The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 89.

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.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

By the Steamship Alabama.

Awful Conflagration in San Francisco—Fifteen Million Dollars' worth of Property Burned—Lives Lost—Persons Wounded, etc.—Great Destruction of Public Buildings and News paper Property—List of Sufferers—Calamitous Fire in Stockton—Terrible Destruction of Property.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Foster, arrived here at an early hour on Saturday from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 9th instant. The Alabama brought Vera Cruz papers of the 8th, and city of Mexico papers of the 5th.

The *Trait d'Union* of the 4th gives us the melancholy intelligence of more terrible conflagrations in California. The business part of the city of San Francisco has been almost wholly swept away by fire, while Stockton has suffered to an extent nearly as ruinous, in proportion to amount of property in both cities.

We use the Picayune's elaborate and correct translation of the account of these calamities from the *Trait d'Union*.

The news reached the city of Mexico by way of Acapulco, at which place the steamers stop, on their way down to Panama.

The editor of the *Trait d'Union* commences by saying that California is decidedly the country of fires. We have often had occasion to recount the frequent conflagrations of which San Francisco has been the theatre. It is not long since we chronicled the almost entire destruction of Nevada City, and now we have to speak of two frightful catastrophes, by which the richest portions of San Francisco and Stockton have been reduced to ashes.

Never, says the Alta California, has so horrible a conflagration been witnessed since the burning of Moscow. The fire broke out at about eleven o'clock, on the night of May 3, in the second story of a painter's shop, in Clay street, on the south side of Portsmouth Square, and in the neighborhood of the Grand Plaza. At the moment when the fire made its appearance it had very little strength, but all of a sudden the house in which it originated, the American House, and a furniture store, became enveloped in flames. The wind, which at first blew moderately, soon increased to the force of a hurricane. The fire engines were quickly on the ground, but unfortunately the chief engineer and his assistant were absent from the city, which prevented operations being carried on with celerity and vigor.

As soon as the three houses above mentioned became ignited, it was seen that it would be impossible to master the fire. The devouring element then followed this course: towards the west it ascended Clay street, nearly to Dupont street; to the southward it traversed Sacramento as far as California street, crossed Kearny, and extending towards the south, along California street, as far as Pine street. To the westward it ascended Pine till it reached Sansome street; then northward it took the direction of California street, and then turning eastward it consumed Battery street, which forms the southern limit of the fire, with the exception of a point at the northeastern extremity, where it crossed Battery street, and destroyed a few houses on the very edge of the bay.

In another direction the fire descended Clay street to Harney street, following Harney street towards the north as far as Jackson street; thence along Jackson to Montgomery; then to the northward as far Pacific street; then eastward to Broadway, whence it extended diagonally as far as Vallejo street, and, at last, crossing Battery street towards the east, it stopped at the shores of the bay.

In this circuit of a mile in length and half a mile in width, scarcely fifteen houses escaped. There were many houses of which the walls were left standing, but of which all the contents were destroyed. Some cellars and safes retained their contents in a state of perfect preservation. Nineteen squares of houses were destroyed. It is not easy to estimate the number of houses consumed, but it amounts to at least *fifteen hundred*. The total loss is supposed to be between *twelve and twenty millions; fifteen millions* would be about a fair estimate. The fire effected its work of destruction in ten hours, the last building being consumed at nine o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

The spectacle during the fire was frightful. Thousands of men, women and children, scarcely clad, and seemingly in a state of delirium, crowded the streets. The city was filled with people, wandering about without an asylum. The horror of the scene was increased by the sight of the unfortunate persons who, from time to time, were compelled to rush from the midst of the flames, and, precipitating themselves into the streets, were at last, after vain efforts to escape, crushed by the falling buildings, in full view of hundreds of spectators, unable to render assistance. Two persons were in this manner burnt alive in the streets, and six others perished in the iron stores of Messrs. Taaffe & McCahill. The number of persons known to have been killed is eight; twenty others were more or less severely wounded. After the fire two men were killed by the falling ruins. All the newspaper offices in San Francisco, with the exception of that of the Alta California, were consumed. Two, the Herald and Pacific News, had recommenced publication, and the others were to appear soon.

Ten days after the fire from *two hundred and fifty to three hundred* houses were rebuilt. The Alta California calls on the people to take courage and never despair. In truth, business seemed to be scarcely suspended in consequence of the calamity. The merchants, while awaiting the rebuilding of their stores, attended the sale of their goods in other parts of the city.

Prices of merchandise, which were very low before the fire, suddenly were quintupled, and rents rose in the same proportion.

The house of Burgoyne & Co., after the fire, found $1,500,000 safe in their own chest.

The employees in the Custom-house saved all the funds that it contained, amounting to a million of dollars, by throwing them into a well.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Custom-house, Union Hotel, Parker House, Adelphi theatre, the Dramatic Museum, National Hotel, New World Hotel, City Hotel, Delmonico Hotel, Merchants' Exchange, the Ross building, American Hotel, Revere House, the office of the Steamship Company, etc., etc.

The fire at Stockton, taking the relative size of the place into consideration, was quite as disastrous as that at San Francisco. It took place on the 5th of May, and commenced in a large and magnificent new building, known as the Merchants' Hotel.

It is supposed that it was the work of some malefactor, who wished to aid the escape of the criminals in the prison which adjoins the Merchants' Hotel. The wind, however, carried the flames in a contrary direction, so that the object of the incendiaries was not achieved. All the business houses on the Levee, except six, all Main street, all Centre street, all the houses in El Dorado street, except two, and all the buildings in Hunter street, except three, fell a prey to the devouring element.

The list of sufferers by the dreadful fire in San Francisco fills six columns of the Alta California, and even this is not complete. Very few business houses, either in San Francisco or Stockton, escaped destruction.

It had been said that the fire in San Francisco was caused by the negligence of the people in the paint shop; but the owners, Messrs. Baker & Messerve, have published a card, in which they declare that there was no light in their house which could have originated the fire. It was therefore generally believed that this fire also was caused by design.

At the time when the people were about to lynch Stuart and Wildred, some months ago, the Australian convicts who infest the city had formed a plan to take revenge by burning San Francisco. They had a ship ready in port to transport them and their plunder from the place, after putting their plan in operation. Fortunately, this diabolical project came to the knowledge of the police in time to frustrate it.

It is also stated that, a few days before the fire, a person went to a merchant of San Francisco and told him that if he had any goods he wanted to preserve he had better send them out of the city, as, on the night of the 3d of May, there would be a great fire, to celebrate the anniversary of the conflagration of last year.

The San Francisco Herald, with extraordinary enterprise, had re-appeared. A copy of it contains a list of sufferers, and the amount of their losses. That list must necessarily contain many errors, and the compilation of it must have been a work of some labor.

The Alta California, of the 6th ult., has this graphic description of the scene:

"To one capable for a little while of divesting himself of his sympathies, the tornado of fire which has travelled its devouring path over our city furnishes a scene of more beauty, grandeur, terror and sublimity, probably, than any other event which has transpired in our nation during the present century. And yet all one's sensibilities were inevitably interested, and were necessary, in order that this awful exhibition of nature, in her wildest and most pitiless mood, should duly and, perhaps, profitably affect man through his more kindly qualities.

"The commencement of the fire was like the flash of gunpowder, so almost instantaneous was its spread. For a few moments hope, fear and dread, between upon the success of the engineers, and fervent wishes and well placed confidence in the exertions of our gallant philanthropists, the firemen, could have saved the city, she would now be standing like a bride in her loveliness, instead of the blackened martyr at the stake, as she now appears. Many persons inhabiting or owning buildings, which appeared to be entirely out of the possible range of the destruction, looked upon its commencement without a thought of themselves, only actuated by their sympathies for others for some time. How suddenly were their dreams of security ended. In a few hours, perhaps in a few minutes, they too, were wanderers in the streets, houseless, homeless, hopeless, stripped of everything—in hundreds of cases not saving a suit of clothes.

"As the first faint hope of stopping the flames at the place of origin died out, the city's terrible impending fate became more and more manifest. Yet no man's mind could anticipate in its full extent the scope and completeness of the ruin. The wind, which was blowing fresh from the northwest when the fire commenced, soon increased whirlwinds around the flaming piles, the heated air, loaded with smoke and cinders and flames, rushing up towards heaven, crackling and roaring like a tornado, while fresh gusts and gales came whirling in from every side to fill the melting vacuum with new ministers of destruction. The view was sad, afflictive, awful. Great masses of smoke ascended and rolled away loaded with the wealth of ages, the rewards of toil and danger, bearing far above the city great flocks and sheets of burning cinders, and forming huge clouds touched with every tint from clear white light to the darkness of night. Frame houses faded away like frost work. The beautiful Parker House was made a heap of coals and ashes in a few moments. Brick houses became batteries of flames, and poured forth immense jets from their windows and doors.

"Iron and zinc curled up like scorched leaves, and sent forth their brilliant flames of green, blue and yellow tints, mingling with and modifying the great red tongues of fire which flashed upwards from a thousand burning houses. The hill sides were lighted as if the sun were above the eastern mountains, and the trees, shrubs, herbage and houses, were as distinguishable in the bright light as if it were noon. Darkness hung over a large portion of the shipping, where the broad and heavy ocean of smoke lay down in impenetrable gloom over the bay. People became paralyzed. Many removed their stocks of goods, or portions of them, four or five times, and had them overtaken and destroyed by the flames at last. The streets were crammed with masses of human beings and rushing teams, only giving way before the advance of the elements, as the smoke and heat and crashing walls pushed them back. Men became mad; some rushing headlong into the flames. Weeping women and prattling infancy were wandering amid sales and destruction. Every few moments the earth and air trembled as great buildings were torn into fragments by explosions of gunpowder, and the atmosphere was filled with shattered timbers, brick and mortar. The multitude hung upon the borders of this "vast sea of flame;" few comparatively knew, or could know, what were the dangers and exertions of those who were within the range of the stifling smoke and scorching flames. For nine hours from the beginning, more than twenty squares existed only in memory, and in the ascending columns of smoke and flame which covered the city's site.

"The Union Hotel burned like a furnace until the wood-work was nearly destroyed, when the huge walls, five stories high, pitched headlong into the street, and over the wrecks of neighboring dwellings, long before they reached the earth completely lost in the flames and smoke which ascended from below. So intense was the heat, that pieces of water poured from the hose became instantly converted into scorching steam, or were licked up by the thirsty flames. Nothing less than a river of water seemed sufficient to quench them.

"But the saddest sight of all was the destruction of brave, but bewildered men, who, finding themselves suddenly surrounded with fire, rushed, staggered and uncertain, from flame to flame, in hopeless efforts to escape, until strangled and scorched, they writhed and fell in full view of hundreds who were completely powerless to save them. Others, after battling inside of what they had considered fire-proofs, finding their efforts to save the buildings vain, endeavored to escape, but too late. The doors and window-blinds were red hot, and could not be opened in some instances, and their last chance of safety failed them. We cannot express our sensations of yesterday while looking upon the blackened remains of poor humanity, as they still lay burned to coals amid the fire which filled the cellar of a building on Montgomery street, still beyond the reach of all who gazed upon them. May we never again see so horrible a spectacle.

Another Sketch of the Fire.—The following extract of a letter, in relation to a subject concerning which every thing is of interest, has been kindly furnished to the Picayune, by a gentleman of this city. The letter is dated May 11th:

Rumors will reach you ere this meets your eye of the terrible calamity which has recently spread ruin and desolation over this city. It would be idle in me to attempt to give you any account sufficiently ample to approach the sad reality of the scenes through which we passed on Saturday night last. The papers will give as detailed accounts as can be made up, and I shall only attempt to place before you the outline of facts as they came before my own observation.

At a quarter before eleven, on Saturday night, 3d May, the alarm of fire was given, and I found upon going out that it proceeded from a building on the south side of Portsmouth Square. The wind was blowing from the west, and the flames soon communicated to the Bryant House, and thence to the roof of the adobe building, known as the City Hotel. It was supposed that the fire would have been checked here, but as the wind increased the flames were borne across Kearny street, pursuing their ravages thence towards the water, from Clay to Sacramento streets. On Montgomery street three squares were built of brick, and being deemed fire-proof, no one supposed that they would be touched. The flames swept, on, however, with increased fury, until it became evident that the greater portion of the city must be destroyed. Brick and iron could not resist the heat. It was an awful sight to behold! Thieves were loading themselves with plunder, and in their eagerness were caught in the flames and sunk amid the falling ruins. Others who battled with the fire, in hopes of saving their property, were, when hope was gone, buried in the buildings, from which there was no egress. The streets being planked, were like a sea of fire. It was supposed our building would stand—the walls were solid brick, eighteen inches thick, with iron shutters; still the heat was so intense that the latter became red-hot, and it took fire inside, being the last brick building to burn. The fire continued to rage until seven o'clock on Sunday morning, destroying all the business portion of the city, with the exception of half a dozen establishments.

The Custom-house and all the bonded warehouses, except one, were swept away. The U. S. Assay office and works are also gone. Argenti's building was at one time abandoned, but was preserved by the greatest wonder. Notwithstanding this awful destruction, the work of rebuilding was on Monday morning commenced, and now, only one week having elapsed, two hundred wooden buildings and stores have been erected, and many are occupied.

The loss by the fire, including buildings and merchandise, may be safely put down at $8,000,000, although many estimate it higher. It is unknown how many persons lost their lives. Many were seen to fall down in the flames, where no assistance could be rendered. Never have I beheld such a sight, and I hope I may never again. At one time the shipping in the harbor was in great danger, and the smoke was so dense over it that it was impossible to tell how far the fire had extended.

The vaults of the bankers were found to be safe after the fire, and the treasure was removed therefrom the next day. Individual losses, in many instances, have been very heavy."

The Alta California, of the 6th ult., contains the following account of the fire in Stockton, taken from the Journal extra:

The fire originated in a new and beautiful house just opened under the name of the Merchants' Hotel, formerly known as the Branch, and beyond a doubt was the work of an incendiary. It is supposed that some miscreant intended by this diabolical means to succeed in releasing the prisoners now confined in the county jail; but the purpose failed in its accomplishment, as the winds proved unpropitious, and turned the course of the devastating element upon more precious and tempting fuel to satisfy its long slumbering rage. From the point at which it originated, the fire swept up Levee street, prostrating Montgomery's stately auction establishment, the large and magnificent El Placer building, the El Dorado, Hotel de Mejico, Drs. Clements & Reino's drug store, Dickson House, and all the buildings on those two central squares. From them it spread across to the Central House, and in three quarters of an hour from the first alarm our large three story building was enveloped in flames. By the most strenuous exertions we succeeded in saving our press and printing materials, though in a very damaged condition. The occupants of the Stockton Club Room succeeded in saving their buildings; though they were in imminent danger.

Every mercantile house on Levee street, except six; all on Main street; all on Centre street; all on El Dorado street, except two; and all on Hunter, except three, compose the victims of this incendiary attempt.

Telegraph Enterprise.—We learn that the Bain Telegraph Line between Baltimore and New York have effected a plan by which the wires now cross the Hudson river on spars, thus saving the time lost in crossing with the news by boats, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. These spars are three hundred and twenty-feet high, located at the Palisades and Fort Washington Point, about ten miles above New York, and were erected by Messrs. Lee, Barnum and Rodgers of Baltimore, proprietors of the North American telegraph line, at a cost of $10,000. Messages and answers now pass in 15 minutes.

WASHINGTON, June 5—*The Kosciusko Estate.* In the Circuit Court to-day the jury decided against the validity of the will of Kosciusko of 1806 as his last will and testament. Consequently, the foreign heirs who are represented by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Major Tochman, will be entitled, under the will of 1816 to Kosciusko's entire estate, which is considerable, and suits will be instituted for its recovery from the trustees here and their sureties. [Philadelphia N. American.

Great Family Meeting.—Ezekiel De Camp, of Butler county, Ohio, who has resided on the same farm for 38 years, invited all his descendants to dine with him on Wednesday. The larger part of them were present and partook of a sumptuous farmer's dinner. For want of house room an arbor was erected in the yard adjacent to the house, and tables prepared for the occasion. The old gentleman 72 years of age, and his companion for more than 50 years, sat at the head of the table. Then were arranged in order 14 children, 88 grand children, 28 great-grand children, and 30 who had intermarried with the family—making 160; 39 were dead or absent.

The children of the Patriarch were 17 in number, viz: 12 sons and 5 daughters. One died at 10 years old; the other 16 lived to be heads of families. Two of them have since died.

The eleven sons now living are all industrious enterprising mechanics, viz: 6 bricklayers, 4 carpenters, 1 stone cutter, 1 millwright. Nine sons are residents of Cincinnati, and several of them have been leading men in their departments for more than twenty years. Thirteen out of the fourteen children are active members of the Methodist, Baptist, or Presbyterian church. [Cincinnati Gazette.

The Hail Storm at Irish Hollow.—The Galena (Illinois) *Gazette* has particulars of the late hailstorm at Irish Hollow, from an informant worthy of full confidence. He says he measured some of the hail stones, which were fourteen inches in circumference! They were not generally round, but of all manner of shapes. Some of them were flat, with holes apparently worn through them—and the holes appeared to have been filled with mud; it appearing as if some whirlwind had taken up a body of ice from some swamp, broken it into fragments, and dropped it, as stated. Where they struck ploughed ground, they would bury themselves frequently six inches deep. Several young cattle were killed, such as cows, pigs, colts, etc. Men who were caught out fled for shelter with life, and some were badly bruised. The hail came before the rain. Wheat fields were much injured, and young orchards were ruined. One gentleman informs us that a hail stone fell upon the roof of his house and upon a bed, breaking through two thick clapboards. The track of the hail was about a mile and a half across.

A CARD.

THE sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans, now exciting the attention of the Board of Health and the Medical Faculty, has led to a full investigation thereof, and to a consultation by Dr. Simonds of the statistical tables of hygiene and mortuary facts, which are laid before the community in a course of lectures at Lyceum Hall.

By a careful examination of the comparative health and mortality bills of Boston and New Orleans, at different periods, a great improvement is discovered in both places, within the last three or four years, and the fact is mainly attributable to increased cleanliness, induced by Shower Bathing.

In Boston, the SHOWER BATH has become a mania, and the SHOWER BATH, affording the most economical and convenient mode of treatment, was readily adopted, hence the improved health of that city. The increased health and consequent diminution of the mortuary bills of New Orleans, are greatly attributable to the use of the PERRYAN SHOWER BATHS, which are, notwithstanding the hot weather to which they are exposed, manifest, by their ruddy faces, cheerful feelings, and elastic step, a degree of health which none can be sensible unless they use the PERRYAN SHOWER BATHS, which are for sale at the manufacturer's, E. WOODPERRY,
jn3 1m. 68 Magazine street.

NEW MUSIC!!! NEW MUSIC.

TYLER & HEWITT, Piano Forte and Music Store, 28 Camp street, have just received from the North over Five Hundred New Pieces of MUSIC, from various composers, and suitable to players of all grades. Among these compositions may be found the following beautiful compositions, viz:

"Drinking Song," from Macbeth, by Verdi; the celebrated "Rice Waltz," to song with such great success at the St. Charles Theatre by Signora Parodi; Fantasia on Signor Beletti's favorite air of "Sulla poma del mio bosco;" "Punch Polka;" "Rechable Polka;" Fantasia from the "Bohemian Girl;" "Souvenir de Vienne;" "Waltz," etc., all by Szakosch. "Good-bye Polka;" "Mrsonia Polka;" "Mountain, Daisy, Lily Trefle's sweet song; Polkas, Marches, Waltzes, Songs, Operatic Sketches, etc., in great quantities.

☞ Musical Merchandise of all kinds.
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SHAKESPEAR IRON FOUNDRY,

208 *Girod Street, New Orleans.*

WHEELER, GEDDES & CO., would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to do STEAMBOAT WORK, and build SUGAR MILL ENGINES, of all descriptions; also, Draining, Planing, and Saw Mill MACHINERY and RAILROAD WORK, such as Turn Tables, Switch Plates, Switches, Chairs, etc., on the shortest notice and the most approved system.

Having Lathes of various sizes, we are enabled to turn and bore from Eight Inches to Six Feet in Length.

Orders for Columns, Pipes, Wheels, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Stove Fronts, Iron Shutters and Doors, Gallery and Door Railings, Sashes and Pulleys, Axles and Journals, Girders, Stove Plates, Ventilators, Sash Weights, etc., will meet with prompt attention.

The Blacksmith Department is fitted up to enable workmen to execute any orders that may be received.

Orders from Plantations punctually attended to, which please address to

WHEELER, GEDDES & CO., New Orleans, La.
J. F. WHEELER, J. GEDDES,
S. SWOOP. 3m

MILLER, HARRIS & WALDO,

74 *Canal street, New Orleans,*

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Plated, Plassished, Tin, Japanned and Wooden Ware; Table Mats; Gilt and Bronzed Lamps and Candlesticks; Japanned Pails and Colored Floor Matting, and House Furnishing Goods generally. Spoons and Wax Candles; Forks, Whale, Lard, Linseed, Neatsfoot and Chemical Oils; Spirit Gas, Camphine, Alcohol, Turpentine, and Paints of all descriptions; Brushes; Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Sand Paper; Glue; Curled Hair, Hair Seating and Springs; Flowering, Polishing, Scrapping, Furniture, Coach, Black Japan and White Dammar Varnishes. Also—Picked and Common Moss always for sale.

PRICES OF CAMPHINE:

By the barrel.....60 cents per gallon
By the five gallons.....65 cents per gallon
For a less quantity.....70 cents per gallon
mh16 1p ly d&W

New Orleans Carriage Warehouse,

Nos. 112 Gravier and 13 Union street.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS of every description always on hand. For sale low for cash or approved paper.

ALSO.....
☞ Springs, Axles, Lamps, Hands, Cloths, Leather Laces and Varnish.
m26 6m d&W J. A. LUM & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 28 Poydras st., New Orleans. 6d

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 31 Commerce st. n25

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

R. ARMSTRONG. GEO. T. LAWRASON. ARCHD. BARRIE.
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 Magnolia street. m9 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marble, 123 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. 1y

COLLINS, C., Builder, No. 131 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Cisterns made, Painting, houses fitted up, and Jobbing in general done. Also—Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., with which Planters and others can be supplied. 41d 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. 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. Latticework and Paling Fences of all kinds made to order. Step-Ladders of all sizes constantly on hand. 1y

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent, Stone Warehouse, Stoyacker's Slip. 52 ow

DEWEY, WM. J., Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent, 88 Gravier st. d14 3m ow

ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 87 Gravier street. n1

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 96 Gravier street. 31y

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 the day before A. G. Ainsworth, Notary Public.
jy10 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. D. GRIEFF. D. A. KINGLAND. W. H. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Goshenund Western Butter and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ale, Porter and Scotch Ales, Nos. 26 40, and 42 Old Levee, and No. 19 Front Levee, New Orleans. n15

R. J. HART. L. N. HARTE. D. E. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, etc. of

HOWARD, T. H., Attorney at Law, 11 Camp street. 1y d 14 tp

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

JONES, SAMUEL, Jr., (late TALBOT, JONES & Co., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 40 Poydras street, New Orleans. n21 1y

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Gravier street, Agents 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. n21 1y

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

R. H. MARK. WARREN BROOKS.
MARK & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street. ap8

T. M. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 39 Banks Arcade. Slave Depot, No. 108 Bringier row, New Orleans. jn15 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 31 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the insurance B. S. of W. B. Parker. Re-appointed 25th February, 1851. mh3 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. jn15 1y

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph B. Marks, office No. 32 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, 86 St. Louis street. ap11 1y

REGULAR PACKET GOODS TRADE.
PALMER, JOSEPH H., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 50 Gravier street. m26 d& W

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

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street. ap26

G. W. PRACE. W. B. FOSTER.
PRACE & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N. O. m8d 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. ad14 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, Dans, Small Regalias, etc., etc., Colorados, etc. etc. Also, the most celebrated brands of Havana. No. 5 Front Levee, or corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. m8d 1y

WM. H. SEYMOUR. S. O. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AUTZ & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 34 and 36 Tchoupitoulas street. n19

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, leasing or improving of Real Estate, 39 Gravier street, New Orleans. References—Samuel J. Peters, C. Adams, Jr., Jas. Robb, Thomas Sloo, Esqrs. m8d 1y

STOUGHTON, CHARLES, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 94 Camp street. a8

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

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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. n13

TERRIO, J. NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 81 Chartres street, New Orleans, La. ap

VEASIE, J. H., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas and Madison. Office, Position, Natchez, Miss. mh1

JOSEPH WADE. J. SANDS HENSHAW.
WADE & HENSHAW, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, San Francisco, California. mh10 6m*

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

WEBB, JOHN H., Original Vinegar Establishment, corner of Common and Magazine street, opposite Charity Hospital. 27 1y

WOOD & CO., F. W., Ship Chandlers, Grocers and Provision Dealers, opposite Post 11, Second Municipality, and No. 5 Red Stores, Third Municipality.

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 98 Camp street. n13 ly

CISTERNS AND PACKING BOXES made to order, and Jobbing done by
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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. 1y

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has established a NEW FURNITURE STORE at 19 Canal street, Lafayette, where he has on hand a complete stock of New and Fashionable Furniture, Transparent Window Shades, Carpeting, Window Blinds, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Cots, etc. etc. which he sells on accommodating terms. Purchasers are requested to call and examine. M. CARDONA.

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

☞ Furniture taken on storage. m29 eod&2m

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DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the immediate supervision of Col. R. T. P. ALLEN and Lieut. W. M. MORGAN, both distinguished graduates of West Point, and thorough practical Engineers. Combined with an able and efficient Faculty. The locality is very fair; separate extensive; buildings commodious; discipline exact; location every way desirable, at Frankfort Springs, six miles from Frankfort, noted for health and exemption from bad influences; means, in brief, ample for a thorough classical, scientific and practical education, with daily exercise, by drill or field evenings connected with the study, to strengthen the body while cultivating the mental and moral mind. Studies continued at option during vacation—July and August. Entire charge $80 per annum, annual session, one half in advance to the Treasurer, J. H. TATOM, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

Address either Superintendent at "Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky.," or the undersigned.

(Signed) P. DUDLEY, Adj't Gen. and Pres't Board.

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LIME—50 casks fresh Western Lime in store, for sale by the cask or less rate.
jn5 FISH, KENNETT & CO. 39 Magazine st.

COFFEE—250 bags Rio, Havana and Java, for sale by
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OIL OF VITRIOL—100 carboys Oil of Vitriol, manufactured at the Southern Chemical Works, for sale by P. L. MASSEY,
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GLUE—5 bbls. Glue, a good article, landing and for sale by P. L. MASSEY,
my24 corner Camp and Gravier streets.

LARD—75 bbls. and kegs No. 1, for sale by
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59 POYDRAS STREET, New Orleans.

JOS. HUFTY would most respectfully inform the public generally that he has purchased the entire stock of the Southern Branch of the Eclectic Co., has leased the store, 59 POYDRAS STREET, and has fitted it up at considerable expense for the Patent Medicine business. Having unsurpassed facilities for procuring Drugs and Chemicals generally with every article in this line, he confidently solicits a continuation of the trade and patronage. Satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with their patronage.

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

Sarsaparilla.
Nuttin's,
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Compound's,
Dr. Townsend's,
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Montgomery's Bitter Cordial,
Wild Cherry,
Moffat's Phenix Bitters,
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Dr. Reeves' Lowerton and Tar,
Dr. Davis' Compound of Wild Cherry and Tar,
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Pink Syrup,
Cod Liver Oil,
Dr. Chase's syrup,
Dr. Clarke's Wild Cherry and Tar.

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Smith's Hair Tonic,
Owen's Mexicanide,
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Dysentery Syrups.
Billing's Chemical,
Dr. Stephens' Antiseptic,
Dr. Davis' Pain Killer,
Grastenburg,
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Pills.
Grastenburg,
Moffat's Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable,
Brandreth's Vegetable Universal,
Morison's Hygeian,
Lee's New London,
Cooper's,
Anderson's,
Wistar's Gentle Purgative,
Hibbard's Anti-bilious Fam. Physic,
Bedinger's Anti-bilious,
Herrick's Sugar-coated,
Sappington's Fever & Ague,
Dewee's Regulator,
Grastenburg,
Sumner's Vegetable,
Wistar's Chalmonille,
Persian,
Albright's Health,
Albright's Ague,
Evans' Chamomile,
Vandie's Anti-bilious,
Hamilton's Pills,
Jayne's Ague,
Haley's Gold,

Cough Remedies.
Sheridan's Balsam,
Buchan's Hungarian,
Dr. Davis' Wild Cherry and Tar,
Wistar's Elecampane,
Wistar's Balsam,
Thompson's Tar and Naptha,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Duncan's Expectorant,
Buchanan's Balsam,
Bailey's Syrup Wild Cherry,
Cowlyce's do. do.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
New England do. do.
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort.

Hiccoughs.
Moffat's Phenix,
Hibbard's Wild Cherry,
Wood's do. do.
Blake's Aromatic,
Horrock's.

Pancreas.
Swain's,
Houck's,
Cullen's Indian Vegetable.

Ointment and salves.
Daily's Magical Pain Extractor,
Houck's Vegetable,
Oil of Rose Lily,
Hubbard's Black,
Young's Master of Pain,
Conklin,
Butler's Tetter,
McAllister's Vegetable,
Dadforth's Vegetable,
Harrison's Specific.

Toothache.
Rowand's improved Mineral Solution Mixture,
Norris's Mixture,
Jayne's Hair,
Fox's Cyprian Hair,
Gas Balls,
Van Reed's,
Wyckoff's,
Bailey's.

Mustang Liniment.
Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Indian Vegetable Elixir,
Hayes' Liniment for Piles,
Lilly's Pile Ointment,
Conkling's Pain Eradicator,
Dailey's do. do.
Jadicks' Ointment,
Great Mountain Ointment,
Wilbur's do.
Connell's Balsam,
Rowand's do.
Smith's Panacea,
Houck's do.
Indian do.
Children's do.
Gay's Conchalagen.

Fever and Ague.
Oriental Life Elixir,
Montgomery's American Tonic,
Italian Chalagogue, for Fever and Ague,
Green's Fever and Ague Tonic.

Hair Dye.
Phalon's Black Hair Dye,
Batchelor's do. do.
Jayne's do. do.

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