The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 82.

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.

Speech of the Hon. Judge Moore,

AT THE OPELOUSAS RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Delivered on Wednesday Evening.

Judge Moore, in answer to a general call of the members of the Convention, came forward and said:

I obey your call with pleasure, and I am glad to see the citizens of this city, and of this State, alive to their own interest in the making of railways. I am glad to see the citizens of New Orleans and the country aroused on the subject of intercommunication by railroads. We have been slumbering whilst our fellow-citizens of the Eastern States have been constructing canals and railroads to every available point in this great valley, to draw off the trade from this city; even our Southern neighbors are taking the lead, and unless some active measures be taken, New Orleans must feel the effects most woefully. I come now to the consideration of the importance of the project to construct a railway from Washington, in the Parish of St. Landry, to this city; and according to the best calculations I can make, I think it will be 172 miles long. About ninety miles of the road is over a level country, and in this distance there is only one small obstruction—a river, the Vermilion, with good banks, over which a bridge could be thrown, without any great expense. The supply of timber being plentiful along the line, I doubt not but that that part of the road could be completed and the track laid, at a cheaper rate than in any other part of the State of Louisiana, or of the United States. The route from Berwick's Bay to Lafourche, presents but few obstacles, as it is over high tillable land, and will only require a few crossings; and that part of it from Lafourche to NewOrleans, is quite favorable, as it is almost without swamp. It will be seen from this, that nature has laid down this route, and it would appear as if it was intended to be the country through which a railway should pass. The only real difficulty would be the erection of a bridge across the Lafourche, and that would not amount to more than one half the cost of many of the bridges on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. He calculated that the whole cost of the road would be about $1,600,000, and he felt confident that it could be laid down within that sum.

And what were the prospects of the track when laid? Why, they were very great. In the year 1849, the parishes of St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Lafayette, Vermilion, Terrebonne and Lafourche Interior, made more than 72,000 hogsheads of sugar, which produced about 36,000 hogsheads of molasses. In that district there was also produced in that year 20,000 bales of cotton, and more than 40,000 head of cattle, and this season, from the 1st of January up to the present time, more than 6000 persons have passed the Bayou Teche. Well, then, on consideration, I am of opinion that one-half of that amount of the sugar and molasses, and 20,000 bales of cotton, and 40,000 head of cattle, with 10,000 passengers, would pay, which is much below what may be expected as the average. Then if the railroad could be branched off a little to the left, it could, in 100 miles, be brought to strike Texas, and then it would be the leading road for the trade of that flourishing State, and would tap the trade of the Red River. The income of the Company, according to the present production of the country through which the line would pass, would be in the first year about $350,000, and it would be raised on the produce which was estimated would pass over the track, in the following proportions:

50,000 hogsheads of sugar and molasses, at $1 50	$75,000
20,000 bales cotton, at 75 cents	15,000
40,000 head of cattle, at $1	40,000
100,000 barrels corn, at 20 cents	20,000
10,000 passengers, at $5	50,000
Back freight	150,000
	$350,000
Expenses, 45 per cent	157,500
	$192,500

Thus, I think, that during the first year of the operation of the line, a profit of 12 per cent. on the estimated cost of the road would be cleared, without considering the increase of freight and passengers which might be expected.

Two modes of raising funds for the building of this railroad have been proposed, and in both of them I consider there is merit. The first proposes that the country parishes shall supply one-half of the necessary capital, and this city the other half, and the other was to raise the money by taxation. I think that the money raised by voluntary subscription will not be enough to carry on the work, and I prefer the system of taxation. It is recommended that each parish subscribe for so much stock, in bonds, bearinginterest at 6 per cent., to be made payable by instalments in 20 years, and that each of the parishes agree to be taxed for the purpose of taking up these bonds. Suppose that each parish mentioned as having interest in the line subscribe for $100,000 worth of stock, and that they levy a tax amounting to $10,000 above that sum, for cost of collection and other expenses. If this tax and the dividends arising from the line be appropriated to the payment of the interest and principal of the debt, the whole would be paid off in 17 years. Considerable advantage would be gained by the State if this road was properly made, and it will be necessary for us to see whether the public agree to be taxed, before we apply to the Legislature to obtain the right of way, and to put a corporation in trust and possession of so great an amount of capital. Any law authorizing the parishes to subscribe and issue bonds, should contain provisions submitting the subject to the vote of the people interested—as, in a Government like ours, the will of the majority must govern right or wrong, and nothing of the kind can be safely carried into effect without the assent of the majority, *and so may it be to the end of time.*

In regard to the saving which this railroad would effect, it was his opinion that it would be very great, for in the article of sugar and molasses, they would save one dollar per hogshead in the transmission to market. In the year 1849, the sugar and molasses manufactured in that section of the country, was 108,000 hogsheads, and on this produce alone they would save $108,000. The sugar, molasses, and cotton, with other produce, is worth $5,120,000, at a fair estimate, and the Parish of St. Mary, last year, produced $30,000 worth of articles. The country people would gain by this road, $51,200 on the insurance of the freight, and a like sum would be saved in the transmission of freight back again. Why the profit would be so great, that the saving in the bringing of veal to market, would almost justify the making of the road, for one person that he knew, had sent 800 head to New Orleans, in one season. I estimate that the whole saving to the parishioners of Lafourche and its neighborhood, will be at the rate of $26,000, and it will be made up in saving—

In freight	$108,000
The insurance on the same	51,000
Insurance on back freight	51,000
Value of other articles which can then be sent to market	50,000
Total	$260,000

And thus this large sum will be added to the present produce of the country, exclusive of the increased value given to property, and various other advantages.

When the subject is well understood, the planters and other inhabitants of the country will not refuse to be taxed, for they will see that eventually it will be a saving to them of twenty per cent. And if this railroad goes on prosperously, we could, by an extension of about forty miles, meet the railroad from Alexandria to Bayou Boeuf, and thus take the trade of Red River. If the railroad was completed, it would eventually become the avenue for all the East Texan trade, as the borders of Texas could be reached in one hundred and twenty-four miles, and then be of still greater benefit to the district; and when all these things are considered, I think that no one will object to be taxed. I was talking to a gentleman, the other day, who has two plantations on the Bayou Black, concerning this railway scheme, and he means to carry it out; and he said they might tax him if they liked for the building of the line, which he would pay with the greatest cheerfulness, but he would not subscribe a cent. The State taxes paid by seven Parishes, is about $100,000 a year, and this is paid at the rate of twenty-one cents on the $100. If those Parishes propose to take $800,000 worth of stock, according to the plan proposed, they would have to supply $80,000 every year, which would increase the tax to the amount of eighty per cent, and thus make the State tax equal to thirty-eight cents upon the $100. I think that the inhabitants of the country Parishes will agree to this taxation; and as I am one of the largest tax-payers in the Parish in which I live, I will agree to be taxed as well as my friends, although from my age the railroad will not be of much benefit to me individually, for it will be three years or more, before it is completed.

I have but a few more words to say. When I first descended the Mississippi, there was not a white inhabitant on its banks from the mouth of the Ohio River to the Walnut Hills, save at New Madrid. All the produce that was then brought to this market, was brought in flatboats, and those but poor specimens of boats at all. In the year 1812, the first steamboat landed at the Levee of this city, and I was one of the passengers who left in her on her first trip, but now we have great numbers of floating palaces on the river, all of which tend to increase our prosperity. At that time this great valley contained about forty thousand inhabitants, with few towns, but now it contains upwards of 10,000,000 souls, and I have lived to see all this accomplished and achieved by American independence, under this great and glorious Union. [Great cheering.] Who would not be proud to call himself an American citizen, and an inhabitant of so great a nation. As long as I am able to contribute to my country's prosperity I will, and though my age may deprive me of enjoying any personal benefit from this railroad, I hope that many of those present will yet live to see its great advantages. I thank you for your kind attention, and I wish this undertaking every prosperity.

The Hon. gentleman sat down amidst very great applause.

Methodist Church Case in New York.

NINTH DAY.

Mr. Johnson, who had been compelled by illness to discontinue his argument shortly after we left yesterday, resumed this morning.

He said that if he had been successful in his reasoning yesterday, he must have satisfied the court that the General Conference of the M. E. Church was invested with a sovereign power, and clothed with all the authority of a constituent body.

The proceedings of the Conference of 1844 were a quasi trial of Bishop Andrew on a supposed offence. They exercise the power of a general control over the public and private conduct of their members. It was aid by the Southern gentlemen that it was the law of the church that preachers and bishops might hold slaves not only in those States where slavery was tolerated, but where emancipation was actually prohibited. But the majority, who were determined upon Bishop Andrew's degradation, maintained the sovereign authority of the Conference to be absolute over every thing not protected by one of the six restrictive articles. Among all the leading men in that Conference, men of eminent learning and ability, from the North and South, men to whom the Constitution of that Conference was as familiar as the Bible of their God, not even a doubt was whispered of the power of the General Conference to authorize a division of the church into two organizations.

The counsel for the defendants had confounded the idea of unity of government with unity of the church. The Methodists all the world over are one church, but their form of government is made conformable to times, and circumstances, and countries.

He took up the assertion of Mr. Choate, that the Canada Conference was connected with that of the United States by a merely temporary league, and contended that it was erroneous. The Canadian Methodists did in fact constitute a constituent portion of the M. E. Church of the United States, just as much as any one of the States forms an integral part of the Union. The Canada case was identical with the case at the bar.

If these Northern gentlemen are conscientious in their belief that the Southern Methodists are secessionists and schismatics, why do they content themselves with keeping back the money which happens to be in their possession—the miserable pittance which they formerly doled out to the poor, worn out, superannuated preachers and their wives and children? Why do they not go into the courts of the United States and claim all the meetinghouses and cemeteries, and other Methodist church property of vast value in the South? If they are right in their views, these properties all belong to them. But they do not do it, because they are impressed with the conviction that every legal tribunal in the country would decide against them. The attempt was made by Mr. Armstrong and his associates in the Mayasville case, but the Kentucky Court of Appeals, than which there is no court more respectable for learning and ability, decided against them.

He quoted the 18th and 19th verses of the 28th chapter of Matthew, and said that the language of God himself, speaking through the inspired penman, commanded them to preach the Gospel to all nations. It was their duty to conform to the law of the land, and not war with the domestic institutions of the country in which they were located. The Gospel should be preached to the master and the slave, as well as to freemen.

The agitation of slavery in the quarterly, the annual and the general conferences, the judgments in the case of Mr. Harding, and in the case of Bishop Andrew, led to a general conviction, in each of the Southern conferences, that a separation was absolutely necessary to the existence of the church in their section of the country. They felt that it was necessary to divide, in order to save.

These agitations had riveted the chains of the slave. The convention which had recently revised the organic law of Maryland had been driven to the necessity of making it a part of the constitutional law of that State, that slavery should be perpetual. Emancipation is forever prohibited. And he mentioned, as an extraordinary fact, that the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who had taken such a conspicuous part in the conference of 1844, in the agitation of slavery, had ministered as chaplain to this body of slaveholders during the whole of their session.

Mr. Johnson was evidently unwell this morning, and did not speak with such rapidity and energy as he did yesterday. The field covered by the points he has taken is so vast and comprehensive, that it is exceedingly doubtful whether he will be able to conclude his argument to-day. When we left, he had been speaking about three hours. [N.Y. Com. Adv. 29th.

Important Intelligence by Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 29.—*The Rescue Case—Third day.* The rescue case was resumed this forenoon. Patrick Riley testified to the facts relative to the arrest of Shadrach, and subsequent rescue. Elizur Wright testified to hearing a negro among the crowd say, "Now is the time, and I will lose the last drop of blood I have before he shall be carried out of the court-room."

Edward J. Jones testified to seeing the prisoner, the third or fourth man from the door, struggling to get in when the rush was made.

Alonzo F. Neal gave similar testimony.

The Sims Case—U. S. Commissioners Curtis and Horace Mann.—U. S. Commissioner Curtis publishes this morning a severe reply to the charge of Horace Mann, which was, in effect, that he had consulted with Mr. Webster and others before making out his argument in the Sims case. He further says the assertion is an utter falsehood, and that no human being but himself knew the course of reasoning in that opinion, or any part of it, before it was delivered.

TIMES OFFICE, HARTFORD, May 29.—*The Senatorial Contest in Connecticut—Governor Seymour Nominated by the Democrats.*—The democratic caucus have nominated Gov. Thos. H. Seymour for U. S. Senator. Of course he cannot be elected, as the Senate is whig. The concurrent ballot will be taken in the two houses at two o'clock.

Roger S. Baldwin, F. S., is the whig candidate.

SECOND DISPATCH—*Half past one o'clock.*—The House has just balloted for U. S. Senator. The vote stood: Thomas H. Seymour, democrat, 105; Roger S. Baldwin, whig, 103; L. S. Foster, whig, 2; James Dixon, whig, 3; Dennis Kimberly, whig, 2; Henry E. Peck, whig, 2; F. F. Boardman, whig, 1; Isaac Toucy, democrat, 2; George S. Catlin, democrat, 1; John M. Niles, free soil, 1; Edmund Perkins, free soil, 1. There being no choice, the House adjourned over until to-morrow. One member, a democrat, is sick and absent.

Further News by Steamship Canada.

A large portion of the machinery of the United States mail steamship Atlantic has arrived at the Huskisson Dock, and it is expected that the vessel will be completely ready for sea towards the end of June. She has undergone several alterations and improvements since her disaster; a handsome dining saloon having been erected on the deck, and that below fitted up with berths on each side. We believe, also, that the aft cabin has been rendered much lighter.

Large quantities of chestnuts are being imported into London, from New York.

Arrangements have been made for coaling steam vessels at St. Helena, at the rate of one hundred and fifty tons a day.

No less than ten thousand tons of ice have been imported during the last month into London, from Norway.

Lines of electric telegraph are now opened from Munich to Paris.

A steamer is to leave Cadiz for the Spanish West Indies on the first of every month.

A letter from Rome states that the Papal Government intends sending a nuncio to Mexico, where his holiness has not been hitherto permanently represented.

In the *Deutsche Zeitung*, of Breslau, a correspondent from Vienna says that a circular note is about to be addressed by Russia to all the powers, parties to the treaty of 1815, in which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will invite them to form a Congress for the settlement of several questions on which the very existence of many States may depend.

The commercial and diplomatic circles at Berlin have been startled by the bankruptcy and flight of the banker who conducted the financial business of the Russian Embassy, M. Philippi. The liabilities are said to amount to 100,000 thalers; whether there are any assets is not known. The chief creditors are the house of Frankel, in Warsaw, and the immediate family connections of the insolvent. Several other private persons suffer severely by the event. One official is named who lost by it the whole of his property.

A French Squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, left Brest on the 6th for Cadiz, where it is expected to remain some time, in consequence of the late events in Portugal.

The *Presse* declares itself in favor of General Cavaignac, as candidate in 1852 for the presidency of the Republic. It says that the cause of General Cavaignac is making rapid progress, and has already been taken up by the mercantile and financial world.

"The feeling is becoming general," says the *Presse*, "that to vote unconstitutionally for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, would be to render M. Ledru Rollin constitutionally eligible."

A spirit of personal animosity not only exists between the inhabitants and the French troops, but between the Roman troops and the French, which produces almost daily collisions and loss of life. The provocation generally proceeds from the French, and the want of discipline in the Roman troops immediately brings the dispute to a sanguinary settlement; but what is really amusing is, that the greatest insult that a French soldier can offer to a Roman soldier, is to call him a "*Soldat du Pape*," and *vice versa*.

Thirty two passenger vessels, with 3546 emigrants, for Canada and the United States, sailed from Limerick between 1st January and 1st May, being a period of four months.

The population of Limerick numbers only 57,000 males to no less than 28,000 females! There has been a decrease in the population of 4000 since 1841.

It is said that the census, nearly completed, shows a diminution of two millions of inhabitants in Ireland since 1841.

The Northern papers bring accounts of the destruction by fire of Downhill Castle, county of Antrim, the residence of Sir Hervey Bruce, and considered to be one of the finest private mansions in the province of Ulster.

A vessel arrived at London, from Bombay, has brought the unusually large quantity of 4592 bales and 103 half bales of cotton, of East India production, as a portion of her cargo.

A letter from Bologna, dated the 4th ult., says: "The Italians in this place continue their singular system of warfare against the Austrians. They abstain from smoking, and the military authorities are so annoyed at their doing so, that they have even threatened the leaders in this new species of revolutionary movement. Several young men, who were among the combatants at Rome at the period of the French intervention, have been arrested."

A disturbance took place in Copenhagen on the evening of the 4th, between the Germans and the Danes. The military were called out and fired upon the crowd; five persons were wounded, and the riot was quelled.

An English company has offered to the Sardinian Government advantageous terms for the construction of a railway to connect Genoa with a French line from Marseilles, counting upon the Indian traffic, as the route to Alexandria, according to the calculations of the company, would be thus shortened by five or six hours.

It has been settled at Rome, between Austria, the Papal Government, Tuscany, Modena and Parma, to form a commission, which should reside at Modena, for the direction of all affairs concerning the railway from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean.

A letter from Rome of the 4th, gives some information of the plans now under consideration for the junction of the Adriatic with the Tuscan sea. Venice and Trieste are to be connected with Leghorn by a line crossing the Romagna; Ancona and Rome are to be connected by another line, to be afterwards prolonged either to Civita Vecchia or to Porto d'Anzo, which, if put in repair, would be a much better port than the former.

California Indian Treaties.

The following is a letter of late date from Col. Redick McKee, one of the commissioners sent out by our Government to treat with certain Indian tribes in California. The letter is dated Camp McLean, on the Frezus River, California, April 10, 1851:

I have just returned from removing to lands allotted to them, between the Mercede and Tuolumne Rivers, six tribes of Indians, with whom we made a formal, and to all parties, satisfactory treaty on the 19th ult.

The tribes are the Syantese, Potoyantes, Cocoonas, Apangasses, Apaches and Awallaches. They number, in all, about fifteen hundred souls, and have long been the dread and annoyance of the miners and squatters on the Mariposa and Mercede.

We have allotted them a tract of country extending from river to river, about twelve miles square, which is granted to them forever. We gave them the privilege of hunting on the foot hills as far as the Sierra Nevada, and of fishing and washing for gold in the rivers.

We are to furnish them for joint use twenty-five milch cows, one bull, twelve brood mares, and one horse, ten ploughs, one barrow, one hundred each of axes, hatchets and hoes, four hundred pairs of blankets, two pairs of pantaloons for each man and boy, and one thousand yards each of linsey, calico, muslin, etc., for the women. To aid in their subsistence for the present and next year, we have to give them one hundred bullocks and one hundred barrels of flour each year.

I moved them all over to their reservation, called the chiefs and white men of the neighborhood together, pointed out the north-east corner, and put them in formal position. Their families, that is their women and children, are never to be removed from this location, nor is any white man to be permitted to settle or live among them, without the express consent of the agent.

For their instruction and improvement the Government is to send them one School Superintendent, and as many teachers as, after the taking of the census by the agent, may be considered necessary. Also one blacksmith, one carpenter, and one farmer, all of whom, I hope, will be men of families, and of true piety. This is the sub-tance of the first treaty ever formed with the California Indians, and will form a sort of precedent.

There are many fine Indians among them, and, as far as I have had experience, the mountain tribes are quite a fair sample of the Indian character east of the mountains. They have been uniformly and studiously misrepresented to us by persons in authority, and unfortunated.

We supplied them liberally with presents, and were supplied by them in return with runners, or couriers, to carry the news to their hostile tribes yet on the mountains. Some of the old Indians laughed outright—they said they were "mad, crazy, with joy;" that good white men had come at last, who would agree that the Indians have a right to live somewhere.

We are now on the Frezno, about 40 miles northeast of King's River, waiting for six or eight tribes to come down and treat. Our runners say they will all come in, except, perhaps, the Chowchillies and the Yosemetes, who are strong in numbers, and ignorant of the power of the whites.

After these, the volunteer detachment encamped also near us, and about 200 strong, will go out, and if possible destroy their rancherios, and those whom they do not kill they will bring in as prisoners. We design waiting for them a few days longer, before we allow the detachment to move against them, in the hope that they may yet come in peaceably.

Our humane policy has had a happy effect on both whites and Indians, and has disappointed the croakers, who predicted for us nothing but failure and disgrace.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has established a NEW FURNITURE STORE at 130 Canal street, State-house Square, where he has a complete stock of New and Fashionable Furniture, Transparent Window Shades, Carpeting, Matting, Hair and Moss Mattresses, etc. etc., which will be sold on accommodating terms. Purchasers are requested to call and examine. M. CARDINA.

☞ Second-hand Furniture bought, exchanged, and for sale at the old stand, 7 Bienville street.

☞ Furniture taken on storage. my20 eod6plmlp

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

I. W. ARTHUR. JOHN THOMAS.
ARTHUR & CO., I. W., Commission, Provision and Grocery Merchants, 28 and 30 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, 98 New Orleans to New York and Charges; also, Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to California and Oregon. Office 108 Magazine street. ah 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 145 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 Joiners in general done. Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., which Planters and others can be supplied. d12 1y

DIBOLL, WM. O., Contractor and Builder, No. 179 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. Jobbing of all descriptions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Stairs fitted up; counters made of black walnut or mahogany, and finely polished. Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranted 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. 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 eod6m

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.

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

April 1, 1851. GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND. W. S. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ales, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 36 St. Louis and 42 Old Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans. ap14

E. J. HART. L. S. HARRS. S. D. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, etc.

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

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. GREENWOOD & Co.,) Commission Merchant, No. 85 Bank Place, New Orleans.

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 BUCKSHOT, and BUCK SHOT, and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower. d11 y1f

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

M. B. MARK. WALKER BROOKE.
MARK & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street. ap3

T. G. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 39 Banks Arcade, Slave Depot, No. 135 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public, Office No. 31 Carondelet street, between Common and Gravier, over the Insurance Bank of W. B. Parsons. Resigned 25th February, 1851. mh3 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. ia18 1y

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

PAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 30 and 32 Gravier street. n17 dtxW

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 88 St. Louis street. ia11 1y

REGULAR DRY GOODS TRADE.
PALMER, JOSEPH H., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 56 Gravier street. ap26 dtxW

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

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

G. W. RACE. W. R. 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 Pardras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets.

ROMAYOSA, J., (Successor to COSTA & Co.) Importer of Havana Produce, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cigars, consisting of Imperiales, Regalias, Cazadores, Cabanas, Panetelas, Habas, Small Regalias, Milar, Trabucos, etc., etc. from the most celebrated brands of Havana. No. 5 Front Levee, or corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. m8 2y

W. M. SEYMOUR. S. O. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AULT & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street. o30

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, leasing or improving of Real Estate, 92 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. n25

THEODORE O. STARK, | GEORGE W. CHRISTY,
Notary Public. | 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 Jewelry Boxes, Papier Mache Goods, fine Cutlery, Fancy Goods, etc. Jewelry manufactured and repaired; Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. d.W

TOWNSEND, TOMPKINS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 4 Merchant's Row. jy2

TOOLE, JOHN, Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office, 25 Bank Place. n12

TERRIO, J. NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 61 Chetimatchas street, Donaldsonville, La. n5

VEASIE, J. H., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas and Madison. Office, Pearl st., Natchez, Miss. mh8

JOSEPH WADE. J. SANDS HENSHAW.
WADE & HENSHAW, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, San Francisco, California. mh26 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 streets, opposite Charity Hospital. d7 1y

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

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 95 Camp street. n13

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

LIME—500 bbls. fresh Thomaston; 1000 bbls Alton, 15 0 bbls. Utica and St. Genevieve, landing and in store, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

EDUCATION.

HIGH SCHOOL, corner of Constance and Race sts., by Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. n23 1y

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

☞ MRS. H. CAMPBELL, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Guitar, receives pupils at her residence, St. Rose, near Camp street; also, on the corner of Carondelet and Julia streets. Studies by regular lessons, also Lectures to her pupils once a week on the Science of Music. ...Price $5 for twelve lessons. n23 1yos

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. n19 1y

F. H. BADGER, DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Alabama and Georgia, No. 19 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. n15 1m

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, MELODEONS 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.
Piccolo 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 Tomes' make.
Boehm Flutes.
Improved Accordeons, warranted not to get out of tune.
Brass Instruments, from double base to alto—together with a full assortment of Music, new and old.

Mr. ALFRED F. TRUIST 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. [feb 1y] W. T. MAYO.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The undersigned respectfully request your attention to their Stock and Assortment of Music and Musical Merchandise of every description; and also to their well selected assortment of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factories of the first makers in the United States and Europe.

Strings for Violin, Guitar, Harp, Violoncello, Double Base, etc. Guitar Pins, Pegs, Screws, etc.

Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Accordions, Brass instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Banjos, Drums, etc. etc.

Piano Forte Wire, Tuning Hammers, Forks, etc. etc. and every article connected with the Music Business.

Orders for Music and Musical Instruments will be promptly attended to.

A liberal discount made to dealers and professors, and to seminaries.

Second Hand Pianos bought, and taken in part payment for new ones.

All the new Music received from the North as soon as published.

The entire Music Department will be under the charge of Mr. H. D. Hewitt.... New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.

E. A. TYLER.
H. D. HEWITT.
n25 dtfxWtf

A. H. DONALDSON,
No. 97 Camp street, New Orleans,
IMPORTER OF CHOICE

BRANDIES—Sazerac, 1795; Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1819; Pinet, Castillon & Co., Hennessy, London Dock, etc. etc.

SHERRY — Amontillado Harmony, Imperial, Yriarte, Lubon, etc.

MADEIRA—Blackburn's South Side, Howard, Nash & Co., etc. etc.

PORT — The Queen's, Oporto, London, etc. etc.

CLARETS IN — Chambertin, Hermitage, etc. etc.

CHAMPAGNE — Piper & Co., Heidsieck, Schneider, Cotme de Bouzy, etc.

HT. SAUTERNES—Chateau d'Yquem, etc. etc.

CLARET—Chateau Lafitte, le Tour, Leoville, etc. etc.

BURGUNDIES—Romanee, Richebourg, etc. etc.

☞ Very superior Holland Gin; Scotch, Irish, and Monongahela Whisky; French Cordials, Curaçoas, etc. etc.

☞ Wholesale and country merchants supplied on favorable terms. Boston Whiskey, etc., in small packages, constantly on hand. fy6 1ysos

BEACH'S
ANTI CATHARTIC MIXTURE

A CERTAIN, prompt and effectual remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and other disorders 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 disease for which it is recommended.

☞ Sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

ap12 1ydxW E. D. BEACH, Sole Proprietor, Apothecary and Druggist, 127 Canal st.

GRECIAN FANCHERONIAN DROPS.

ΣΦ

A SURE AND SAFE REMEDY for, and will positively cure, the Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Sea-sickness, Colics and Cholera Infantum, and restore a healthy action to the Liver, without a particle of calomel, mercury, quinine or mineral substances entering into their compound. They do not report 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 those severe headaches and pains throughout the system commonly called rheumatism.

It is an excellent remedy for the Gravel, and as a Vermifuge or Worm Medicine, cannot be surpassed.

☞ 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. feb1 1ydxW

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 guarantied of superior quality. Call and see them. For sale by

feb1 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. 39 Carondelet street, near Gravier, offers to furnish his former customers and other retailers with PURE Soda Water and Mineral Water, and calls particular attention to his *Block Tin Cooler Pipes*, an improvement absolutely essential, as proved 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 cravage. ☞ 200lb Water Apparatus constantly on hand for sale. ap4 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 recommendations. Consumption, 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 had but a knowledge of 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