The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 159.

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.

Foreign Items by the Asia.

We find the following items, in addition to those by telegraph, in the Baltimore Sun of the 29th:

England.—There is nothing of importance beyond the usual number of crimes and accidents.

The hot weather had diminished the receipts of the Exhibition.

The House of Commons has been torn down since the fire, and the Commons will occupy the new House at its next sitting.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Governor was remaining quiet, awaiting reinforcements.

Bishop Gartland, of Savannah, was in Dublin, in order to secure priests for his diocese.

France.—The great fire which occurred at Havre was in the ship yard of M. Normand, in the suburb of Perry, adjoining Havre. Three vessels, in course of building, were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at £400,000.

The permanent committee of the Assembly at Paris was to meet once a fortnight during the recess.

A. N. Levault had been condemned to six months' imprisonment for calling out, "Down with Napoleon!" at a review of the National Guards at Chatillonsalt.

Spain.—A ministerial crisis is expected, in consequence of the Queen insisting upon the appointment of a minister to Paris.

India.—A telegraphic dispatch received in London, states that the Indian mail had arrived at Suez with Bombay dates to July 5. It was reported that orders had been given for the surrender of the northern provinces of the Nizam, in satisfaction of a debt due the East India Company. The English ship Commerce had been wrecked near Oden and a portion of the crew murdered. Trade and commerce were dull.

Contraband Goods.—Merchant captains who have visited Rio, are well aware of the prying habits of the custom house officers at that port. Among those who had been frequently subjected to annoyance from this source, was Captain Scott, of Baltimore—as well known to the mercantile community, as was his namesake, Martin K., of coonshooting notoriety, to the sporting world. The New York Journal of Commerce relates the following "good 'un" in regard to the Baltimore captain:

"Captain Scott had been so often overhauled by the characters above referred to, that he determined upon revenge, which he accomplished in this wise. Having donned a size cork of ample dimensions, he deposited in each capacious pocket a snapping turtle of his own importation, and which was not entered upon the manifest. Upon landing on the quay, he was soon surrounded by a group of old associates, and while receiving their greetings, did not escape the observation of two of the lynx-eyed officials, who, pressing close upon either side, soon discovered the 'packages,' hard to the touch, and which, of course, were contraband.—There was a simultaneous plunge into the pockets, followed by a scream, not of delight. The hands were quickly withdrawn, and, hanging to a finger, each held his prize. The surprise of one party and the mirth of the other, were about equal. We have these facts from a naval officer, who has passed much time at Rio, and they may be relied on."

Extensive Hotel.—The dimensions of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, are as follows:

Area of grounds, 5 acres; length of building, front, 200 feet; north wing, 500 feet: south wing, 500 feet; number of rooms, 500; size of kitchen, 32 by 100 feet; dimensions of hall-room, 43 by 105; height of ceiling, 22½ feet; number of cottages 9, containing 50 rooms; number of private parlors, 16; number of dining-rooms, 3, size 32 by 135; number of people employed, 250; piazzas, front and rear, 1300 feet; height of building, four stories, decorated by square columns and pilasters. The grounds are thickly and uniformly studded with shrubbery, and the noblest specimens of the maple, elm, oak and linden trees.

Departure of the Jews from Russia.—It is well known that several Imperial ukases have of late been issued in Russia with regard to the Jews, which not only forbid them to wear the dress peculiar to their nation, but go so far as to forbid their women to cut their hair in their own fashion, and make various other restrictions, all which are intended to compel the Jews in mass and immediately to become nationalized and enter the bosom of the Russian Church. But many circumstances make it appear probable that these imperial ordinances will have an effect entirely opposite to what had been expected. Many wealthy Rabbins have already left Russia because they were not willing to become citizens of the country, and because their women refused to cut off their hair in the required manner. It is also feared that the rich Jewish corn merchants will follow this example, as the trade in corn brandy both wholesale and retail is prohibited to them, and the pecuniary responsibility laid upon all Jews in case of infringement of the imperial edict is so severe, that many others will probably be driven from the country. [German paper.

Water Spouts.—There was a magnificent display of water spouts in Lake Erie, near Sandusky, about 9 o'clock in the morning on the 20th ult. The Register of that place says:

One of them formed in the Lake, near the mouth of the Bay, and passing into the Bay, (plenty of water into the channel,) moved up in front of the town in most majestic style. Several others appeared in the Lake, between this place and Huron, and were observed with great interest by hundreds of our citizens, whose appearance on the house tops formed of itself an interesting feature of the scene. The appearance of the clouds near the horizon of the South and West, during the existence of the water spouts, was pronounced the most gorgeously magnificent ever seen by the beholders. Such a combination of beauty and sublimity is very seldom witnessed.

Sleeping Flowers.—Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "goat beard" wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the afternoon. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening, and opens its "day's eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours toward evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night flowering cereus turns in night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight, it is full bloom at midnight, and closes never to open again with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens until after sunrise. So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

Decidedly Unique.—Mrs. Swisshelm gives the following queer character to George Lippard's writings:

"We know no name for your style, and have not learned that any critic invented any other than the 'Lippard style,' which must mean a style that requires the writer to be born with St. Vitus' dance, to be inoculated for the delirium tremens, take a nightmare in the natural way, get badly frightened at a collection of snakes, and write under the combined influence of these manifold causes of inspiration."

The Wolf and the Deer.—A wolf, when brought to bay by a wound, crouches down sneakishly, and refuses to look at, even when pulled about, and otherwise ignominiously treated; but a deer, in such circumstances, however severely wounded, always attempts to defend himself, looking up fearlessly, and using his horns to some effect. The wolf in freedom is a savage, the deer all timidity. Hence the conclusion, that ferocity and cowardice, and gentleness and courage, generally go together. So a naturally cruel man is very frequently at heart a coward, while a mild, kind-hearted man has both moral and physical courage. In time of extremity the man of few words, not the noisy braggart, can be depended on.

The Boy's Dream.

Once, as a child sat, on a summer's evening, under a shady tree, he fell asleep, and he dreamed that three bright and beautiful angels stood over him. And while he wondered at the sight, one of them spoke to another, and said: "I have brought this garment of pure white, and this white lily that will never fade, to bestow upon him that is spotless and good." And the boy saw that on the angel's forehead was written its name. It was "Innocence." Then the other angel spoke in reply: "Look in this glass which I hold in my hand, and you will see the picture of this sleeping child's life to-day. See how he has been disobedient and thoughtful, and passionate, and has forgotten God and his prayers. I, too, would have given him this basket of precious jewels, but I cannot bestow them on such a one." Then the boy read the name in her forehead. It was "Memory." Then spoke the third angel: "I, too, would have given him this golden crown, if he had been true and good." And her name the childhead—it was "Hope." Then the sleeper trembled, when he remembered how he had spent a wicked and thoughtless day. And the angels bent their bright eyes upon him, and Hope said, "We will meet here again in a year from this night." Then they suddenly vanished, and the sleeping boy awoke.

Very sadly he thought of his dream. But he resolved to live from that time a better life. And every night he went and sat on the same green bank, and called up all he had done during the day, and repented when he remembered he had done wrong. Winter came, and he could no longer go to the shady bank. But as soon as the ground was bare, and the violet blossomed, he would go again at evening and sit under the tree. And so the year came round, and he again fell asleep there for a summer's night. And in his dream the three angels came again and smiled on him. "Now," said Memory, "I can give him the box of jewels—the precious gems of virtue, and the recollection of good deeds, of kind and pure words and happy thoughts, better than all the wealth in the world." "And I," said Innocence, "will give him now the lily that never fades—the spirit of cheerful gladness, and the white robe of purity, such as the angels wear." "And I," said Hope, "have brought for him now the golden crown."

Then the sleeping child thought he beheld himself lying there, with the golden crown on his head, and the lily in his hand, and he was clad in the white robe of Innocence, and the jewels of Memory, and in the sky above him he heard the sound of music; and, looking up, he saw many bright ones with harps in their hands. The stars rose in the sky, and the moon shed its light on the child's face, and he slept on. And they found him in the morning, a sweet smile on his lips, as though he were in a pleasant dream. But his eyes never opened on this world again. His spirit was not there. That had gone up with the angels.

One.—One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth one month of labor in a year.

One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as it will do to fix it at once.

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock.

One unruly animal will learn all others in company bad tricks, and the Bible says "One sinner destroys much good."

One drunkard will keep a family poor, and make them miserable.

One wife that is always telling how fine her neighbor dresses, and how little she can get, will look pleasanter if she talks about something else.

One husband that is penurious and lazy, and deprives his family of necessary comforts, such as their neighbors enjoy, is not as desirable a husband as he might to be.

One good newspaper (the Crescent) is one good thing in every family.

The Empress Josephine's Diamonds.—By the death of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg who was a Bavarian Princess, and the wife of Eugene Beauharnois, the son of the Empress Josephine—the jewels presented to Josephine by the Emperor Napoleon, and which had since belonged to the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, now become the property of her son the Duke of Leuchtenberg, whose wife is a Russian Imperial Princess, so that poor Josephine's diamonds will, in future, sparkle on the person of a daughter of the Russian Czar.

Euphonious Titles.—Among the candidates for the National Council in the Crescent City we see the names of Spring Frog, Spirit Pot, Laugh-at-Much, and Lightning-bug. For Sheriff, the names of Fish-Tail and Pelican Tiger, are mentioned.

The Christian Religion in China.—"The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" states that the Emperor of China has issued a decree, by which the Christian religion is permitted throughout the whole extent of the Chinese Empire. This movement is ascribed to the circumstance that the Emperor was educated by a Christian lady, in whom his father had great confidence.

Smart Boy.—Uncle—"So, you've been to the Crystal Palace—Have you, Gus?"

Gus—"Yes, uncle."

Uncle—"Well, now, I'll give you sixpence if you will tell me what you admired most in that Temple of Industry?"

Gus—(unhesitatingly.) "Veal and 'am pies, and the ginger beer. Give us the sixpence!"

Digby.—Digby sat for a long time very attentively considering a case-seat chair. At length he said, "I wonder what fellow took enough pains to find all them holes and put that straw round 'em?"

A Great National Work.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS.—Daguerreotypes by Brady—Engraved by D'Avignon.—Edited by an Association of Literary Men.—Under this title will be published during the year 1851 twenty-four Portraits and Biographical Sketches of American citizens, who have been distinguished in the service of the country. Every portrait of the work will receive the most careful attention, and nothing will be spared to render it an elegant and enduring monument to the great men of the Republic.

Mr. Brady has been years engaged, at great expense, in collecting Portraits for a National Gallery, and those which are being engraved for this work are believed to be superior to any that have ever been taken. In the accomplishment of this great object, he has experienced the utmost courtesy and encouragement from distinguished men. Mr. Brady's reputation has been too long established to need any recommendation. His daguerreotypes are in the highest sense the works of art, viewing with the eye of the living countenance.

The drawings and engravings of D'Avignon have been pronounced by Europeans of taste, to be equal and in some points, superior to those of the best artists in London and Paris, and every impression in this Gallery will be taken under his immediate supervision. The typography will be executed in a manly and at an expert style as the engravings themselves. The work will be in the finest practicable form for binding, 16 by 22 inches, made expressly for this purpose.

The work has nothing sectional in its scope; it will, therefore, be conducted in a manner to make its appearance not only will be admitted, where talents and public services have won for them an honorable fame throughout the entire length of the great confederacy of life will have its representatives. Art and Literature are universal in their spirit, and this Gallery is intended to be a worthy and enduring monument to the great cause of Civil Liberty, whose sunshine and dews nourish the chief glory of the nation. We hope that every lover of art, and friend of our glorious Union, will respond to our appeal, and contribute his mite toward so commendable an undertaking, that its production may make an era in the progress of American art, and by promoting the patriotic aims of the Union together, consolidate it still more firmly.

As no work of the kind has appeared in America, and the prices they generally have ranged prices of from twenty dollars to hundreds of dollars, one guinea, we presume, have proved to be such a large circulation, by charging a very low price. They have, therefore, established the following

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE.

A year' subscription for twenty-four numbers.....$25 00
Two copies for the year, (each).....15 00
Five " " " " 15 00
Ten " " " " 15 00
Twenty " " " " 14 00
Fifty " " " " 13 00

All the numbers sold separately. For a single number one dollar; and a larger quantity of any single number at the same as above.

All orders for single numbers, or more, will be promptly filled on the receipt of the money. The work can be sent without danger of injury, by the Express, to any part of the country.

☞ Any Bookseller, Postmaster, Librarian, or any other person, may obtain subscribers, and his orders will be filled when the money is received.

Advertisements which concern the Fine Arts, in every department, will be admitted on the Covers, in the style of the European journals, on the following terms:

For one square (of eight lines) once.....$1 00
For a square for one year.....10 00

A corresponding reduction for larger spaces.

Orders for this and others, (of half a square) for the year, $ 20 00

☞ All orders and business communications may be addressed (post paid) to BRADY, D'AVIGNON & CO., 205 Broadway, New York.

Subscription lists are received at all the principal Book stores throughout the United States.

Notarial Notice.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has this day formed an association with Jacob Dunn, Esq., a Notary Public of this city, for the purpose of opening the NOTARIAL BUSINESS in all its various branches, at No. 85 CARP STREET, in the city, the whole and sole management of which will be vested in the subscriber, Mr. Dunn having had an experience of fifteen years in said business, he hopes to receive from his former patrons a continuance of their support.

The undersigned is also prepared to attend to the duties of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi, whose all Deeds, etc., of every nature and description, appertaining to those particular States, will be correctly drawn up and attested.

Claims of every description against the Government of the United States will be promptly prosecuted, he having an efficient agent in Washington City for that purpose.

sil 1m H. I. RICARDO.

BARCLAY'S LONDON PORTER and Pale ALE—20 casks Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s superior London Porter, in pint and quart bottles; 10 casks Pale Ale, also in pint and quarts, a most delicious article, just received and for sale by

jy30 JOHN TOOLE, 85 Bank Place.

WHISKY—50 bbls. Rectified, for sale by
L. W. ARTHUR & CO. 89 and 91 New Levee.

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 and 34 Gold sts., New York.

THESE Periodicals are the critical censors of the British aristocratic and literary world. By their critical decisions, they all rankers in the estimation of standard valuable books; and by the opinions which they present, they certainly the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination. They fill a place which American periodicals cannot supply; for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific, and literary, of the mother country, and are conducted by the most able talent of Great Britain, and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world. Whatever may be the opinions of any one of the above-mentioned reviews, the principal parties pro which the people of Great Britain are divided.

The Edinburgh Review

is the exponent of the whig party in Great Britain, having been its organ since its commencement, in the hands of the people. When the war, commenced in consequence, was waged against France by British tory rulers, and during which occurred the almost great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first ventured the Rig of reform, and yearly, by instances unknown and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights, the bulk of British institutions and even the throne itself to tremble. The profound and stirring delineations of these events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, gathered the most portentous of those portents days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the tory party, at whose the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or, as it is dubbed among the American reprints.

The London Quarterly Review,

whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exercised against the tory interest. The two great contending parties made strong efforts to strengthen their respective champions, for the promulgation of their antagonist principles; and during a long period, the pages of these two leading Periodicals were 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 dignitaries, civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works; among them might be mentioned some of the most renowned statesmen of the age. Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart, (its present editor,) Appesley, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahon, Dr. Milman, (whose works on the Oriental Literature have been so highly esteemed,) and that wonderful woman of science, Mrs. Somerville, with many others equally celebrated. There, also, in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one of which world of itself insure a high degree of reputation to any work with which it might be associated; we refer to Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Macintosh, and Macaulay; the first of whom, during his long connection with the Review, wrote, on the average, one-third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in 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, or, as it is called, the Radical party of Commons; among whom Roebuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long, of the London University, Sir Marshman, and others, whose names need not be mentioned, are conspicuously regarded. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, from which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the nonsense of Bentham. The Review, however, is now especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people; its pages have been rich, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles on the subject of hereditary and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, etc. The astounding developments made a few years since, respecting the vassalage, and the almost incredible of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles ever been powerful against the aristocratic principle, the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of Church and State, thus virtually sealing to shelf the "Westminster Review." Its aim has been, especially to remove the still existing remnants of feudalism which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden, the champion of free trade doctrine, which will give it increased interest to the frequent addition, been and strengthen, of that great reformer. In many particulars, the Westminster Review occupies a position both closely allied to that of our own country; and therefore we may, without any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to think it as an efficacious worthy of being imported into our more special sphere. It has, moreover, been, with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive feature of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adhered to in the Leonard Scott publication.

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 adequately represented the opinions of the Anti-National-Church agitation. Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption indicated a new state of things, pleading the necessity for a new publication to represent and give utterance to their new principles of State and Church Purity—their new sympathies—their new sensations, without some other organ of thought than any of those extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds to unite them, in the necessity of a new organ of opinion, and the immediate publication of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth Century; nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking coincidences of the times, that the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of their contemporaries maintained, took the field a century ago to write down, is now ardently pleaded for in this other Quarterly.

This Periodical is not alone in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; at the same time it never drifts from its moorings to the shores of the pure Evangelical religion of the Bible. Nor will it fail to 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. Hanna, Chalmers, Cunningham, Candlish, Gordon, Buchanan, Smith, etc., are a host 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 discussed in its pages, and perhaps so much in their party aspects as in their general character, are considered. Literature and the literary merits of works are discussed and analyzed, and the physical sciences are unfolded; the discussion of religious subjects, however, 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 the North British, and his death, has been ably conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

is less exclusive in its character than the works already noticed; its course may be considered under the general heads of political literature, and the moral, the philosophical, the fictitious, poetry, critical analyses of new works, etc. etc. The high order of its discussions has long rendered it popularly distinguished as a Periodical of first class literary excellence; while its range of elegant fiction may be said to discover a masterly power and skill, unsurpassed by any of its numerous competitors. Alike, in the instructive political argument, and narrative of voyages and travels, no less than in its papers on subjects purely scientific, the admirable Periodical has ever displayed the most extraordinary talent, and unrivalled by any similar work in the world. As to its political opinions, although deeply infused with toryism, to an extent the most zealous partisan could desire, it yet so abounds in its rhetoric, and so once eminently uniform is it in its anti republican philosophy, that, however obnoxious its tenets, it is impossible for any reader to fail of being charmed by the perusal of its brilliant pages. The fact of its having been published for a series of years, maintained a circulation in Great Britain of about forty thousand copies—a prodigious and unequaled circulation for the class of work to which it belongs—it will alone settle the question of its prominent merits. The same remark is equally applicable to this country; it is well known that its circulation, even in the United States, is almost 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. Of the contributors to the Edinburgh Review, we may be mentioned the following: Professor Wilson, (popularly known as Christopher North, its renowned editor; Dr. Warren, the graphic and thrilling author of "Diary of a Late Physician," and of "Ten Thousand a Year," a work which has been so extensively popular in a republished form; S. F. Gilly, Aytoun, Lockhart, Lewis, Lyttons, Lytton Bulwer, Dr. Maginn, Sydney Smith, and the author of "Tom Cringle's Log," "Tales of the Ridge," etc., works which have been the delight of thousands of readers.

Yet, at the highly intellectual assemblage from the spirit-works of Bulwer and of other distinguished writers, which grace its pages as original contributions, appearing first in this Magazine, both in the British and American editions, by the 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, still the popularity of these 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 Blackwood, which is, of course, inferior, filled in the hands of its numerous subscribers.

☞ "Blackwood's Foreign Quarterly Review," "Blackwood's Medical," "The Colonial Church Chronicle," and other reprints of a similar stamp, are among the works alluded to. Their great popularity in this country will show, in this feature alone, the estimate of Blackwood's Magazine, and it is well to remember, in this connection, that twenty-five cents will purchase a monthly number.

Such are, then, of these distinguished works are, and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them comprising such a vast and enormous range, like literary productions of the world; and the magnet 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 community. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry is abroad among the people; and so the honor of the age and it be asked, that ignorance is no longer deemed a blessing, but a guilt; and assuredly the fact is not lessened when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and moreover true, also, may be the remark, it is not too much to hope, that if the publication of literature brings brown 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 merits of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only preserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasures.

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's Magazine.....3 00 "
For Blackwood and one Review.....5 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....10 00 "

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
79 Fulton st., entrance 34 Gold st., New York.

jel1 1y

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that her establishment has been removed to the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. 82 Camp st., (lately occupied by Mr. Beall,) she is now prepared to offer every accommodation to her friends and the public.

New Orleans, November 6, 1850. n86 1yrs

SMITH'S HOTEL, BAYOU SARA, La.

THIS fine Hotel has been in successful operation for the last four years under the direction of the present proprietor, who is still, if possible, more attentive to the travelling public. The proprietor has attached to the Hotel a large Livery Stable, with Carriages, Hacks, and Horses, for the accommodation of persons wishing to visit the country.

THOS. E. SMITH.

WINE—A few dozen of superior Desert Sherry, for sale by JOHN TOOLE, 85 Bank Place.

NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—From June 16 to October 15, 1851.

Office Hours—Week-days, from 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sundays and Holydays, from 9 until 11 A. M.

GREAT EASTERN MAIL, via Mobile, departs daily at 5 A. M.; receipts daily at 8 A. M. for each mail; letters delivered in 10 A. M. for prepaid, inland and foreign letters. [Exp. Leaves for the Continent of Europe and the various countries in England, on Commissioners, leaves 12 noon.] Supplying the Mobile City, Alabama; Fort Pike, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pearlington, daily, at 10 p. m.; Mississippi City and Biloxi, on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7 A. M. and on Saturdays at 12 A. M.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL, supplying Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Natchez, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Lake Providence, Warrenton, Bolly Springs, Hernando, Lake Cormorant, Pontotoc, White River, Helena, Memphis, Randolph, New Madrid, Hickman, Columbus (Ky.), Cairo, Paducah, Shawneetown, Evansville, Henderson, Louisville, Jeffersonville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Leesburg, Winchester, Martinsburg, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Watertown, Sacketts Harbor, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Portsmouth, Concord, Montpelier, Windsor, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Lancaster, Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Calais, St. Stephens, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Pictou, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Newfoundland, Canada, Oregon and California, daily—hours irregular.

ST. LOUIS MAIL, supplying Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Memphis, Helena, Cairo and St. Louis, closes daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 p. m.; arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 p. m.

VICKSBURG MAIL, supplying Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Red River Landing, Fort Adams, Natchez, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Greenville, Lake Providence, Austin, Delhi, Trinity, Alexandria, Monroe, Trenton, Vienna, Farmerville, Bastrop, Monticello, Camden, Arkansas, Fort Smith, Fort Towson, Doaksville, Boggy Depot, Fort Washita, and Fort Arbuckle, on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 3 p. m.; arrives on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, by 9 A. M.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, or CLOSE MAIL, supplying Mt. Comfort, Taylor's Ferry, Cross, Ralph's, Bodo, Jackson, Clinton, Hamburg, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Pinckney, Fort Adams, Woodville, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, Washington, Lodi, Lake Providence, Port Hudson, Harmanus, Waterloo, St. Francisville, Pinckney, Cypress Grove, Fort Adams