The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 144.

The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

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

OFFICE.....No. 98 ST. CHARLES STREET.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1851.

The royal mail steamer Arctic arrived this morning, bringing 36 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 6th ult. She experienced very heavy northwest and south-west gales during the passage.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 26th, and the Baltic on the 29th ult.

General News.—In the House of Commons, Russell's motion excluding Solomans from his seat, has been unseated by 55 majority.

Mr. Swift, Catholic, has been elected Sheriff of London.

The reported discovery of four bodies of the Franklin party, by the crew of the Hull whale-ship, is generally credited in England.

Parliament will close between the 10th and 15th of August.

The shilling visitors to the Exhibition continue to increase.

The eclipse on the 28th of July excited much attention in London and Paris.

The visitors at the Exhibition on Monday were 67,170.

The Irish Catholic clergy are addressing earnest appeals from the pulpit in favor of Lord Arundel as a candidate for Limerick.

Mary Catherine, daughter of David Munroe, late of Washington, (D. C.,) died at Kingston, England.

The Dublin and Galway Railroad will be opened on the 18th of August.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, states that an army of 10,000 Turks are expected there, on their march against the Wechabite bands.

The Exhibition.—On Saturday, £1470 were taken at the doors, the number of visitors, according to the police returns, being 10,393.

Yesterday £3194 13s. was taken at the doors, and 67,170 persons entered the building.

The eclipse of the sun, which took place yesterday, seems to have inspired the Executive Committee with formidable apprehensions of the diminution of light which was likely to take place in consequence. From an impression that the 67,000 visitors who flocked there would have to grope their way through a darkness hardly visible, they had all the gas lamps in the interior put in requisition. Some amusement was caused by this excessive amount of precaution for a great transparency like Mr. Paxton's palace of glass.

From the opening of the Exhibition till Saturday, July 26, no less than 2,929,726 visits have been paid to it. £66,638 5s. has been received from the sale of season tickets, and the amount taken in payments at the doors has been £181,011 6s. With subscriptions, therefore, the total incomings of the Royal Commission now considerably exceed £300,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 30, 1851.

The Markets.—The sales of cotton on Saturday, Monday and yesterday amounted to 32,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000. Prices have advanced ¼d. Fair Orleans, 5¾d; Fair Upland and Mobile 5¼d.

Flour is unchanged. The corn market is bare, and a fair business is doing in yellow at previous rates. Wheat is dull and unchanged.

Western Flour is quoted at 29s. 6d. to 21s.; Baltimore 21s. to 21s. 6d. White Corn 28s. to 29s.; yellow 27s. to 27s. 6d. Corn Meal 15s to 16s.

Provisions are in fair demand at former rates.

Coffee is inactive, but prices are not lower. Sugar is steady. Tea has slightly declined. A large business is doing in molasses. Rice is neglected.

The London money market is a shade better. Consols closed at 96¼ a 96⅞. American stocks steady

Trade in Manchester is more active, but prices favor buyers.

France.—The Assembly has decided to adjourn from the 10th of August to the 20th of October.

The Ministerial budget reports a deficiency for the current year of 59,000,000 francs.

The ejection of the officers of the Inquisition at Rome, from their quarters, by the French military authorities, to make way for fresh arrivals of troops, has caused serious discontent. Emile Girardin has become a convert to peace doctrines.

There is for the moment a dead lull in the political region; and the Assembly seems already to have entered upon its holidays, although the time proposed for the commencement of the prorogation is still a fortnight off. The fetes to be given on the occasion of the visit of the Commission of the London Exhibition form almost the exclusive topic of conversation.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the produce and consumption of beet-root sugar in France since the beginning of the season, from which it appears that there were 304 manufactories in operation on the 1st of July last; that the quantity of sugar manufactured or lying over since last year amounted to 79,463,338 kilogrammes, and that sold for consumption, or stored in the public bonding warehouses, to 70,003,616.

Greece.—The brigands in this country are still unsubdued. Eighty travelers, on their way from Sparta to Prypotyra, were stopped and robbed, and the mail also plundered.

Germany.—The Hamburg Senate have placed severe restrictions on the transport of emigrants, and have requested Prussia to adopt similar regulations.

Another German Constitution Gone.—The Diet of the German Confederation, afraid to suppress the German constitution of 1848, by a general law or edict, is getting them strangled in detail. In Hesse the constitution fell under the armed force of Prussia and Austria; was suspended for martial law, to be legally decreed out of existence a few months later. In Mecklenburg, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, the Diets have superseded the new Chambers. In all the States the constitution of Frankfort has been set aside. Now the turn of Anhalt Dessau has arrived, and the constitution of that State is simply suppressed by a decree.

Spain.—It was confidently asserted at Madrid that one of Mazzini's proclamations had been widely circulated in that city, recommending the Spanish republicans to be prepared to act at the first signal, as the time is approaching for the overthrow of all the thrones in Europe.

The roads once more begin to swarm with thieves, and even in Madrid, in spite of the large police force, robberies occur almost hourly. A merchant's house was recently entered in the day time and plundered of nearly £800; and the diligence proceeding to the bathing establishment of Sacedor, or La Isabella, was stopped, after exchanging a few shots, at about twelve English miles from Madrid, and the passengers plundered of every thing they had. Mme. Losema, the lady of the ex-Minister of that name under Espartero, was among the sufferers.

Italy.—The Milan Gazette, of the 19th, contains a proclamation by Marshal Radetzky, alleging that fresh attempts at insurrection were making, and that he prepared to adopt rigorous measures to suppress it. Martial law had again been proclaimed. Mazzini had issued an address, calling on the friends of liberty to be prepared for the hour of Italy's regneration.

Return of the Pope.—The *Gironale di Roma*, of the 16th, in noticing the return of the Pope from Castel Gondolfo, states that the moment the report became current that his Holiness was expected, a crowd of persons of all classes went out a considerable distance on the road to meet him. The Appian road was covered with carriages, and from the Celimonte Gate to the Vatican the streets were filled by a dense crowd, who received the Pope with the greatest respect and implored his apostolic blessing. In the evening the city was illuminated.

Turkey.—A great fire had occurred at Constantinople on the 12th of July, destroying 140 buildings.

India.—The India mail brings intelligence that the ship Ariel, from Jedda, with four hundred pilgrims for Bombay, was wrecked on Kenery Island, on June 12, and one hundred lives lost. The English ship Charlotte, from Calcutta, for the Bay of Bengal, was driven ashore on the 11th of June, and proved a total loss.

ALEXANDRIA, July 8.

Egypt.—The Viceroy has made final arrangements for the construction of a railway between Cairo and Alexandria, and has signed an agreement for that purpose with Mr. Borthwick, who is here on the part of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and who intends returning to England by the next steamer to send out a staff of engineers to commence operations forthwith. This undertaking will confer inestimable advantages on Egypt, by bringing forth the resources of the country, beside facilitating the transit of passengers and merchandise to and from India. It is calculated that the line will be completed in about two years and a half. The whole length will be about one hundred and thirty miles, and it will cross the Nile at the barrage, where a substantial bridge is already nearly finished, having been made by French engineers with the object of damming the Nile for the better irrigation of the land—an attempt in which they have signally failed, after having spent an immense amount of money.

The differences existing between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt have been nearly settled by the latter agreeing to introduce certain constitutional reforms, which the Sublime Porte insists upon being followed throughout the Ottoman Empire, whether the country be its tributary or not.

Mauritius.—The latest Mauritius papers received, exult in the flourishing condition and progress of that colony. The revenue for the first quarter of 1851 had amounted to £90,000, which was upward of £42,000 in excess (or nearly double) of the expenditure. The whole cost of police, justice, troops, and pensions for the quarter, had not exceeded £6800, while more than double that amount had been appropriated to the construction of new roads, immigration, and the promotion of agriculture and commerce generally. The flourishing condition of this colony is mainly due to the abundant supply and superior character of the free labor obtained from the adjacent island of Madagascar.

Australia.—The Australian papers are filled with the details of elections, which seem to be as urdently contested as they are in England. The grant of public money for the support of a State Church, seems to be generally objected to, and it is expected that the new Legislature will greatly restrain or abolish altogether this application of the revenue.

Tidings of Sir John Franklin.—The following communication appeared in the Dundee Advertiser of the 25th ult. It will be seen by the news by the steamer Arctic, in another column, that the story is generally credited in England:

DUNDEE, July 22, 1851.

Mr. Editor—Through the medium of your highly respectable paper I beg to lay the following important particulars before the public:

On Saturday, 19th ult., the whaler Fiona, of Hull, J. Robb master, who has been out one and a half years, cast anchor at Stromness, and sent her letters and papers by post. A letter was received in Aberdeen on Monday, by Mr. John Douglas, King street, from his brother, Mr. G. Douglas, mate of the aforesaid ship. It contains the following affecting narrative:

"In February last, our ship's crew partially abandoned the vessel, and erected a large snow house on the shore, it being in many respects more comfortable than on board, and better suited for hunting operations. We had been at that time five months frozen up in Lancaster Sound. In one of our excursions we fell in with a party of Esquimaux Indians, nine in number. They had a slight knowledge of our language; they inquired whether we were English or Americans. On being satisfied on that point, they inquired if we belonged to Chief Frankan. The idea now flashed upon our minds that they knew something of Sir John and his crew, and we answered in the affirmative. They then pointed to the right, to a towering heap of snowy mountains, and by their gestures they signified they had gone to sleep. We brought them to our snow house, when I instantly represented the case to Mr. Robb, our captain, and it was agreed that a party of 12 men would accompany the Indians and probe their story to the foundation. The party consisted of Mr. Page, our surgeon; J. Brown, carpenter; Wilson, Blair, Hall, Murray, Agnew, Crosley, Jones, Jenkinson, Rafferty, seamen, and myself. We had a plentiful supply of provisions, which were packed into a flat bottomed boat, which was covered with seal skin, and several rifles, spears, etc. We started on our dreary journey on March 27.

Our route was one of the wildest which can be conjectured. We proceeded in a zig-zag course up one hill, down another, now to the right, then to the left, then to the right again. On the fourth day symptoms of discontent began to be manifested by our hardy tars, our feet were cut and wounded with the sharp projecting fragments of ice—the thaw was setting in, and we were apprehensive of being buried by the falling avalanche of snow, which descends like lightning, down the sides of the mountains. On the 10th day, April 5, our guides led us into a large natural amphitheatre among the mountains. After a journey of some miles we described something waving over the snow—and it was a black silk handkerchief tied to the top of a walking stick. We eagerly drew out the staff, and commenced operations by digging about two feet deep. We came on the body of a man, and in a few minutes afterwards we discovered three other bodies. They were frozen like icicles; decomposition had not commenced. Their beards were long and shaggy, while their rigid features and wasted limbs spoke in the language of nature—they had died from want.

Their dress was that of British seamen in cold latitudes. One man had his name written, or rather engraved, on his arm, "H. Carr." The rest were all more or less marked, some had crosses on their breasts, others stars, ships, letters, etc. Our hearts sickened at the sight. We replaced them in their cold desolate graves, and set up the same and *memento mori*. Poor fellows, I exclaimed, you have attempted to regain your homes by an overland journey, but you are left in the desert.

The Indians could give us no more intelligence, so we returned. The most reasonable conjecture is, a large party had set out from Sir John Franklin's expedition; four had thus perished; in all probability the whole are now dead.

[Extracts from the letter of Mr. G. Douglas to Mr. John Douglas, Aberdeen, on board the Fiona.]

By inserting the letter, you will oblige, yours respectfully, THOMAS REID.

The Arab and his Serpents.—A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:

I stopped to see some of the numerous shows which are in full operation during the holidays. I found myself at last within a circle where an Arab was showing off with seven or eight great serpents. I wanted to turn and go away, but the crowd had become so great, that I found I could not move, and was obliged to remain a witness of certainly one of the most curious and frightful spectacles ever offered to the public. The snake charmer was seated on the ground, after the fashion of his country, with his snakes all around him; two or three of them were of the most enormous size, almost as large as a full grown boa. He would take them in his hands, let them wind around his legs, arms, body, neck and head; stick out their forked tongues and kiss him on the hands, the lips, the eye-lids, and present their heads or tails to him, as he commanded them.

While the spectacle was proceeding in the most successful way, one of the largest snakes slipped off unnoticed by the Arab, or apparently so, and dragged itself along out of the crowd, every body you may be sure, giving him a clear space. Just outside of the circle two dogs were playing together. The serpent no sooner espied them, than he raised his head; and in another moment was busy in winding himself around the body of one of the unfortunate animals. The poor dog really screamed with fright. It was like the screams of a human being.

The Arab no sooner heard it and understood the cause, than he got up, went to the spot, and without touching the serpent at all, spoke a few words, and the creature instantly uncoiled itself slowly until it left the dog free, and I assure you one of the canine race never ran as fast as that dog did, as soon as he got loose. The surprise of the spectators of this scene knew no bounds, and pieces of silver were literally showered into the Arab's turban.

Queen Victoria and Yankee Doodle.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the royal consorts have been extremely attentive to the United States portion of the Industrial Exhibition, and pursue their walks through Yankee avenues, filled with works of art, greatly to the satisfaction of Brother Jonathan, who, albeit they revere the Republican modes, seem highly honored at the royal condescension. A few days ago she was present, and Mr. Pirsson, of New York city, who has a large double grand piano in the American division, somehow or other forestalled his neighbors by getting wind of her coming, and engaged four splendid performers, and had them all waiting. As her Majesty approached down the grand aisle, he gave a signal, and they struck up "Yankee Doodle," with variations, much to the Queen's admiration, for she leaned on the arm of the Prince, and waited until it was over. Pirsson, with shrewd discrimination, saw by the pretty smiles that lit up her Majesty's face, that she was pleased with the national idea, and immediately there was an encore. With the promptness of Julien, he jumped upon the platform, seized a cane, and using it for a baton, recommenced that same "good old air," and his performers dashed through it, executing the sparkling but difficult variations with a force and elegance that again enchanted the royal presence, and elicited the cheers and vivas of the whole assembly. (London Correspondence of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Watering Places.—There are about four hundred visitors now at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., and about eighty at the Blue Sulphur.

NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—From June 14 to October 14, 1851.

Office Hours—Week-days, from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M.; Sundays and Holydays, from 9 until 11 A. M.

GREAT EASTERN MAIL, via Mobile, arrives daily at 8 a. m.; closes daily at 10 a. m. for eastern states.—(Letters for the U. S. for transit, inland and foreign mails. [☞ Letters for the Canadas, Great Britain, and the Continent, must be prepaid.) Supplying the following way offices: Fort Pike, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Ocean Springs, at 10 a. m.; Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Ocean Springs, at 7 a. m., and on Saturdays at 10 a. m.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL, supplying Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Fort Adams, Fort Jackson, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Grand Lake, Belleville, Vermilion, White River, Natchitoches, Shreveport, Jefferson, Austin, Austin City, Austin Landing, Austin Bluff, Gilmer, Paris, Clarksville, Jefferson, Marshall, Greenville, Gilmer (Rip), Dallas, Pittsburg, Sherman, Gainesville, Fort Worth, and Lockhart, four times a week, closes at 5 p. m.; and supplying St. Michael, Thursday, at 5 p. m.; Grand Coteau, Monday, at 5 p. m.; Opelousas, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.; Washington, Wednesday, at 5 p. m.; Cheneyville, Thursday, at 5 p. m.; Alexandria, Friday, at 5 p. m.; Marksville, Saturday, at 5 p. m.; Simmesport, Sunday, at 5 p. m.; Fort Adams, Monday, at 5 p. m.; Natchez, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.; Fort Jackson, Wednesday, at 5 p. m.; Donaldsonville, Thursday, at 5 p. m.; Plaquemine, Friday, at 5 p. m.; Belleville, Saturday, at 5 p. m.; Vermilion, Sunday, at 5 p. m.; Grand Lake, Monday, at 5 p. m.; Fort Jackson, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.; Fort Adams, Wednesday, at 5 p. m.; Natchez, Thursday, at 5 p. m.; Marksville, Friday, at 5 p. m.; Simmesport, Saturday, at 5 p. m.; Opelousas, Sunday, at 5 p. m.; Cheneyville, Monday, at 5 p. m.; Alexandria, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.; Washington, Wednesday, at 5 p. m.; Grand Coteau, Thursday, at 5 p. m.; St. Michael, Friday, at 5 p. m.; Vermilion, Saturday, at 5 p. m.; Shreveport, and Austin, Texas, closes twice a week, at 5 p. m.; generally on Tuesday and Friday; arrives twice a week, at 7 p. m.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, or GRAND MAIL, supplying Mt. Carmel, Taylor's, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Bridgeville, Donaldsonville, and Houmas, Bayou Sara, Bayou Goula, Plaquemine, Sandusky, Rosy Landing, Sunny Bank, and intermediate, Lobdell's store, Port Hudson, Hermitage, Waterloo, St. Francisville, Pierre Cassyle, and intermediate, closes on Sundays and Wednesdays, at 5 a. m., and on Friday, at 12 m.; arrives on Monday, Tuesday and Friday, by 12 m.

RED RIVER MAIL, supplying Alexandria, Grand Ecore, Natchitoches, Shreveport, and Marshall, Texas, closes twice a week, at 5 p. m.; generally on Tuesday and Friday; arrives twice a week, at 7 p. m.

COVINGTON, or LAKE MAIL, closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m.; arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 p. m.

LAFAYETTE MAIL, close daily (except Sunday), at 1 p. m.; arrives daily (except Sunday), at 11 a. m.

CARROLLTON MAIL, closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p. m.; arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1 p. m.

GALVESTON, BRAZORIA, INDIANOLA and PORT LAVACA, closes every Sunday, at 7 a. m.; due every Tuesday or Wednesday, at 4 p. m.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Point Isabel, Brownsville and Rio Grande, closes every Thursday, at 7 a. m.; due every Monday, at 2 p. m.

HAVANA MAIL, closes (direct) on the 12th and 27th of each month, at 5 p. m. and via Charleston, on the 8th and 23d, at half-past 10 a. m.; due on or about the 8th, 16th, 23d and 30th. Postage payable in advance.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS, MEXICO, Ports in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Atlantic Coast of South America, via Havana, and thence by British mail steamers, closes, direct, on the 12th and 27th of each month, at 7 p. m.; and via Charleston, on the 8th and 23d, at half-past 10 a. m. Due on or about the 8th, 16th, 23d and 30th, (post gr paydis in advance,) as follows:

British Possessions—When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is 400 miles or under.....Half-cents. Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c.
Over 400 miles.....Half-cents Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c.

Not Brit. Possessions—When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is 400 miles or under.....Half-cents. Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c.
Over 400 miles.....Half-cents. Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c.

When received in the United States, and the distance to the office of delivery is 400 miles or under.....Half-cents. Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c.
Over 400 miles.....Half-cents. Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c.

NEWGRANADA, West Coast of South America, California and Oregon, Sandwich Islands and China, closes on the 15th and 30th of each month, at 7 p. m.; arrives on about the 8th and 23d. Postage payable in advance, except to California and Oregon. The passage to places on the West Coast of South America, via Panama, is six cents single letter, and six cents each half ounce; and 24 cents when sent; and 12 cents each letter and 4 cents each paper, when received.

Schedule of Postage.

☞ The following will be the Rates of Postage, on and after the 1st of July, 1851:

1. Letter Postage, by one-half ounce or under, between places within the United States:

3000 miles or under	3c. prepaid.....6c. unpaid
Over 3000 miles	6c. prepaid.....10c. unpaid

2. Letter Postage, by one-half ounce or under, when conveyed by the United States, wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country:

2500 miles or under	10c. To be prepaid
Over 2500 miles	20c. To be prepaid

3. Newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, exclusive of weight, to actual and bona fide subscribers, postage payable quarterly in advance:

Distances.	Monthly	Semi-Monthly	Weekly	Semi-Weekly	Daily
Fifty miles or under	1¼	2½	5	10	15
Over 50 and not over 300	2½	5	10	20	30
Over 300 and not over 1000	3¾	7½	15	30	45
Over 1000 and not over 2000	5	10	20	40	60
Over 2000 and not over 4000	7½	15	30	60	90
Over 4000 miles	10	20	40	80	120

On newspapers printed containing over 300 square inches, the postage is one-fourth of the above rates, payable in advance.

4. Transient Newspapers, Circulars unsealed, Handbills, Prices Current, Engravings, Sound Books, Pamphlets, and all other descriptions of Printed Matter, not weighing over thirty-two ounces, for one ounce or fraction of an ounce:

Five hundred miles or under	One cent
Over 500 and not over 1500	Two cents
Over 1500 and not over 2500	Three cents
Over 2500 and not over 3500	Four cents
Over 3500 miles	Five cents

Papers in addition to one ounce, double these rates.

5. Magazines and Periodicals, other than Newspapers, same rates as above—except that, if the postage is paid quarterly in advance, it is to be at half these rates.

6. Drop Letters and Advertised Letters, one cent each, instead of two cents, as formerly; when delivered by the U. S. city letter-carriers.

Each letter received by mail	Two cents additional
Each drop letter	One cent additional
Each letter deposited for mail	Two cents
Each circular or handbill	One cent additional
Each newspaper or magazine	One-half cent additional

June 19, 1851. M. MURRON, Postmaster.

Atlantic Steamers.

Between New York and Liverpool.

COLLINS LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons
Atlantic	West	2771
Arctic	Luce	2856
Baltic	Comstock	3000
Pacific	Nye	3000

Between New York and Havre.

M. LIVINGSTON.

Franklin	Wetter	2000
Washington	Lafitte	2000

Between New York & Bremen, via Southampton.

MOLLER, SANE & RIEDA.

Washington	Floyd	1700
Hermann	Crabbe	1800

Between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

J. G. WILLIAMS, Agent, 128 Front street, New York.

Lafayette	Gedhard	1200

Between New York and New Orleans.

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

Union	Hall	1400

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO.

Winfield Scott	Couillard	1200

Between New York and Charleston.

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

Southerner	Dickinson	701
Marion	Berry	900

Between New York and Savannah.

S. L. MITCHELL.

Alabama	Ludlow	1400
Florida	Smith	1000

Between Philadelphia and Charleston.

Albatross	Noble	645
Osprey	Marden	700

Between Charleston and Havana, via Key West.

Isabel	Rollins	1118

Between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

Alabama	Foster	676

Between New Orleans and Galveston.

Louisiana	Lawless	1100
Mexico	Talbot	1200
Galveston	Fowler	560
Pampero	Hunter	370

Between New York and Chagres.

Ohio	Schenck	2473
Georgia	Ingersoll	2201
Empire City	Wilson	1791
Crescent City	Tanner	1200
Cherokee	Windle	1000
Brother Jonathan	Stoddard	1400
El Dorado	Wright	1000
Pennsylvania	Johnson	1000
North America	Eathen	1000
Philadelphia	Hewitt	1000
Falcon	Hartstein	600

Pacific Steamers.

Between San Francisco and Panama.

Oregon	Parson	1500
California	Reid	1100
Northerner	Randall	1100
Republic	Hudson	1000
Tennessee	Pinto	1150
Panama	Watkins	1150
Columbus	Hitchcock	670
Sonora	Wood	700
Antelope	Hinkley	63
Freeborn		576
Isthmus	Stringer	500
Constitution	Sisson	543
Cortinas	Whiting	500
Otis	Ray	884

Between San Francisco and Oregon.

Gold Hunter	Hall	400
Sea Gull	Kerr	500
Columbia	LeRoy	700
Com. Preble	Bellatt	800

Between San Francisco, Gold Bluff & Trinity Bay.

Cheesemaids	Hunt	80
Gen. Warren	Smith	75
Goliah	Thomas	124
Rescue	Sarkman	60

Between San Francisco and Sacramento City.

New World	Hastings	600
Confidence	Gannett	370
Wm. Penn	Kelsey	750
Senator	Van'Pel	750
Independence	Cook	700
Monumental City	Morris	1000
Jenny Lind	Lawrence	500
Union	Smith	500
Gem, Stockton	Baker	500
New York	Lovett	500
Washington	Young	1000
W. H. Pease	Hutchins	500
Pacific	Sainy	1000
Fanny	McGrew	60
Ophir	Wood	500
Wm. G. Hunt	Spall	327
Cincinnati	Kane	400
Gen. Warren	Smith	40

AGENCY OF
ARBOUIN, HARRETT & CO. COGNAC.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the old established house of "Arbouin, Harrett & Co.," is prepared to receive orders for their very superior COGNAC BRANDIES, upon the most liberal terms; to be shipped in any quantity, or to any port that may be required.
jel8 tf S. WOLFF, 15 Camp st.

COW PEAS....COW PEAS—A fresh lot of Carolina Cow Peas, landing from brig Pelo Alto, for sale by. (jy26) BARELLI & CO. 8 Common st.

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

COFFEE—120 bags Havana Coffee, in store and for sale by C. S. BROADWELL & CO.,
jel6 8 Tchoupitoulas street.

PROSPECTUS.
BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Republication of the London Quarterly, the Edinburgh, the North British, and the Westminster Reviews, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,
79 Fulton st. & 64 Gold st., New York.

THESE Periodicals are the critical oracles of the British statesmen and the scholars of Great Britain. By their aid, the statesmen of Great Britain are enabled to see the workings of their own system, as it is developed in the operation of other governments, and by the influence which their decisions exert, they are enabled to mould the public opinion of Great Britain, and by the influence which that opinion exerts, they are enabled to shape the action of the Government. They are a place where the American statesman, scholar, and philanthropist, may see the workings of the great system of Government, under which he lives, and from which he derives his political and social rights, and the history of Europe, as it is constructed by the men who are the leaders of Great Britain, and who engineer the political movements which are to shape the destinies of the nations of the Old World. They are consulted by the leaders of Great Britain, and their opinions have a weight and influence in the world, which no other publications have. They are consulted by the statesmen of Great Britain, and the engineers who direct the political movements of the day, and they are the organs by which the leaders of Great Britain address the people, and the medium through which the political position and views of the ruling party in Great Britain are disclosed.

The Edinburgh Review

is the exponent of the whig party in Great Britain, having been its organ since it advocated freedom and the rights of the people. When the whig party came into power, the Edinburgh was looked upon as the exponent of all measures of government, and was regarded by Europe as the organ of the ruling party. It was through the influence of the Edinburgh, which advocated the cause of the people, and finally led the whig party, at whose disposal it was, to the passage of the great Reform Bill, which conferred the franchise on the people, and which, by the immediate creation of the Nottingham Revolution, and the ultimate passage of the Reform Bill, the whig party, at whose disposal it was, was enabled to carry the measure into effect. The Edinburgh, which was especially devoted, found it too powerful an instrument to be wielded by ordinary means, and hence it was established the "Quarterly," or, as it is distinguished among the American students,

The London Quarterly Review,

whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted upon their minds. The two great political parties thus endeavored to effect through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonist principles, and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the whig and tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as well as distinction, civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works; among them might be mentioned some of the most renowned names on the roll of fame. Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart, (its present editor,) Aspinley, Ferguson, Croker, Lord Mahon, Dr. Milman, Cowper, and Gladstone, Lord Mahon, Dr. Milman, Cowper, and Gladstone, others equally less celebrated. Then, again, in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, as a mere specimen of those who have contributed to its pages: Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and Macaulay; the first editor, Jeffrey, was the life and soul of the Review, actually wrote, on the average, *one-third* of the articles that graced its brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, published as an extra, by Macaulay and the present country, leave us no manner of doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

The Westminster Review

This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, as styled, of the British House of Commons; among whom Roebuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long, of the London University, Sir Martineau, and others, were prominent actors, and by quoted, commended, and feared. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, from which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the Benthamite Review. This work has of late been exceedingly devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people; its pages have been rife, it will be remembered, with articles of powerful attraction, bearing upon the rights of tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, etc. The astounding developments made a few years since by the Westminster Review, in the shape of revelations of the secret doings of the aristocracy, and the exposures of abuses of the ruling population of Great Britain, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles been directed against the aristocracy, but its pages during the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of Church and State, the virulently zealous tenets of the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and against all to secure the civil, social, and political freedom which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his free-trade doctrines, which give the manufacturers of Great Britain access to the markets of the world, and which have, of late years, wrought a great revolution in the commercial position and relations of Great Britain. In many particulars, the Westminster Review opposed a political tendency to that of the other Reviews, and it is therefore we may, without any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to classify it as an exotic worthy of being ingrafted into our political soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

The North British Review

is a work of more recent origin than these ancient dominions, but it is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.

The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland led to its establishment. There was no JOURNAL in the UNITED KINGDOM, which supported the views of the party of the Free Church, in the controversy and agitation. Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption involved a new state of things, placing the action of new positions of observation; our doubt they gave birth to a new set of new perceptions of Great Britain Society—their new sympathies—their new emotions, without some other organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the combination of the talent and genius of the great minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the Nonpareil Review. The Scottish Mind is the Transcendental in the Transcendental (senior) nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, that the grand principle which underlies the whole fabric of the Scottish Mind, and which, and, took the field a century ago to write down, is now accepted and vindicated in this able work, and in the same vigorous manner.

This Periodical is not ultra in its views on any one of the great departments of human knowledge; at the same time, it is more than its sister in the fearless advocacy of the pure Evangelical religion of the Bible. Nor will it fail to compare most favorably with every other contemporary, in the amount of talent, energy, and spirit, enlisted on its side. The names of Sir David Brewster, Dr. Hanna, Cunningham, Chalmers, (Candlish, Gordon, Buchanan, Smith, etc., are a host in themselves. Much foreign talent is also pledged to adorn and sustain its pages.

It is not to be considered strictly a Theological Review, for topics of every kind calculated to occupy and interest the mind, are treated of in its pages. The two great political parties thus endeavored to effect through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonist principles, and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the whig and tory parties of Great Britain.

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