The Daily Crescent

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The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. M. SADDOX,
OFFICE.....No. 55 St. Charles street.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CANADA.

Parliament Prorogued—Advances in Cotton—Breadstuffs—Flour, etc.

HALIFAX, August 18, 1851.

The steamship Canada has arrived from Liverpool, bringing eighty-three passengers and three days later intelligence.

The Franklin arrived at Cowes on the 7th inst.

England.—Parliament was prorogued on the 8th inst. Excepting the prorogation of Parliament and the Queen's speech, there is nothing of interest. Her Majesty, having thanked the Lords and gentlemen of the Commons for their diligence, said: "I continue to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers. I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the very considerable diminution that has taken place in the African and Brazilian slave trade. The exertions of my squadrons on the Coast of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

"I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the measures framed for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of ecclesiastical titles conferred by foreign powers.

"It gives me the highest satisfaction that, while repelling unfounded claims, you retain inviolate that religious liberty so happily established among us."

The prorogation of Parliament is until September 4. The Patent Law Amendment Bill was lost in the House of Lords, through the refusal to concur in amendments made by the Commons.

The surplus revenue last year amounted to £3,000,000.

The Continental news is unimportant.

France.—The only news is of continued festivals with which the Parisians have welcomed their English visitors. The only fact of importance is that nearly fifty of the Council General of the arrondissements throughout the country have passed votes in favor of the revision of the constitution, and it is considered certain that fully three-fourths of these bodies will pass similar votes.

Rome.—The French troops continue to arrive in the city, and numerous arrests on political grounds are being made.

Markets.—Cotton has advanced ½d. for the week, on the lower grades, but middling and fair qualities remain unchanged. The sales of the week are 59,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000, and exporters 9,000 bales. Fair Orleans 5⅝d.; Mobile and Upland 5¼d.

Breadstuffs—Flour is depressed. Philadelphia 20s. 6d. Corn is taken sparingly at 28s. 6d. for yellow, and 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. for white. Philadelphia wheat 6s.

There are no transactions in tar or turpentine.

The money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 96¼ a 96⅞. American stocks are unchanged.

Hollingshead, Feliz & Co.'s circular states that the cotton market is less firm, owing to advices per Franklin. Fair Uplands 4⅞ a 5⅛d.; Orleans 5¼ a 5½d.; Middling Mobile 4½d.; Orleans 4⅞d.

Trade in Manchester had slightly improved.

HAVRE, August 6, 1851.

Cotton is steady. Sales of the week 7,000 bales. Fair Orleans 66f. 85c.; Uplands 60f. 81c.

Buenos Ayres.—The news from the Argentine Republic, in South America, is most gloomy. It is one of the very finest portions of that continent, and above all others it has been a prey to civil wars. First came the "secession" of Paraguay; then that of Montevideo, and now the news is fully confirmed of the secession of two more States, Corrientes and Entre Rios. Brazil has assumed a decidedly hostile attitude, and aids the secessionists, though not yet to point of open war. How all this will end, or how a pacification can be restored, one cannot foresee. It will be remembered that the force of Rosas was strong enough to bear up against the combined naval forces of England and France. The Buenos Ayres people also stoutly drove a large British land force from their city early in the present century. On the other hand, much feebleness has been shown by Rosas, in his inability to subdue the Montevidians, and to bring back the province of Paraguay. The two provinces now seceding, Entre Rios and Corrientes, occupy an important place in that confederation. They are on great rivers of the country, and adjacent to Brazil, whose imperial government is openly disposed to make the most of it in favor, of the internal troubles of its republican neighbors. The whole aspect of the matter foreboded much evil to commerce, and to the welfare and improvement of the Argentine Confederation.

Terrible Accident in Russia.—Among the items of news in the English papers is the following:

"A fearful occurrence is announced from Russia, which took place in Waldimir on the 1st of July. According to ancient custom, a procession is always held on that day, to carry the wonder-working image of the Virgin from a neighboring convent into the town of Waldimir and back again. This time the concourse was unusually great, and just as the procession was crossing the bridge, the latter gave way, and 149 persons lost their lives; 48 have been recovered, more or less injured during the fearful event."

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser remarks as follows respecting the condition of fugitive slaves in the British Provinces of Canada:

"Any one who has traveled much, particularly in the Upper Province, will have remarked their numbers, and apparent destitution, misery and degradation. The climate and soil seem uncongenial to their constitutions and habits. The labor to which they have been accustomed in cotton or tobacco fields, is not to be found. They wander up and down the country or hang about the cities and villages—idle and ragged, with none to care or provide for them, with no prospect of improvement to themselves, and an annoyance to the white inhabitants. It is true, efforts have been made, both by philanthropic individuals, and by the Government, to give them employment, or to place them upon lands to cultivate for their own support. They have been organized into military companies, and made to serve as soldiers at many of the military posts, and we believe a township was attempted to be settled by them, but we suspect with indifferent success."

A Relic of the French Marine.—A model of the first French ship of the line, constructed at Dieppe, in the seventeenth century, has just been sent to France, among the effects of M. Duchat, who was a naval commissaire under the empire. The model and the ship were constructed in 1637. The vessel carried seventy-six guns in battery, and was one hundred and thirty-five feet long, and of excellent proportions. It was called the *Courone*, and had a long and glorious career. Cardinal Richlieu, who, after the siege of Rochelle, devoted much attention to the development of the French marine, expressed great satisfaction with this ship, and settled upon the builder, M. Morin, a pension of £3,000, and bestowed upon him some title of honor. The model was sold to a rich Hollander, who has a numerous collection of similar models. Its authenticity is indisputable, although it is said to be in a bad state of preservation.

Census of the Bahama Islands.—The Nassau Guardian of the 16th ult., received at New York, contains the official census returns of the Bahama Islands, the taking of which has just been completed. The entire population is 27,514, being an increase of 4,344 since the previous census. The increase is considerably more, as Turks Island, Caicos, and Mayaguana, containing a population of 3,090, are at present under a separate government, but at the time of taking the last census they were included in the Bahama Islands. From the 21st May to the 30th June of the present year 24,912 pine apples were shipped from Eleuthera.

A Fair Business Transaction.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him; she replied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was as much as she was worth; whereupon he pon ed up the dust, took a quit-claim, and married the sister.

If the Widow Fantadling isn't married, Mrs. Smithers thinks, "it's time she ought to be," for every time she sees one of those fellows called men, she goes squirming about like a worm round a milk pitcher. Now such scenes as these, Mrs. Smithers "can't bear."

Ferocious and Brutal Amusement.—A correspondent of one of the London papers, writing from Madrid, July 26, gives this account of an entertainment, at which the highest classes of Spain were present:

Yesterday the Bull Circus of Aranjuez became the theatre of a spectacle worthier of the age of the Romans of the empire, than of the 19th century. Several wild beasts were introduced successively to fight in the arena. The Queen-Mother and her family, together with the King and Duke of Bianzares were present in the royal box. The first fight was between a wolf and several dogs. The wolf looked at first excessively frightened, and made several leaps to clear the lofty iron grating which surrounded the arena. These efforts became desperate when he saw bound into the circus four powerful dogs, which in a few moments reduced him to such a pitiful state that it was necessary to withdraw him. The wolf stood on the defensive—he shook off the dogs, but he did not attack them.

Next entered a hyena, against which four dogs were likewise loosed. One of the dogs distinguished himself greatly in this combat, and several times mastered the hyena alone, dragging him over the ground, but he was so punished by the fierce bite of the wild beast, that his master was fain to enter the arena and withdraw him from the combat, amid salvos of applause. The hyena was then withdrawn in rather a mangled condition. The next wild beast that appeared was a sturdy, surly bear, against whom were launched as many as thirteen dogs. The enemy was not evidently of a more formidable kind, for the dogs were no longer so eager to grapple with the object of their attack, but contented themselves with barking around him in a ring, and when any of the number ventured into closer quarters, he received a hug and bite which left him apparently lifeless during several seconds. The public now loudly called for the intrepid who had insulted the hyena. This was the first of the pack who dared to seize the bear with his teeth. The others imitated his example with less pluck, but no effect seemed to be produced by any of the assailants upon the shaggy beast, and the bravest of them seemed baffled by the thickness of his coat, which defied the gripe of his adversaries. The last act of the spectacle, was that which had more particularly attracted crowds by railroad to Aranjuez. The fight was now between a lion and a bull. The first was one of the finest of his species. No sooner was he loosed into the arena and espied the bull, than he made towards him at once, and attacked him with fury. But the lion only succeeded in seizing the tail of his horned foe, by which he clung on with his claws. The bull, thus attacked from behind, was unable to defend himself by his horns, but presently the lion having bitten his tail close off to the rump, the bull turned on him, and frantic with pain, charged with tremendous fury, tossing the lion, notwithstanding his size, into the air, which so damped the pluck of the latter, that it became at once clear on which side the victory would be declared. The lion sat down dejected and moaning with pain, while the bull charged him several times in succession, instigated by the roaring outside the grating more than by his own will, for as soon as the lion was *hors de combat* the bull sought no longer to molest him, and would have left him alone, but for the stimulation which was applied to him by the spectators. The lion was killed.

Rumored Conversions to Roman Catholicism.—The Baltic brings intelligence that there was a credited report in England that two Duchesses of high rank and consideration at Court had decided to abandon the English Church for that of Rome. That one of them is the Duchess of Sutherland, Queen Victoria's Mistress of the Robes, it is said, is pretty certain. There is a rumor also that the other is the Duchess of Kent, (the Queen's mother,) but thir, in the absence of proof, is hardly probable. But were such indeed the case, we conceive that policy, considering the highly inflamed state of the public mind in England, relative to Roman Catholicism at this particular juncture, would dictate the expediency of keeping it for the present, at all events, a secret.

Singular Incident.—Yesterday week, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Davis, three pious and estimable widow ladies of this town, all in usual health, called upon Mrs. Judd, a pious Methodist lady, the wife of one of our citizens, who is lying at the point of death, with the dropsy, hourly expecting the messenger for whose summons she has been long prepared. After spending an hour, in which the tenderest and holiest sympathies of Christian hearts were freely commingled, they rose to depart, and taking the dying woman by the hand, they spoke words of encouragement with their leave taking, saying to her "that she seemed to be near her end, but perhaps some of them might be in Heaven before her." Yesterday (Sabbath) pious friends again assembled around the bed of the dying woman, but these friends were not there. They had all three been stricken down with the cholera during the week, and were all in "Heaven before her." (Winchester (Mass.) Unionist.

Anecdote of Dr. Lingard.—The following anecdote, related in the words of Dr. Lingard himself, occurs in a letter by Mr. Lomax, of Preston, published in the Times: When we were about leaving Douay I resolved to visit Paris, for I then thought I might probably never have another opportunity; and, though it was rather a hazardous experiment, I went. All went on well and safely till the last day of my stay, when a miscreant of a *bonnet rouge*, who, by some inscrutable mystery, saw "ecclesiastical student" written on my face, suddenly shouted "Calotin!" This was from the *cafette*, or coif—the blank skull-cap, so commonly worn by the continental clergy. I quickened my pace; but the cry continued, and at last was accompanied by the agreeable refrain, "a la lanterne!" "Calotin; a la lanterne!" I darted up a narrow passage, followed by the mob, which was now headed by a stout *dame de Halle*. In the passage were some posts, which I got through or over, I cannot tell you which. I reached the end of the passage; and, on turning the corner, I caught a view of my pursuers and their she-captain, and saw that madame, being, fortunately for me, possessed of more ardor than circumspection, had stuck fast between the posts; and that the *citoyens*, her companions, could not advance until the impediment was removed, nor very easily retreat, from being so closely packed. So I got clear off, leaving them all really in what may be called a "fix."

Apothegms.—Man's constant hankering after objects unattainable in this world, is alone sufficient evidence that he is destined for a future state.

Brave actions are the substance of life, and good sayings the ornament of it.

The tears of beauty are like light clouds floating over a heaven of stars, bedimming them for a moment, that they may shine with greater lustre than before.

The trials of life are the tests which ascertain how much gold is in it.

Dictionary—a sepulchre for the corpses of ideas.

With love the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, glowing with sunshine and warm hues, and exhaling sweet odors.

It is observed that the most censorious are generally the least judicious, who, having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another who has enough of his own.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

Most of the miseries of life result from our straying from the paths which lead to content.

That conduct will be continued by our fears which commenced in our resentment.

Official.

Ordinances and Resolutions of Second Municipality Council.

No. 3395.

Resolved, That Watchman Isaac Clark be and he is hereby dismissed from the service of this Municipality, in virtue of ordinance No. 2979, to which he is amenable.

Passed August 18, 1851. T. H. SHIELDS, Pres. pro tem.
Approved August 22, 1851. A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

No. 3396.

Resolved, That Watchman G. W. Leafe be, and he is hereby, dismissed from the service of this Municipality, for neglect of duty and misdemeanor.

Passed August 19, 1851. T. H. SHIELDS, Pres. pro tem.
Approved August 22, 1851. A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

No. 3397.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay, on the warrant of the Mayor, to Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14 their usual appropriation.

Passed August 19, 1851. T. H. SHIELDS, Pres. pro tem.
Approved August 22, 1851. A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

No. 3398.

Resolved, That an appropriation of one thousand dollars be, and is hereby, made for the use of the House of Refuge.

Passed August 19, 1851. T. H. SHIELDS, Pres. pro tem.
Approved August 22, 1851. A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

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. *Cor. Gold st., New York.*

THESE Periodicals are the critical oracles of the British Islands and their influence is felt throughout the world. By their aid, the literary men of distant climes, their self-taught students, and all who are ambitious of mental improvement, have access to the best productions of the most eminent writers in Europe, on all subjects of interest to the student, the professional man, the statesman, and the philanthropist. They fill a place which American periodicals cannot supply; for they discuss those subjects from the point of view taken by the ablest writers, scientific men, and statesmen of Europe, who are sustained by the patronage of Great Britain, and are engaged with the most important questions which interest the civilized world. We have republished in them all, and the best of them, for twenty years, the results of the intellect and labor which the people of Great Britain are devoting to the cause of human improvement.

The Edinburgh Review

is the exponent of the whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated freedom and the rights of the people. When the war, apparently of selfish ambition, was waged against France by British tory rulers, and during which commenced the second great struggle of England with her own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of reform, and persisted in unsparingly and unceasingly attacking bigotry, or indefensible rights, the bulwark of British aristocracy and even the throne itself trembled. The prophecy and startling delineation of those events, published in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest patriotism of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was powerfully felt in the end, in the change of the tory party, at whose the issues of its contents were secretly directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by contrary minds, and became their mouthpiece. The Quarterly, so, as it is distinguished among the American reprints.

The London Quarterly Review,

whereby to counteract the influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures, the tory leaders, political parties, then made strenuous efforts, through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their sentiments, principles, and doctrines. Its pages, from the time of its first publication, have contained the ablest, the most learned, and the most eloquent advocates of the whig and tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest rank in the literary, political, civil and ecclesiastic, have distributed to the pages of these works; among them might be mentioned some of the most eminent statesmen on the scroll of fame, and kindred spirits contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart, (in personal intimacy,) Croker, Ferrier, Wordsworth, Lord Mahon, Dr. Milman, (whose action on Oriental Literature have been so highly esteemed,) and that wonderful woman, the gifted Mrs. Somerville, with many others equally celebrated. There, again, in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one of which would of itself bestow a high degree of renown to any work with which it might be associated; we refer to Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Macintosh, and Brewster; the two last of whom, during his long connection with the Review, actually wrote, on the average, one-third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages; while the universally admired contributors of the Edinburgh Review are its owners and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their genuine 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, Potter, Leader, of the London University, Mill Martineau, and others, whose names most be trusted, conclusively stamped. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, from which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the nonsense journal. The Westminster Review is now especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people; its pages have been rife, it will be remembered, with a variety of powerful articles on subjects relating to the entire and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, etc. The astounding developments which the press of the day has given to the world, relative to the abuses of bounty of some branches of the ancient patriarchal of England, have appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles ever been directed against the reforming principle, (the work has ever maintained an unswerving adherence to the alliance of Church and State, the virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Regium Donum," and to prevent virtually to remove the still existing remnants of feudalism which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which the Protestant dissenters have fractured decisions, which will give to them, and to their numerous adherents, here and elsewhere, of that great reformer, in many particulars, the Westminster Review supposes a position, fairly claimed and gained by the great reformer, and therefore we may, without any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being inserted among our most genial soil. It has recently been published in the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding double value to the latter literary periodical.

The North British Review

is a work of more recent origin than those already described, 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 appealed to meet the necessities of this Anti-National-Church agitation. Indeed, the conclusions caused by the disruption induced a new state of things, placing the actors ... new positions of observation; not doubt they give utterance to such sentiments as Scots and Church Politicians—their new sympathies—their new associations, without some other organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the establishment of the North British Review, which, among them, in the necessity of a new organ of opinion, made immediate creation of the North British Review. The heads of this Journal are the great Dissenters of the Nineteenth Century; nor is it to be overlooked as one of the distinct characteristics of the times, that the grand principle which Robinson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland, laid the field a century ago in work done, is now established and vindicated in this able work, and in the same literary personnel.

The North British is not alike in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; at the same time it never drifts from its moorings on the shores of the pure Evangelical religion of the Bible. Nor will it be found 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. Chalmers, Dr. Cunningham, Lorimer, Candlish, Gordon, Buchanan, Smith, etc., are a tower in themselves. Much foreign talent is also pledged to adorn and enrich its pages.

It is not to be considered strictly a Theological Review, for topics of every kind calculated to occupy and interest the well-cultivated mind are introduced. Political questions, not so much in the political arena, as in the political pulpit, are considered. Literature and the literary works of works are discussed, and discoveries in mental and physical science unfolded. The discussions of the ablest writers, in a dispassionate and Christian spirit, forms a distinct feature of the work, and will continue to occupy a prominent place in its pages.

The lamented Dr. Chalmers was the founder and principal editor of this Review, and, since his death, has been ably conducted by his worthy successor.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

is less exclusive in its character than the works already noticed; its contents may be considered under the general heads of classical literature, biography, narratives, historical and fictitious, poetry, critical analyses of new works, etc., etc. The high order of its disquisitions has long rendered it proudly distinguished in the department of Greek and Roman archæology; while its essays on Italian and Spanish literature discover a masterly power and skill, unsurpassed by any of its numerous contemporaries. Again, in its biographical department, and narratives of voyages and travels, no less than in its papers on subjects purely scientific, the editorial talent of Blackwood has ever displayed resources unquestionably superior to any similar work in the world. As to its political opinions, although deeply tinged with toryism, to a extent that many serious partisans could desire; yet so withalling is its rhetoric, and so constantly uniform is it in its anti-republican philosophy, that, however opposed to democracy, it is impossible for the reader to fail of being charmed by the perusal of its brilliant pages. The fact of this distinguished Magazine having, for a series of years, been in receipt of an extent sale of about forty thousand copies—a prodigious and unrivalled circulation for that country, where the price is $7 50 a year, will alone satisfy the reader of its predominant merits. The same remark is equally applicable to this country, it is well known that its circulation, even in the United States, is already far above that of any other work of its class, notwithstanding the unpalatable character of its politics, a fact which can only be accounted for by the transcendent ability which characterizes its pages.

When we call to mind the names of the contributors to this sterling work, it is not surprising that such high meed of praise should be awarded it in the Republic of Letters. (?) Eminent as these are, there are others, which might be mentioned the following: Professor Wilson, better known as Christopher North, its renowned editor; Dr. Warren, the graphic and brilliant author of the "Diary of a Late Physician," and of "Ten Thousand a Year," works which have been so extensively popular in a republished form; R. P. Gillies, Aytoun, Professor Lockhart, Bulwer, Lytton Bulwer, Dr. Maginn, Sydney Smith, and the author of "Charlie's Leap," "Tales of the Bridge," etc., works which have been the delight of every intelligent reader.

It is at this time unusually attractive from the serial works of Bulwer and of other distinguished writers, which grace its pages as original contributions, appearing first in the Magazine, both in the British and American editions, by an arrangement with the British publishers, early sheets of the Magazine are regularly forwarded to this country, so as to enable the American publishers to issue their reprint before the original edition arrives. Notwithstanding they are thus sure to be in the market before any of its contents can be published in other forms, the demand for copies of these serial works is so great that several of the leading publishers in this country are content to issue other reprints of them, copied from the reprint of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., which, in turn, is in the hands of its numerous subscribers. "The Caxtons," and "My New Novel," by Bulwer; "Mr Faulkner's Medal," "The Queen Hoo Hall," and other serials of a similar stamp, are among the works alluded to. They great popularity in this country will show, in this feature alone, the attractiveness of Blackwood's Magazine, and it is well to remember, in this connection, that twenty-five dollars will purchase a monthly number.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are, and ever have been, by the highest, most refined scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud prominence among the literary productions of the world; and the amplest of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry is almost among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated, that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault; and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however trite, also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that if the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the special attention of their fellow-citizens to the reprints of the great Transatlantic Reviews, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interest of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, meet the wishes of the reading public, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payment to be made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00 per year.
For any two do.	5 00 "
For any three do.	7 00 "
For all four of the Reviews	8 00 "
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00 "
For Blackwood and two Reviews	8 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00 "

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
79 Fulton-st. *Cor. Gold-st.*, New York.

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that, having opened and thoroughly renovated the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. 3 Camp st., (formerly occupied by Mrs. Bell,) she is now prepared to offer every accommodation, to such as may favor her with their patronage. Rooms, that price and cleanliness are concerned, cannot be surpassed.

New Orleans, November 6, 1850. 6M 1yr

SMITH'S HOTEL, BATON ROUGE, La.

THIS fine Hotel has been in successful operation for the last four years under the direction of the present proprietor, and is still ... the same ... of the Mississippi River, ... Levee Steamboat Landing, ... Dandy Hotel, ... the same ... THOS. S. SMITH.

LARD—200 kegs, for sale by L. W. ARNOUX & CO., 18 and 20 New Levee.

NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—From June 15 to October 15, 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 Halifax, arrives daily at 7 A. M.; closes daily at 10 A. M. ... Half-paid Letters, 10c. Newspapers, 2c. (to be prepaid.) Supplying the Canadas, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Fayal, Pico, St. Michael's, Cape de Verde Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Alexandria, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Sydney, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, Adelaide, Swan River, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Bombay, Malacca, Java, Manila, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Panama, Chagres, Jamaica, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Texas, Yucatan, Campeachy, Sisal, Tabasco, Laguna, Tuxpan, Mexico, Chiriqui, Carthagena, Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Maracaibo, Gulf of Mexico, Ports in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Atlantic Coast of South America, via Havana, and Mobile, on the 1st and 16th of each month, at 7 p. m., and via Charleston, on the 8th and 24th, at half-past 10 a. m. One ... Half-paid Letters, 10c. Newspapers, 2c. (postage payable in advance) as follows:

British Possessions—When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is 300 miles or under ... Half-paid Letters, 10c. Newspapers, 2c. Over 300 miles ... Half-paid Letters, 20c. Newspapers, 4c.

No Reciprocity Possessions—When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is 300 miles or under ... Half-paid Letters, 20c. Newspapers, 4c. Over 300 miles ... Half-paid Letters, 30c. Newspapers, 6c.

When received in the United States, and the distance in the office of delivery is 300 miles or under ... Half-paid Letters, 10c. Newspapers, 2c. Over 300 miles ... Half-paid Letters, 20c. Newspapers, 4c.

NEW GRANADA, 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 average time in about 45 days. Postage payable in advance, except to California and Oregon. The postage to places on the West Coast of South America, via Panama, is as much under letter ... each newspaper ... (three cents) and 24 cents each letter and 4 cents each paper, when received.

Schedule of Postage.

☞ The following will be the Rate 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	5c. prepaid	5c. unpaid	10c.
Over 3000 miles	10c. prepaid	10c. unpaid	20c.

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, however, all cases where such postage shall be allowed at different rates by Postal Treaty, or Convention, already concluded, or hereafter to be made.	20c.	To be prepaid	

3. Newspapers, not exceeding three ounces in weight, to any address within 1000 miles free, postage payable quarterly in advance:

Distances.	Quarterly.			Yearly.		
	Prepaid.	Half-paid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Half-paid.	Unpaid.
Fifty miles or under	1c.	2c.	2c.	4c.	8c.	8c.
Over 50 and not over 300	2	4	4	8	16	16
Over 300 and not over 1000	3c.	6c.	6c.	12c.	24c.	24c.
Over 1000 and not over 2000	5	10	10	20	40	40
Over 2000 and not over 3000	7	14	14	28	56	56
Over 3000 miles	10c.	20c.	20c.	40c.	80c.	80c.

On newspapers not containing over 300 square inches, the postage is one-fourth of the above rates, payable in advance.

4. Transient Newspapers, Circulars, Handbills, Price Currents, Catalogues, Books, Bonds, Pamphlets, and all other descriptions of Printed Matter, not weighing over thirty ounces, for each 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

5. Regular Advertisements, if sent unpaid, double these rates.

6. 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 those rates.

6. Drop Letters letters and Advertised Letters, one cent each, in addition to the usual postage, or, if not delivered by the U. S. City Post—

Each letter received by mail ... Two cents additional
Each drop letter ... One cent additional
Each city letter ... One cent
Each circular or handbill ... One cent
Each newspaper or magazine ... Half cent additional

June 15, 1851. M. MURSON, Postmaster.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNITED STATES CITY POST—In execution of the power conferred by Congress, under the provisions of the 10th section of the New Postage Act, approved March 3d, 1851, the Postmaster General has established Post-offices, and appointed Postmasters, for the City of New Orleans, and Public Highways within the limits of New Orleans, from and after the 30th day of June, 1851.

In pursuance of the provisions of said 10th section the Postmaster of New Orleans has divided the city into convenient Routes and Delivery Districts, as per table appended below, and has nominated to the Postmaster General certain persons to be employed as Letter Carriers, who have been appointed, and are duly sworn and under bond with sufficient surety, for the faithful performance of their duties.

The carriers are authorized to receive letters and papers in their respective Districts for the establishment of places of deposit, and for this purpose have got an ordinance (and issued a circular) the tenor of which will be visible three times a day, as follows:

Letters have been put in the city to another.

If put in Box by ... or Post-office by ... are delivered by morning ... 8½ | morning ... 10½ | morning ... 8
noon ... 2 | noon ... 4 | noon ... 12
evening ... 6 | evening ... 8 | evening ... 2

Such delivery should be completed generally in about an hour after the dispatch from the Post-office, according to the nature and number of letters, etc.

On Sunday and Holydays

There will be no collection and no delivery after 11 o'clock, A. M.

Each Letter Carrier is entitled to charge:

Two cents on delivery of each letter, mailed out of the city and by him received for delivery.

One cent on delivery of each drop-letter taken from the Post-office, in addition to the drop-letter postage.

One cent on delivery of each city letter found in the Room received on the way. (Letters intended for the mail or for city delivery are brought by the carriers to the Post-office, free of charge.)

One cent on delivery of each circular, handbill, card, notice, etc.

One half cent on delivery of each newspaper or pamphlet, etc.

☞ Carriers are not allowed to receive more than the sum mentioned above.

To facilitate the mailing of letters and other mailable matter, suitable stamps, of the denomination of 12c., 5c. and 1c., for the prepayment of postage, and a carriers' stamp of 1c., for the prepayment of the carriers' charge of that sum on delivery of any of the letters, circulars, etc., can be had at the Post-office, or on application to the carriers.

The following suggestions are made with a view to expedite the service and prevent mistakes:

1. Direct your letters correctly and legibly.
2. Give the street and number, or, in default of the number, the square on which consignee is located.
3. Give your address on the face or back of the letter, or on an inclosed card, in order that the letter may be returned if the consignee is not found, or that he may know where to direct his answer.
4. Whenever you remove, report in writing the street and number of your new residence to the Superintendent of the carriers, at the Post-office.
5. Send your address, by street and number, to your friends and correspondents abroad, and request them to remember their letters accordingly.
6. If you do not wish to receive your letters through the carriers, lodge with the Superintendent your written request to retain your letters in the Post-office.
7. No letter can be delivered without first passing through the Post-office to be rated and stamped.
8. The date stamp on letters, or, if there be more than one, that having the latest hour shows the day and time of day they were dispatched from the Post-office for delivery. Persons who have occasion to complain of the delivery of their letters are requested to transmit, to the Postmaster, the cover, with a statement of the time of delivery.
9. Carriers are strictly forbidden to receive, to any person whatsoever, letters that may be applied for, but in such circumstances the recovery may be urged. Such letters must be brought by the carriers to the Post-office, where they will be retained subject to the call of the owner.
10. Valuable letters brought by mail or intended for the mail, under registry, can only be received or posted at the Post-office.
11. Letters, whose owners cannot be found, are put in the General Delivery, and, if not called for in a week, they are advertised.
12. For departures and arrivals of the mails, consult the Schedule affixed to the Letter Room.

Delivery Districts.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

DISTRICT No. 1—Wards 1 and 2, bounded by Felicity Road, Julia, the River, Camp and Magazine streets.

DISTRICT No. 2—Wards 3, 4 and 7, bounded by Felicity Road, Magazine, Camp, Clouse, Julia, Canal street and the Woods.

DISTRICT No. 3—Wards 5 and 6, bounded by Julia, the River, Canal and Clouse streets.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

DISTRICT No. 4—Wards 1, 2 and 3, bounded by Canal street, the river, St. Peter and the Woods.

DISTRICT No. 5—Wards 4, 5, 6 and 7, bounded by St. Peter, the River, Independence and the Woods.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

DISTRICT No. 6—Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, comprising the whole Municipality. M. MURSON, Postmaster.
Post-office, New Orleans, August 8, 1851.

AGENCY OF
ARBOUIN, HARRATT & CO. COGNAC.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the old established house of "Arbouin, Monet & Co.," of Cognac, to sell their celebrated COGNAC BRANDIES, ... the most liberal terms; to be sold in any quantity, up to a pipe, ... W. WOLFF, 16 Conti st.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—A supply just received direct from the factory, ... for sale by ... Corner Chartres and Conti streets.

OIL OF VITRIOL—100 carboys Oil of Vitriol, manufactured at the Southern Chemical Works, for sale by ... Corner Chartres and Conti streets.

Atlantic Steamship.
Between New York and Liverpool.
COLLINS LINE.
Sailing ... Capt. ... Saloon ... Steerage ...
Arctic ... Lewis ... 1000
Baltic ... Comstock ... 1000
Pacific ... Nye ... 1000
Between New York and Havre.
Ashland ... Mallory ... 1000
Between New York and Southampton, via Southampton.
Washington ... Bursley ... 1000
Between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
J. G. WILLIAMS, ... Pine street, New York.
Between New York and New Orleans.
Wm. Nelson ... Thatcher & Co.
Union ... Davis, Sumner & Co.
Wabash ... Crowell & Co.
Between New York and Charleston.
Southerner ... Thatcher & Co.
Between New York and Savannah.
S. L. MITCHELL.
Between Philadelphia and Charleston.
Between Charleston and Havana, via Key West.
Between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.
Between New Orleans and Galveston.
Between New York and Chagres.
Between San Francisco and Panama.
Between San Francisco and Oregon.
Between San Francisco, Gold Bluff & Trinity Bay.
Between San Francisco and Sacramento City.

NEW MUSIC STORE,
Camp street, three doors below Poydras.

THE public is respectfully invited to call and examine a large and elegant assortment of PIANOS, GUITARS, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ... Pianos from Stone & Clark, Hood Bros., ... Gilbert, Dunham, Wm. Hall & Son, Gale, and others. Rosewood Piano, Sun Wind Hall & Son, Boston, and New York. Melodeons from 6 to 8 octaves. Parlor Organs, of rich tone and volume. The Harmonian Orchestrion, or Organized Piano. New styles of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tyndale Pillar. Improved