The Daily Crescent.

SHIELDS & COLLINS SC N.O.

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The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

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

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

THE INSANE AND PRESIDENT FILLMORE. During the visit recently made to New York by President Fillmore, he called at the Lunatic Asylum, in Utica, and some of the incidents of the novel scene are thus described by the New York Mirror:

On entering the chapel where some two hundred of these unfortunates were quietly seated, the overseer introduced the President of the United States, when all rose, respectfully bowed, and resumed their seats. Each member of the party was then introduced by name, when the same ceremony was profoundly repeated. Mr. Maltby, a wise lunatic, then rose and welcomed the President in a strain of graceful and touching eloquence that drew tears to every eye. He is a tall, thin, pale man, with penetrating eyes, a fine voice, and gestures belonging to the polite oratory of "gentlemen of the old school." The President's reply was also very happy and affecting. So orderly and so well behaved a company surely has not greeted him in all his travels. In one of the female wards, the whole party was individually introduced to an elegantly dressed, and most accomplished lady, the daughter of one of the most distinguished lawyers New York has ever produced. She had the right word ready for every one who addressed her, and presented the President with a sweet little bouquet, of her arranging, in the most tasteful and graceful manner. We saw the same "act of presentation" performed a hundred times, but in no instance with such exquisite simplicity and grace, as marked the offering of this accomplished lady. She is about forty years of age; and in mentioning the names of some of the distinguished men she had entertained at her father's house, added: "But for the last seven years I have been——very much out of the world."

There was a young girl in the asylum, who also attracted much attention by her beauty of person and elegance of dress. She did not appear to be over seventeen years of age, and there was not the slightest indication of lunacy, or even of *irregularity* about her.

She stood in the door of her room, which was adorned with flowers, gracefully acknowledging the bows of the visitors, though no one presumed to speak of her. She wore a beautiful wreath of peach and cherry blossoms in her dark hair; the only ornaments appropriate to her rare and touching beauty. Thinking of the "fair Ophelia," and the heart-broken "Bride of Lammermoor," and all the delicate, feminine harp-strings that were ever broken by sorrow or sin, we left the beautiful lunatic, and for hours afterwards every sound seemed a moan, every breeze a sigh, and even the "drops of the morning," which glistened in the flowers, looked more like tears of sadness than gems of joy.

Fire Annihilator.

A London letter of May 15, in the National Intelligencer, speaking of the special care taken by the commissioners and committees of the Great London Exhibition, against accidents of any kind, and particularly by fire, says:

Fire, that most dangerous and destructive of enemies, has been most especially the object of attention; and here a peculiarly happy combination of circumstances has placed at the disposal of the managers of this great World's Fair a new and powerful agent as an opponent of fire, in Mr. Phillips' simple but wonderfully effectually "*Fire Annihilator*," a number of which are dispersed through the Glass Palace. The old enemy of fire—water—is in most cases powerful enough to gain the victory in its contests with its antagonistic elements; but water would prove almost as destructive to the rich stores of art, science, and labor which adorn the building as fire.

Hence it is peculiarly fortunate that, at this juncture, when the collected wealth of the industry and ingenuity of almost every nation on the earth's surface is gathered under one vast roof, the skill of man should also have provided the means of preserving the rich collection from its most insidious enemy, fire, without employing the almost equally destructive agent, water. Phillips' *Fire Annihilators*—small portable machines—operate by means of a chemically prepared gas, perfectly innocuous to life, and productive of no injury to property; its application instantaneously subdues the flame, and a great practical result is effected which may be said to interest all mankind. We consider this discovery of Mr. Phillips likely to have a great practical influence upon the proprietary interests of the country. Organized companies, with large capitals, have been formed in England, and one upon a large scale is about being established in France, to place the use of this Fire Annihilator within the reach of the community, by substituting, through the agency of fire companies, the new mode of extinguishing fires, instead of the old one by fire engines, etc. Phillips' portable machines are distributing daily from the office of the English company, in Lendenhall street, to all parts of the Empire, and their use is attended with almost universal success. Her Majesty's Palaces at Windsor, St. James, and Buckingham House, are supplied with the "Annihilator," as so are the residences of the principal nobility and gentry. The chief manufacturing establishments in Manchester, etc., have adopted them. The leading public journals speak unanimously in their praise and efficacy.

Mr. Dickens has dedicated nearly an entire number of his "Household Words" to a description of their importance, and Lord Brougham lately said that "he hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having Phillips' fire annihilator on board." Your readers must not be angry with this long account of this great invention; we regard it as one of the principal discoveries, and one of the greatest blessings, of this age of progress and improvement—an age which has witnessed the subjugation of steam to the locomotive wishes of man, and the employment of the electric fluid to communicate his desires and wants with the rapidity of thought. We have employed two invisible agents to annihilate time and space, and we have now harnessed a third to the ear of science to protect us from the ravages of fire.

To put our readers in possession of one of the proofs of the great power and efficiency of the invention, we copy the annexed letter, addressed by W. Bates, Jr., the manager of the Imperial Wadding Company, Manchester, to Mr. Phillips, the patentee and and superintendent of the Fire Annihilator Company:

ZARA STREET MILLS, Manchester, April 2, 1851.

Sir—We have much pleasure in adding our testimony to the great value of your invention—the fire annihilator. Owing to the great heat required in the manufacture of our goods, and the consequent liability of the material to ignite, the insurance offices have always refused to insure our premises, even at the rates paid for the most hazardous trades. Now, however, we consider ourselves perfectly safe, for, in addition to your apparatus, we have both steam and water conveyed in pipes to all parts of the building; but we consider the annihilator will be able to put out any fire that may hereafter occur. One that took place in January last, was put out in about five minutes by three charges, (although it spread with the rapidity of gunpowder a distance of 150 feet,) and the men were enabled to resume work in an hour afterwards.

Two other very great advantages the annihilator possesses: the vapor enables persons to breathe in the room where the fire is, and the apparatus can be used without causing the least damage to the machinery, as is the case with both steam and water.

From the experience we have had of the invention, we have no hesitation in saying that even the portable machines will be found sufficient to extinguish any fire, if applied immediately on its outbreak.

We are, sir, yours respectfully,
Per pro the Imperial Patent Wadding Company,
WILLIAM BATES, JR.

W. H. Phillips, Esq., London.

LOGAN, THE INDIAN CHIEF.—Twenty-five years ago one of the stereotype orations was the speech of this celebrated warrior, in which Mr. Jefferson Indianized Macduff's lament. Mr. Brian W. Mayer, in a lecture before the Maryland Historical Society, redeemed the character of Col. Cresap from the imputation cast upon it by this imaginary sketch. The Baltimore American says:

"The address clearly disproved the old idea of the participation of Cresap in the slaughter of Logan's family; and the lecturer adduced original evidence going to show, not only that Cresap was not in the neighborhood when the outrage was perpetrated, but that he had strenuously opposed the series of measures which led to it.

"The address abounded in beautiful pieces of description, the finest of which, perhaps, was the introduction to the audience of the celebrated Logan. In connection with the character of Mr. Logan, Mr. Mayer adduced a mass of new facts, which present the Indian chief in a very different light from that in which we have been accustomed to regard him, and showing that the celebrated speech, supposed to have been delivered by him in council at the time of Lord Dunsmore's war, was rather an after-thought of Mr. Jefferson, when writing his 'Notes of Virginia,' than a veritable speech of Logan himself. The outline so poetically filled up by Mr. Jefferson, seems to have been furnished by a conversation between Logan (who, in fact, was not present at the council,) and a trader, who reported the substance of it to Lord Dunsmore."

Texas Claims -- Florida Claims -- Army Movements, etc.

The letter which follows gives us more intelligence of worth than all else contained in our mails received yesterday. It belongs to the special correspondence of the Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette:

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1851.

The authorities of Texas have replied to the communication of Mr. Secretary Corwin, in which he asked for all the laws and proceedings in regard to the issue of loans by that State, by sending authenticated copies of the various documents required by him. It will now devolve upon the President to decide what classes of claims are covered by the law of last session, as that law enjoins him to direct the issue of stock to Texas so soon as the claims to be deducted from the total amount appropriated are ascertained.

The Attorney-General has delivered no opinion on the subject of the "Florida claim," and it is probable the whole question will be submitted to Congress. As former Administrations have refused to pay these claims, the precedent, it is urged, ought not to be departed from. Many of the claimants express a willingness to submit the whole matter to the judiciary of Florida, and have made overtures to that effect, but the proposition will hardly be accepted.

The President and the Cabinet, and the competing architects, will convene again to morrow, to consult on the proposed enlargement of the capitol. Although no precise plan has been adopted, it may be considered certain that the principle of extending wings to the north and south, connected with the present edifice by corridors, has been agreed upon. The estimated cost is a million and a half of dollars.

The contract for the dry dock at California has been consummated with Dakin & Co., for six hundred and ten thousand dollars, exclusive of basin and railway.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to retain four hundred and four thousand dollars of the sum awarded to Hargous, by the Mexican Commissioners, to indemnify the Government against a defalcation of Voss, which occurred while the latter, a partner of the house of Hargous, was acting as our public agent in Mexico, and in that capacity was entrusted with extensive financial negotiations.

Mr. Crampton, who was formerly Secretary to the British Legation, has returned to that post, and will act as Charge d'Affaires during Sir Henry Bulwer's absence in England the ensuing autumn.

Two thousand troops of the regular army are at this moment stationed on, or have been transferred to, the Mexican and Texas frontiers, to enforce the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe. General Persifor Smith succeeds Gen. Brooke in command in Texas. Gen. Hitchcock succeeds Gen. Smith on the West Pacific Division. Col. Sumner succeeds Col. Munroe in New Mexico. Col. Harney serves under General Smith. These officers are among the flower of the army, and have been selected with special reference to the delicate and important duties to which they have been assigned. Formal instructions have been issued by the Secretary of War to revise the policy and re-invigorate the administration of military affairs at different stations, and to protect the persons and property of Mexican citizens with the same care as our own. To give increased efficiency to these movements, a regiment of infantry, and a portion of the cavalry, have been ordered on to the route between Red River and El Paso, in the very midst of the Camanche country. The skeleton of the mounted regiment of riflemen has been ordered from Oregon to Texas, and is to be filled with recruits under the authority of the last Congress. In addition to this, all troops adapted to frontier service, and not indispensable elsewhere, have been ordered to the Mexican and Texan lines. The necessity for these active measures is undeniable. Already fictitious claims for alleged depredations have become common, as is demonstrated by the reports of officers at the various stations. Some correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Minister, in regard to alleged infractions of the treaty, and there is likely to be more of it.

Dr. Eckert, of Reading, will be appointed director of the mint, in place of Dr. Patterson, whose resignation will take effect on the 1st proximo. The post was offered to Mr. Stephen Colwell, of your city, who, for reasons which are very creditable to him, declined to accept it.

THE QUAKERS.—The yearly meetings of the Quakers in this city closed with last week. The meetings of both Hicksites and Orthodox have been well attended, and characterized by great good feeling and harmony. Some people are not aware of the two sects of Quakers. The Orthodox consider themselves disciples of Geo. Fox and Wm. Penn, but the Hicksites follow the teachings of a noted preacher named Hicks, who flourished in the first quarter of the present century. The teachings of this man created a great ferment among the Friends, and after a long contest between the parties, each striving to get the control of the Quaker meetings, a final separation took place in 1827. In this division, the Hicksites were found to have a majority in New York city and Philadelphia. In England, Ireland, Virginia and North Carolina, no separation took place.

After the separation in 1827, the Quaker yearly meeting of London declined all intercourse and correspondence with the Hicksites, communicating only with the Orthodox Friends. The Hicksites have yearly meetings in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore; also, in Ohio, Indiana and Western New York.

By a statement published in 1829, it appeared that of 150,000 Quakers in the United States, 56,000 were Hicksites; but that did not probably give their full proportion. We are not informed what the relative proportions of the two branches are at present; but it is understood the Orthodox are much the most numerous, although the Hicksites prevail in the large Atlantic cities. There are in the United States about 500 Quaker meeting houses, or places of worship, including Orthodox and Hicksites. In this city the Hicksites have three meeting houses—Orthodox only one.

There are at present, in the Orthodox portion of the society, ten yearly meetings of Friends, viz: London and Dublin, for Great Britain and Ireland; New England, held at Newport, Rhode Island; New York, held in this city; Pennsylvania and New Jersey, held in Philadelphia; Maryland, held in Baltimore; Virginia, held in that State, at Cedar Creek and Summerton, alternately; North Carolina, held at New Garden, in that State; Ohio, held at Mount Pleasant; and Indiana, held at Richmond, in Wayne county. These, according to the account of the Orthodox themselves, include an aggregate of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand members. [N. Y. Express, 2d inst.

FROM VENEZUELA.—A letter to the New York Evening Express, from Caracas, May 13, says:

A report has very lately (11th instant) been circulated in town, of a very serious disturbance having taken place in one of the Cantons of the adjoining Province of Coss, viz: the rising in arms of an officer by the name of Juan Garcia, who openly demanded the establishment of a Federal System of Government. I do not, however, place much confidence in the rumor.

Congress has passed a law imposing a small export duty on hides, likewise 20 per cent. upon the amount of specific duties. Vessels heretofore exempt from paying port charges, loaded three-fourths part with hides, are now placed upon an equal footing with others.

Coffee, washed, eleven and a half to eleven five-eighth cents; unwashed, ten and three-quarters to ten and seven-eighths cents. Indigo 106 cents per pound, F. Hides, ten and three-quarters to ten and seven-eight cents per quintal. Cocoa, $17 to $23 per 110 pounds, according to quality. As the coffee crop this season has nearly closed, there is much less activity in the market, and we shall have several months in succession of comparative quiet in the commercial line.

WHEAT IN GEORGIA.—The editor of the Georgia Constitutionalist, in writing from Milledgeville, thus speaks of the fine prospects of the wheat harvest in that flourishing State:

"The wheat crop is early in Georgia, particularly in the heavy wheat-growing region of Cherokee. The largest crop that has been made for many years will be gathered this season. In this part of the State they are now busy harvesting."

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

"Before the Academy of Sciences Mr. Petit, Director of the Toulouse Observatory, remarked that the researches of the German astronomers have fully confirmed those of M. Quetelet and himself, as to the fact of the incandescence of bolides fiery meteors much above the terrestrial atmosphere. Mr. Petit adds that the great geometrician Poisson admitted as probable—from indications much more uncertain than those now signalized—that bolides exist not only around the planets, but even around the great satellites by which several of the planets are accompanied. Mr. Chatin read a memoir of practical value on the presence of iodine in the air, and the absorption of this substance in the act of animal respiration. He thinks it of some importance, in a hygienic point of view, to note that rain water contains a much greater portion of iodine than fresh or earth water, but that it is necessary, in order to preserve the original supply, to add about a millionth of carbonite of potash. The atmosphere is mainly provided with iodine, in an equable quantity, by the spontaneous issue of the elements from water, especially the fresh.

"According to the official report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, its agents had distributed, from the commencement of the institution, nearly three millions of copies of the Scriptures. We may fear that the many thousands which fell to Paris, have, for the most part, been bestowed in vain. Too many of them are to be met with, at a low price, on the book stalls everywhere."

This last observation is a most unhappy one. No danger that Bibles will be sold too cheaply. Give them gratuitously to all who will read them. No book contains a tone and spirit of goodness at all to be compared with them.

AUSTRIA AND MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Vienna, under date of the 6th of April, says:

"Not a word has appeared in the Vienna papers in relation to the Austrian Chargé's last letter to Mr. Webster, and Mr. Webster's reply. This may seem the more singular, as the news of the fugitive slave affair at Boston was announced by telegraph from London in great characters. A difficulty of their own representative with a foreign power, which threatened at one time to interrupt friendly relations, would seem to concern them more nearly than the liberation of a negro. But it appears the Government does not wish to have the subject called into discussion at home—it might excite attention, and throw out a light that would be disagreeable. From the beginning of the difficulty, there has not been a word said in the public papers on one side or the other."

Mr. Elisha Whittelesey, Comptroller of the Treasury, publishes a letter in the National Intelligencer, giving a full and unqualified denial of a story telegraphed a few days since from Washington to one of the New York daily papers, for political effect, stating that there had been a quarrel between himself and Secretaries Corwin and Stuart, and that the two latter gentlemen had peremptorily invited him to resign, if he could not view a certain matter as they did. He says: "My interviews with these gentlemen have not been interrupted by any unpleasant expression or feeling. I have not had the pleasure to see Mr. Stuart for some days past, and we never exchanged a word in regard to the subject mentioned in the article."

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LATITUDE 29° 57' 30" N.—LONGITUDE 90° W.—12 TIME, 6h.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Friday Morning, June 13, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Cherokee, Windle, New York via Havana.

Ship Malabar, Crocker, Liverpool, J P Whitney & Co
Brig Apalachicola, Jenkins, Charres, W J Dewey
Schr Wm Chesnut, Lowe, Key West, McConnochie & Donnell
Schr Almedia, Smith, Sabine Pass, O Wickham

Arrived.

Ship Sarah Parmion, Parinton, 23 days from Boston, to master—3d inst.
Schr Alice, Miner, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Bain.

STEAMBOATS.
Belle Key, Key, from Louisville.
E D White, Hardy, from Attakapas.
Natchez No 2, Lembles, from Vicksburg.
St James, Kerchival, from Yazoo City.

Towboat Panther, Chestman, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the Gen Lee, brig Francisco and Dunolly—bought up ship Sarah Parmion.

Exports.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Cherokee: Sundry mdse.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Malabar: 467 bales cotton, 636 hhds tobacco, 7000 staves.
CHARGES—Per brig Apalachicola: 100 bales tobacco, 15 bbls sugar, 24 bbls 42 bf do flour, 8 bbls whisky, 4 do beef, 50 do potatoes, 10 bf do pork, 15 do hams, 25 kegs butter, 25 boxes candles, 30 box soap, 50,000 feet lumber, 22,000 shingles and sundries.
SABINE PASS—Per schr Almedia: 100 bbls flour, 10 do whisky, 10 sks corn, 250 sks salt, 20 sks coffee, 251 pkgs mdse, 134 pos castings.
KEY WEST—Per schr Wm Chesnut: 164 bbls flour, 22 do beef, 10 do pork, 19 do whisky, 22 do lard, 8 hhds 3 tcs hams, 250 sks corn, 15 box cotton and sundries.

Imports.

BOSTON—Per ship Sarah Parmion: 400 tons ice J Stafford, Son—Bain.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Alice: 78,000 feet lumber and lot of sash to J C Pooley.

Receipts of Produce.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Belle Key: 200 pcs bagging Cammack & Squires—61 do, 61 ols rope G M Pinckard &co—187 do Nale, Cox &co—160 do Green, Harstan &co—79 do Parmele & Bro—140 do, 100 pcs bagging Oakey & Hawkins—22 do, 108 ols rope, 238 bbls pork Forman, Latting &co—420 sacks corn G W Given—1465 do T C Twichell &co—14 pcs leather Witherell, Wade &co—20 bbs eggs D Leeland—20 do J Lehner—14 do H Bozanno—6 do A B Sheffierwin—50 pcs bagging Savage & Green—25 bbls whisky, 20 boxes stones E J Hart &co—4 hhds bacon, 23 sks corn, 16 bbls tobacco Beverly, Sands &co—20 do Brander, Williams &co—12 do Fellowes &co—13 do F Kennett &co—28 W G Robinson, Reily, Cunningham &co—37 McCoucha & Bussell—12 Hewitt, Norton &co—42 Pegram & Bryan—22 Cowan, Dykers &co—11 do West & Summers—86 bales cotton John Williams—59 do Bradley, Wilson &co—26 do Hill, McLean &co—28 do Cherry, Henderson &co—16 Macgregor & Alyway—11 do J & G Cromwell—sundries to order—Total, 269 bales cotton, 238 hhds tobacco.
YAZOO CITY—Per steamer St James: 34 bales cotton G M Pinckard &co—80 do Payne & Harrison—17 Cleveland, Bros &co—16 Fearn, Donegan &co—10 Wright, Williams & co—8 Ward & Jones—8 Buchanan, Cassell &co—4 Hewitt, Norton &co—3 McLemore, Currin &co—3 Hill, McLean & co—3 J B Byrne &co—50 bbls flour Price, Frost &co—17 sks potatoes D Menefee—31 bales cotton Motlowell, Mills &co—hides X Lambert—Total, 181 bales cotton.
ATCHAFALAYA—Per steamer E D White: 35 bales cotton Legendre & Morse—20 do Watt & DeSaussure—5 do J B Byrne &co—5 do Payne & Harrison—3 do H Freilsen &co—259 sks oats Seccomb & Voorhies—60 sks onions, etc. order—Total, 72 bales cotton.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Natchez No 2: 9 bales cotton Fellowes &co—116 do Wright, Williams &co—40 J B Byrne &co—8 do A J Wright &co—8 do Ward & Jones—8 Robson & Allen—29 sks peas Brander, Williams &co—25 sks potatoes E W Benton—12 ols rope, 10 pcs bagging Bowen, Cuddy &co—sundries to order—Total, 189 bales cotton.

FLATBOATS.
—*At Lafayette*—
KENTUCKY—Per Kemp's boat: 59 hhds tobacco Turner, Wilson &co.
INDIANA—Per 2 boats: 5400 bushels car corn, order.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[NOTE.—In the First municipality (designated in the following table by "1st"), the Nos. commence at the Railroad and run up-river. In the Second (2d), the Nos. commence above the Steamboat Landing, No. 1 being Felicity st. In the Third (3d), the Nos. commence at the Railroad and run down, No. 1, being Ferry Wharf.]

Ships.			
A. Metcalf	1,000	Old England	26,0[illegible]
Alleghany	6,0[illegible]	Olivers	1,7[illegible]
Avalanche	2,0[illegible]	Palmetto	2,2[illegible]
Aurelia	3,0[illegible]	Phillia	Point
Berkshire	14,0[illegible]	Pharsalia	12,0[illegible]
Blanche	1,0[illegible]	Queen Mab	1,0[illegible]
Bomar	1,7[illegible]	Reelin	14,0[illegible]
Cal. Brander	8,0[illegible]	Sapphire	21,0[illegible]
Chas. Chabner	2,0[illegible]	Sea	1,0[illegible]
Chas. Crocker	19,0[illegible]	St. Peter	19,0[illegible]
Cornelia	22,0[illegible]	Suffolk	15,0[illegible]
Cornelius	1,0[illegible]	Sarah Lewis	22,0[illegible]
Cotes	9,0[illegible]	Saxon	18,0[illegible]
Caledon Hunter	1,0[illegible]	Sewall	1,0[illegible]
Dugenia	1,0[illegible]	Stonewall	4,0[illegible]
Dorse Prince	15,0[illegible]	Sun Beams	2,0[illegible]
Empire	2,0[illegible]	Tennessee	3,0[illegible]
Edward Carroll	1,0[illegible]	Tuscarora	25,0[illegible]
European	4,0[illegible]	Westminster	2,0[illegible]
Equanimity	2,0[illegible]		
F. J. Roger	25,0[illegible]		
France	15,0[illegible]		
Fleet	12,0[illegible]		
Helena	14,0[illegible]		
Hope	1,7[illegible]		
Jas. Wheeler	1,0[illegible]		
Jas. Gibson	28,0[illegible]		
Joe Conner	5,0[illegible]		
John Bell	1,0[illegible]		
John Hancock	29,0[illegible]		
John Holland	7,0[illegible]		
John Tuckle	20,0[illegible]		
Jonista	8,0[illegible]		
Julina	1,7[illegible]		
Louisiana	14,0[illegible]		
Louisiana	1,7[illegible]		
Lucadia	10,0[illegible]		
Matilda	7,0[illegible]		
Marathon	2,0[illegible]		
Medinac	3,0[illegible]		
Ontario	1,0[illegible]		

Barks.			
Autocrat	10,0[illegible]		
Alcanio	7,0[illegible]		
Baker	4,0[illegible]		
Black Squirrel	4,0[illegible]		
Cesare	1,7[illegible]		
Cyrian	1,7[illegible]		
Dahomey	1,0[illegible]		
Ellen Ann	18,0[illegible]		
Ellen Marion	3,0[illegible]		
Fanny	4,0[illegible]		
Geo. Jones	5,0[illegible]		
Gerard	1,0[illegible]		
Gibraltar	5,0[illegible]		
Hercules	1,7[illegible]		
Isabella	10,0[illegible]		
Lydia	11,0[illegible]		
Mary Amizah	1,7[illegible]		
Marille	6,0[illegible]		
N. H. Wolfe	10,0[illegible]		

Resolution	10,0[illegible]		
Roxana	8,8[illegible]		
Sophia	3,0[illegible]		
Virginian	10,0[illegible]		
Yamora	7,0[illegible]		
Zengora	4,0[illegible]		
Brigs.			
Alfred Exell	UPT		
Boin del Mar	1,UPT		
Bucanier	1,UPT		
Frio	1,UPT		
Frances Lord	16,0[illegible]		
Joseph	22,0[illegible]		
Louisiana	4,0[illegible]		
Marshal Ney	11,0[illegible]		
Mary Gaston	UPT		
Mechanic	UPT		
Oceia	22,0[illegible]		
Pelinta	1,UPT		
R. H. Palmer	UPT		
Sarah	Point		
S. W. Monroe	UPT		
Vitrolo	11,0[illegible]		
Wa or Wichee	UPT		
Schooners.			
Bradford	1,PT		
Corsair	1,PT		
Cuba Packet	1,PT		
Fanatic	1,PT		
Palestine	1,PT		
Rebecca	1,PT		
Rosalie	1,PT		
Robert Spalding	1,PT		
T. Jones	1,PT		
Union	1,PT		

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 68 Poydras st., New Orleans. f26

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 31 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 108 Magazine street. ap5 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornaments Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 132 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy11 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, W. M. 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. 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 1m eodm

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

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

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 notarial act, passed this day before A. C. Ainsworth, Notary Public.
jy25 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. S. 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. n11

E. J. HART. L. D. 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. f[illegible]1y

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

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

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Magazine street, Agency of the St. Louis Shot Tower, have constantly on hand a complete assortment of DROP and BUCK SHOT, and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower. n24 1y

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

R. H. MARR. WALKER BROOKE.
MARR & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street. ap3

T. B. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 30 Barke Arcade. Slave Depot, No. 135 Magazine street, New Orleans. jn22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 33 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Insurance Bank of W. B. Parker. Re-appointed 28th February, 1851. m10 1y

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. ap18 1y

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

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

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 82 St. Louis street. ap11 1y

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

PRICE, GEO. K. (late of Nashville, Tenn.) Wholesale Grocer, 36 Gravier street. n25

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street. ap24

O. 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. n1

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

WM. H. SEYMOUR. S. G. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AUBY & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street. n19

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—Hon. Judge J. Peters, U. Adams, Jr., Jas. Robb, Thomas Sloo, Esqrs. mh29 1y

STOUGHTON, CHARLES, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 34 Camp street. n25

THEODORE O. WEBB, 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, Sealand 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. n.W

TOWNSEND, TOMPKINS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 4 Magazine street. 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, Issaquena and Madison. Office, Pearl st., Natchez, Miss. mh1

JOSEPH WADE. J. SANDS HENSHAW.
WADE & HENSHAW, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, San Francisco, California. mh25 fm*

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 Fire No. 21, Second Municipality, and No. 5 Red Stores, Third Municipality.

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 36 Camp street. n12

CISTERNS AND PACKING BOXES made to order, and Jobbing done by
d7 1y* JOHN H. BEHAN, 225 Camp st. near Julia.

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. f[illegible]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has established a NEW FURNITURE STORE at 139 Canal street, State-house Square, where he has a complete stock of New and Fashionable Furniture, Parlour Furniture, 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. CARDONA.
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☞ Furniture taken on storage. my29 eod&2m1p

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LIME—50 casks fresh Western Lime in store, for sale in lots to suit.
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