of them. What shall we do with them? There they are, amounting to a vast extent of territory, rich in its natural fertility; but can any one tell me what is the value of land unconnected with cultivation and social life? A thousand acres would not, in such a case, be of the value of a dollar. What is land worth in the extreme interior? Land is a theatre for the application and exhibition of human labor; and when human labor goes there it creates its value, and without it, it is not worth a rush, from "Dan to Beersheba." *I don't wish to say on every acre of land there must* be a settlement; but there must be human labor somewhere near it; there must be something besides the mathematical divisions apportioning it into sections, half sections and quarter sections, before land is of any value whatever.

But, gentlemen, we have had a series of events in our commercial relations. The commerce of the country is filling the coffers of the country. It has supplied and now supplies every want of the Government. What, then, shall we do with the public lands? During last Congress, acts were passed distributing large quantities of them—varying from 160 acres, or more, down to 40 acres, to those who had rendered military service to the country. This was all very well; nobody goes further than I do in desiring to make happy those who have borne arms in their country's cause, as well as their widows and orphans; but this does not appear to me to answer the exigencies of the case. What is to be done?—what is to become of those who come to this country and have nothing to buy land with? That's the question, gentlemen; the last measure proposed by me before the last Congress was the short and simple proposition, that every man of twenty-one years of age, who would go on any uncultivated land in the country, and take up 160 acres and cultivate it for five years, it should be his, and there was an end of it, and if his widow and children did the same, they have it. One of the great evils of this military bounty business is, that when warrants are issued, manage it as you will, they fall into the hands of speculators, and do not accrue to those whom it was designed to benefit. They sell for a trifle, and they fall into the hands of speculators, as I have already stated. Let me tell you an anecdote on this subject:—I brought forward this matter in the Senate of the United States, and soon afterwards I received a letter from Europe, stating that it was wrong and unjust, because it would interfere with the rights of those who had purchased warrants, to settle on the public lands, as a matter of speculation. (Laughter.) I wrote to them that it was just the thing I wanted. I was glad it was so, and I wanted it should be so. My proposition was, that these lands should not be alienated, that they should be free of claims for debt, that they should be free of debt, that they should not be transferable, and if a man left his land before five years he should lose it.

FREE SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA.—There are over 50,000 scholars attending the free schools of that city. So says Gov. Johnston.

IMPORTANT EPISCOPAL DECISION.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention assembled at Philadelphia on the morning of Thursday, 22d ult., at 10 o'clock, and was engaged the greater portion of the session in the debate upon the motion of Judge Conyngham, of Luzerne county, to instruct the Secretary to enter upon the minutes the names of the clergy and vestrymen from the Church of the Crucifixion. This church, which is located in the vicinity of Eighth and Bedford streets, has a congregation of colored persons, but has sent to the Convention its pastor, Rev. Mr. Shannon, (white) and Messrs. Charles E. Lex and Alfred Potter, as delegates. When the roll was called, the above names were omitted by the Secretary, and this omission gave rise to the motion made by Judge Conyngham. The chief objection urged to the admission of the clergy and vestrymen of the Church of the Crucifixion was, that notwithstanding the representatives were white citizens, the congregation sending them were colored; and that if they were admitted, it would open the way for the other colored church in the city (which has heretofore agreed to stay out) to make application for seats to this or some future meeting of the Convention. The motion gave rise to a long and animated debate, and the question being finally taken, it was decided in the negative, that the names of the delegates should not be received as proposed.

NAVAL.—We understand that the United States steam frigate Susquehanna is at Norfolk, ready for sea, and only waiting for sailing orders to proceed to the East Indies as the flag-ship of Com. John H. Aulick, who goes out in her.

On her outward passage she will touch at Rio, to land his Excellency Mr. Macedo, the Brazilian Minister, to whom a passage to his native country has been tendered by the United States Government, as a token of their respect and friendly feelings to his Government. To the Hon. Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton, a passage is also to be afforded by direction of the Department.

The U. S. steamer Legare, which was to have sailed from the Washington Navy Yard on Friday last, was detained, and will not go before Tuesday or Wednesday. She will lay at Alexandria a day or two to take in coal, and then proceed to her station in the Coast Survey. [American Telegraph, 24th inst.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 68 Poydras st., New Orleans. fe8

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.

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, 128 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy13 1y

COLLINS, C., Builder, No. 131 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Cisterns made. Counting-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. jy20 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 [illegible]

ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 67 Gravier street. a1

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 66 Gravier street. a1 1y

GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO., Dealers in Coffee, Gunny Bags, Rice and Western Produce, No. 78 Magazine street, New Orleans.
☞ Mr. W. C. FITE is our authorized Agent to transact all business of the House, as per power of att., passed this day before A. C. Ainsworth, Notary Public.
fy25 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND. W. H. 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. n18

E. J. HART. L. N. MARKS. S. S. 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. f5 1y

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. GREENWOOD & Co.,) Commission Merchant, No. 26 Bank Place, New Orleans. o1

JONES, SAMUEL, JR., [late TALBOT, JONES & Co., Baltimore,] Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 45 Poydras street, New Orleans. o31 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 ytf

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. H. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 20 Banks Arcade. Slave Depot, No. 135 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 33 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Insurance Bank of W. B. Partee. Re-appointed 25th February, 1851. mh3 2m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. ja18 1y

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph B. Marks, office No. 39 Natchez street, opposite Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap11 1y

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

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 85 St. Louis street. au11 1y

REGULAR DRY GOODS TRADE.
PALMER, JOSEPH H., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 26 Gravier street. ap16 d&W

PRICE, GEO. K. (late of Nashville, Tenn.) Wholesale Grocer, 36 Gravier street. o26

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. mh23 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, Canones, 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. mh29 2y

WM. H. SEYMOUR. S. O. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AULT & SEYMOUR.) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street. o18

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 Sloo, Esqrs. mh29 1y

STOUGHTON, CHARLES, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 94 Camp street. o25

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

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

TOOLE, JOHN, Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office, 25 Bank Place. s12

TERRIO, J. NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 61 Chetimatchas street, Donaldsonville, La. s5

VEASIE, J. H., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas and Madison. Office, Pearl st., Natchez, Mis. mh3

JOSEPH WADE. J. SANDS HENSHAW.
WADE & HENSHAW, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, San Francisco, California. mh25 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 Marais street, opposite Charity Hospital. d7 1y

WOOD & CO., F. W., Ship Chandlers, Grocers and Provision Dealers, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and No. 5 Red Stores, Third Municipality.

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 98 Camp street. n12

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. fy6 1y

FEVER & AGUE!!
Sometimes called Dumb Ague,
Chills & Fever or Bilious Intermittent Fever,
Promptly Cured!
Thoroughly Eradicated!!
By that old Favorite and Sterling Remedy
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.
[illegible]
LIVER COMPLAINT, AGUE CAKE!
[illegible] John R Rowand, Philad

☞ [illegible] years ago,
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE
was publicly dedicated to the cure of AGUES. It has ever since been regarded as the STANDARD to which all other Ague Remedies have been compared. Some prominent ones, judging from their poisonous effects, 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.

CALCINED MAGNESIA—10 cases Calcined Magnesia, just received, for sale by
my24 P. L. MASSEY, corner Camp and Gravier sts.

AQUA AMMONIA—10 carboys Aqua Ammonia, for sale very low, by P. L. MASSEY,
my24 corner Camp and Gravier streets.

GLUE—5 bbls. Glue, a good article, landing and for sale by P. L. MASSEY,
my24 corner Camp and Gravier streets.

MARBLE DUST and WHITING—300 bbls. in store and for sale by
my29 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

PLASTERING HAIR—20,000 bush., in hhds. and sacks, for sale by
my29 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

BACON—100 casks and tierces Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
my30 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

SCOTCH AND BURTON ALE—Just arrived and for sale by
my24 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

EDUCATION.

HIGH SCHOOL, corner of Constance and Race sts., by Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. a23 1y

TEACHER OF MUSIC.
☞ [illegible], Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Guitar, receives pupils at her residence, on Race, [illegible] street, also, on the corner of Carondelet and Julia streets. Besides her regular lessons, she Lectures to her pupils once a week on the Science of Music.—Price $1 for twelve lessons. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

JAMES H. SPRATLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office No. 110 St. Charles street,
Between Poydras street and Lafayette Square,
WHERE all operations on the TEETH will be performed in a satisfactory manner. a18 1y

F. H. BADGER, DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Alabama and Georgia, No. 1½ Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. a15 7m

MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC STORE,
93 *Camp street, three doors below Poydras.*
THE public is respectfully invited to call and examine the large, splendid and complete stock of PIANO FORTES, MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, at the above establishment, consisting in part of—
Grand Piano Fortes, from J. Pleyel & Co., Henri Herz, T. Gilbert & Co., and the best of other makers.
Semi Grand Pianos, from Henri Herz and Pleyel.
Picolo Pianos and Pianinos, from Herz.
Square Pianos, from Gilbert, Dunham, Wm. Hall & Son, Gale, and others.
The splendid prize Piano, from Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway, New York.
Melodeons from 4 to 6 octaves.
Parlor Organs, in rich carved cases.
The Harmonicon Orchestra, or Organized Piano.
New style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tomas' make.
Boehm Flutes.
Improved Accordeons, warranted not to get out of tune.
Brass Instruments, from double bass to alto—together with a full assortment of Music, new and old.
Mr. ALFRED F. TRUST has charge of the establishment, and will be at all times ready to wait on his numerous friends.
A room has been fitted up for the especial use of the ladies, where they can always try or have tried their music before purchasing. [fe28 1y] W. T. MAYO.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The subscribers would respectfully request your attention to their large and extensive stock of Music and Musical Merchandise of every description; and also to their well selected assortment of Piano Fortes, from the factories of the first makers in the United States and Europe.
Strings for Violin, Guitar, Harp, Violincello, Double Bass, etc. Guitar Pins, Pegs, Screws, etc.
Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Accordions, Brass instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Banjos, Drums, etc. etc.
Piano Forte Wire, Tuning Hammers, Forks, etc. etc. and every article connected with the Music Business.
Orders for Music and Musical Instruments will be promptly attended to.
A liberal discount made to dealers and professors, and to seminaries.
Second Hand Pianos bought, and taken in part payment for new ones.
All the new Music received from the North as soon as published.
The entire Music Department will be under the charge of Mr. H. D. Hewitt.....New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.
E. A. TYLER,
o26 dtf&W4t H. D. HEWITT.

METAIRIE COURSE—Horses taken on Pasturage. Water is good and Grass abundant. Terms $4 per month. Apply to
my4 1mos C. S. ELLIS, at the Track.

A. H. DONALDSON,
No. 97 Camp street, New Orleans,
IMPORTER OF CHOICE
BRANDIES—Sazerac, 1795; Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1800; Pinet, Castillon & Co., Hennessy, London Dock, etc. etc.
SHERRY — Amontillado Harmony, Imperial, Yriarte, Lobo, etc. etc.
MADEIRA — Blackburn's South Side, Howard, Marsh & Co., etc. etc.
PORT—The Queen's, Oporto, London, etc. etc.
BURGUNDY — Chambertin, Hermitage, etc. etc.
CHAMPAGNE—Piper & Co.'s Heidsieck, Schreider, Crême de Bouzy, etc. etc.
ST. SAUTERNE—Chateau d'Yquem, etc. etc.
CLARET—Chateau Lafitte, [illegible] etc.
HOCK—Johannisberger, Rudesheimer, etc. etc.
☞ Very superior Holland Gin; Scotch, Irish, and Monongahela Whisky; French Cordials, Curacoa, etc. etc.
☞ City retailers and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.
☞ Clubs and gentlemen furnished with choice Wines, Brandies, etc., in small packages, [illegible]

BEACH'S
ANTI CATHARTIC MIXTURE
A CERTAIN, prompt and effectual remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. It has been used by great numbers of persons with the highest satisfaction, and physicians themselves have pronounced it one of the most valuable remedies known, because it positively cures the diseases for which it is recommended.
☞ Sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.
E. D. BEACH, Sole Proprietor,
ap12 1yd&W Apothecary and Druggist, 127 Canal st.

GRECIAN FANCHERONIAN DROPS.
Ι Σ Φ
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, quinine 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 rheumatism.
It is an excellent remedy for the 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. BEACH, 127 Canal street.
☞ AGENTS for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. fe11 1yd&W

THEY HAVE COME!
☞ Those persons who have been so anxiously waiting for the arrival of our SURGICAL, DENTAL AND EYE INSTRUMENTS, are respectfully informed that they have at last come to hand, and are now ready for inspection. They are really beautiful, and guaranteed of superior quality. Call and see them. For sale by
fe10 tf P. L. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier sts.

HOLMES'
SODA WATER.
PURE—No Lead Poisoning.
T. S. WATERMAN, (late Holmes & Co.) SODA AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURER, No. 29 Carondelet street, near Gravier, offers to furnish his former customers and other retailers with PURE Soda Water and Mead, and calls particular attention to his *Block Tin Cooler Pipes*, an improvement absolutely essential, as proven by recent developements of the deleterious effects produced by Soda Water drawn through lead pipes.
T. S. W. also furnishes Soda and Mineral Waters, Sarsaparilla, etc., etc., in glass bottles. Orders for shipment, in any quantity, carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered without extra charge for cartage. ☞ Soda Water Apparatus constantly on hand for sale. ap1 3m

MORE THAN
20,000 PERSONS
HAVE BEEN CURED!
IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to give to the public an adequate idea of the great success which has attended the administration of the All Healing Ointment for the past six months. It is perfectly astonishing to witness the effects and hear the praises bestowed on this medicine. No one could conceive that a single medicine possessed so much virtue, and had power to heal so many diseases. But since it is known that tens of thousands have been cured, our friends will begin to realize the truth of our remark in a former advertisement, viz: that there would not be a single family in America who would live a day without possessing a box of
McAllister's All-Healing Ointment,
if they but knew its virtues.
McAllister's All-Healing Ointment restores perspiration in the system. By this means it opens those avenues through which nature carries off the impurities within, and thus relieves the body of diseases. It is thus that it cures consumption, fevers, scrofula, erysipelas, asthma, salt rheum, sick headache, quinsy, sore throat, rheumatism, scald head, pains in the chest, side and back; dyspepsia, poisons, sore breast, deafness, cutaneous eruptions, sore eyes, inflammation of the bowels, kidneys and brain; burns, chilblains, piles, worms, agues, cold feet, liver complaint, ulcers, and all fever sores, and inflammation of every kind.
Grand Depot, 141 Fulton street, New York. For sale by
G. N. MORISON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ap15 3m 13 Magazine street.

PERFUMERY, ETC.
☞ We have just received per EXPRESS and are now opening an invoice of the finest PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, COSMETICS, etc., ever offered in this city. Customers and visitors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, which, we feel satisfied, will please. This assortment consists of—
DOUBLE EXTRACTS, from the most exquisite Flowers;
COLOGNES, from the French, German, and American Laboratories;
TOILET SOAPS of every variety and odor;
POMATUMS, from the manufactories of Lubin, Dupuytren, Roussel, and others;
SHAVING SOAPS and CREAMS of every description;
POWDER BOXES AND PUFFS; TOILET POWDER, etc. etc.
Together with an extensive assortment of
HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES,
COMBS, NAIL BRUSHES, etc.
☞ For sale at P. LOUIS MASSEY'S,
fe10 tf corner Camp and Gravier sts.

FLOUR—194 bbls. Ohio superfine, landing ex steamer Gen. Scott, for sale by
ap6 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK STORE,
168 ...... POYDRAS STREET 168
The Advantage of Selling Cheap.
AMIDST the universal complaint of dull times, this establishment has been doing an active and prosperous business. The subscriber will leave for the North in a few days, for a new supply of Seasonable Articles. In order to make room for fresh goods, the present stock will be sold off at even greater bargains than formerly. Among our cheap goods, the following will be found worthy of note.
All Fresh and Newest Styles:
BONNETS—Ladies' Chea[illegible] Pearl and Dark Chip Travelling Bonnets, 50 cents; Ladies' Fancy Braid do., very neat, [illegible]; Ladies' extra fine China Pearl do., $2 50, and all other fashionable kinds in proportion.
[illegible] richly trimmed in a style that will compare favorably with any that grace the showy windows in Chartres street—*Sellers cheaper.*
SILK PARASOLS—50 cents and upwards.
UMBRELLAS—30 cents and upwards.
GENT'S LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—
Extra large size No. 6..........$2 50 per dozen.
" " " No. 7..........2 75 "
" " " No. 8..........[illegible] "
MISSES' CARPET BAGS—75 cents a piece.
PALM LEAF FANS, fine quality—[illegible]
DAMAGED GOODS.
7 cases Swiss, India, Book and Soft [illegible] Bishop Lawns, very slightly damaged, [illegible] half the price of importation cost—
Swiss Muslins, very fine..........[illegible]
Soft Mull..........[illegible]
Bishop Lawns..........$1 [illegible] to [illegible]
R. BROWN,
my19 1mlp 168 Poydras street.

COLORED COTTON GOODS—
10 cases Plain and Fancy Cottonades;
10 cases Indigo Mixed Denims;
15 cases Bed Tickings;
5 bales Choctaw Striped Osnaburgs;
5 bales Mariners' Stripes;
3 cases Carolina Plaids and Stripes, and
20 cases Printed [illegible] at reduced [illegible]
And for sale by JOSEPH H. PALMER,
ap23 47 Camp street.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1851.
JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO., 47 Camp street, New Orleans, are now receiving their SPRING DRY GOODS, embracing the latest and most desirable styles, adapted to the trade of the South and West. The dealers of the city and country are respectfully invited to examine this stock. fe27

BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS—In store and offered to home or Mexican dealers—
120 bales 4-4 BROWN COTTON SHEETINGS;
67 bales 3-4 and 7-8 " SHIRTINGS;
35 cases BLEACHED GOODS, assorted brands.
For sale by JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.
mh14 47 Camp street.

Ginghams—Prints—Cottonades.
WE are now receiving per steamer Falcon, ships Maid of Orleans and Hudson, a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, embracing the latest styles and makes. Also—Jaconets and Lawns, from low priced to the finest, Bareges and Silk Grenadines, to which we invite the attention of the city and country trade.
fe13 JOS. H. PALMER & CO. 47 Camp st.

DRY GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.
N. Bradner Smith,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
je14 NO. 89 GRAVIER STREET. 1y

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

PRINTED AND COLORED GOODS—
65 cases Low, Medium and Fine Printed Calicoes;
17 " new style fast-colored Printed Lawns;
15 " Printed Drills and Denims;
12 " fine French and Scotch Gingham;
5 " Apron Checks;
15 " Blue and Orange Plaids and Stripes;
15 " and [illegible] Indigo Denims;
30 " Cottonades.... For sale by
mh25 JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. 47 Camp st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Single Gentlemen or Families desirous of obtaining comfortable Board and Lodgings in a private family, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated at 270 Camp st. ap1 3m*

PRIVATE BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, on reasonable terms, at 248 Common, bet. St. John and St. Peter sts. mh5 3mos

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

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS.

ARCADE HOTEL.
THE public can be accommodated as usual at this establishment. The fire on the 3d instant did but slight injury to the Hotel.
mh6 tf E. W. DIGGES & CO.

SMITH'S HOTEL, BAYOU SARA, La.
THIS fine Hotel, [illegible] successful operation for the last four years, [illegible] the direction of the present proprietor, and is still open for the entertainment of the travelling public. The proprietor has attached to the Hotel a large LIVERY STABLE, with Carriages, Horses and Buggies, for the accommodation of persons wishing to visit the country.
ap26 os* THOS. R. SMITH.

MONTGOMERY HALL, MONTGOMERY, Ala.
The subscriber respectfully invites the patronage of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, assured that he can supply the wants of the Transient Visitors to Montgomery as well as any of his competitors. Those who are going to, or returning from the North, can obtain MEALS AT ALL HOURS, to suit the arrival and departure of the railroad cars and steamers. A line of horse OMNIBUS constantly in attendance, to convey passengers to and from the boats to the cars, free of charge. The accommodations are equal to any other establishment in the town, and, being at a reduced rate, offer additional inducements to the Travelling Public. The best Stewards, Cooks and Servants are engaged, and no pains will be spared to render the stay of Visitors pleasant and agreeable.
[illegible] d&W1f A. ABERCROMBIE.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. MACGIBBON has removed to No. 189 Carondelet street, two doors above Hevia street. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—Dr. FRYDINGER has removed his office to No. 53 Baronne street, three doors above Common street. He will attend, as heretofore, to all professional calls, day or night. mh24 tf

REMOVAL—JACOB SORIA, Notary Public, has removed to his former office, 24 Gravier street. Commissioner in Louisiana for the States of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama. mh 21 3mos

REMOVAL.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, has removed to 87 Gravier street. ja3

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. S. KNAPP, Dentist, has removed his office from 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles, to his new office and residence, No. 10 Baronne street, where he may be found in the constant practice of his profession in all its departments. ja9 1y1

REMOVAL.—The Office of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company has been removed to No. 128 [illegible] street. s2

REMOVAL.—R. H. MARR, Attorney at Law has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 27 Camp street, up stairs. s3 1y

SADDLERY, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA
SADDLERY and TRUNK Warehouse.
S. ROBB & CO. No. 60 Gravier street, are constantly receiving from Philadelphia and England new Goods in their line. Their stock comprises SADDLERY of all descriptions, SADDLERY HARDWARE, HARNESS, LEATHER, MATERIALS, etc. INDIA RUBBER GOODS, TRAVELING and PACKING TRUNKS, etc. etc.
ALSO—A fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES.
☞ Planters and Dealers are invited to call.

SADDLERY STORE—SMITH & BA[illegible] 50 and 52 Common street, New Orleans, offer for sale the most complete assortment of Goods in their line in the Southern country, comprising—
SADDLES—More than 200 varieties of English, American, Columbian, Spanish, Mexican, and Side Saddles.
SADDLE BAGS and WALLETS, in great variety,—Bridles, Bridle Fittings, Martingals, Girths, Surcingles, Stirrup Leathers, Extra, Reins, Hitch Reins, Halters, etc.
HARNESS—Coach, Gig and Buggy Harness, all qualities; Wagon and Dray Harness, complete or in parts; Collars, Dray and Wagon Saddles, Hames, Blind Bridles and Plantation Gear of every description.
TRUNKS—Packing Trunks, Travelling Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, all styles and finish.
SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLERS, [illegible] NESS, SHOE MAKERS' TOOLS and FINDINGS of every description.... COACH TRIMMINGS.
LEATHER and SKINS—Skirting, Harness, Bridle, Sole and Band Leather; Oil Top Sides and Hides; Enamelled Sides and Hides; Patent Leathers of all qualities and colors; Bag Hides and Sides; Kip Skins; Wool Skins, Hog Skins; Goat and Sheep Morocco; Calf Skins; Lining and Welt Skins, all colors and qualities; Chamois and Buck Skins; Lace Leather; Buffalo Robes, etc.
☞ S. & B. are Agents for the sale of the Patent India Rubber Gin and Machine Bands. Also, the Patent Stretched Leather Bands; Saw Mill Bands; India Rubber Hose; Steam Packing, and India Rubber Clothing, of all kinds; Band Rivets, Lace and Band Leathers, etc. etc.
[illegible] SMITH & BRO[illegible] 50 and 52 Common st.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GRAY.
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE colors the Hair and not the Skin.—Any person, by occasionally using this Dye, may keep his Hair or Whiskers a dark shade, or perfect black. This Dye is manufactured by the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, etc. and is by him warranted to color the Hair without staining it or the Skin, and to wash off [illegible] the Hair. [illegible]
[illegible] J. WRIGHT & CO. [illegible] Chartres st.

THE undersigned continue to make liberal cash advances upon consignments to their friends in Richmond, Baltimore, [illegible] New York, and Boston.
[illegible] FERD. KENNETT & CO. [illegible]

GOSHEN BUTTER—200 firkins in store, and for sale low to close consignment, by
ap6 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.