The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 178.

The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sundays Excepted)—
BY J. H. [illegible]

[illegible] No. 98 St. Ch[illegible]

THE BOSTON RAILROAD JUBILEE.

Speeches of President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Secretary Stewart, etc.

The great event of the day is the Boston Jubilee to celebrate the completion of the great net-work of railroads connecting Boston with the Canadas and the Far West. Our Boston exchanges are filled with accounts of the preparations and ceremonies attending the occasion.

A sub-committee of the Massachusetts Legislature met the President of the United States at Newport, on Tuesday evening, September 16, and Col. Schouler, on their behalf, addressed Mr. Fillmore, informing him that they had come to conduct him to Massachusetts—"a State ever ready and desirous of extending her welcome and her hospitality to those who deserve well of the Republic."

The President replied in the most happy manner, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I am glad, sir, that she has stretched forth her iron arms to the great West and to the Canadas. Although I am not in favor of annexation, sir, in a certain sense of the term, (for I think we have already territory enough,) yet I am entirely in favor of all means by which States and countries can be bound together by the ties of mutual business interests and relations. You have spoken, sir, of the establishment of a line of American steamships between your principal city and foreign ports. This is a subject in which I take a deep interest. I rejoice in all measures which extend and increase our means of intercourse with foreign countries, and strengthen and enlarge our foreign commerce. It must have been noticed that the great improvement which has taken place in our previous relations with one another, and with the different countries of the earth, has arisen principally from the rivalry between our great cities."

On Wednesday morning, after an early breakfast, the President and suite left Newport for Fall River, and thence to Dorchester and Roxbury; at each of which places he was enthusiastically received, and in the interchange of congratulations made a few brief remarks.

At twelve o'clock, the arrival of the President at the Boston line was announced by a salute of artillery. The Mayor and the Committee of Reception, accompanied by a number of mounted marshals, were drawn up on Washington street, a few yards south of Northampton street, and here the carriages containing the guests were stopped. The Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, presented the President to Mayor Bigelow, who welcomed him to Boston with an address, in part, as follows:

"Sir: The people of Boston now crowd her gates to receive, with tokens of honor, the great head of the Republic, and in their name I bid you welcome to this metropolis. We regard it as a happy omen that we receive you on the spot where our fathers gathered to hail the coming of Washington in the first year of his Presidency—the contrast exhibited between that period and this is striking and instructive. The salutations extended to the first President were the offering of only 30,000 inhabitants, while the welcome proffered to his successor this day is the voice of a population of 150,000. The ruler who was then received, administered the affairs of less than four millions of people, who had lately emerged from the smoke of battle, and were then beginning, under the influences of Liberty and Union, to take rank among the nations of the earth. You, sir, we receive as the Executive Chief of a population of twenty-four millions, living in the enjoyment of an amount of prosperity and happiness, almost unparalleled in the history of the world. By a remarkable coincidence, which doubtless has occurred to yourself, you visit us on the anniversary of the completion of the federal constitution. It is a day peculiarly fitting for our reception of him whose authority as the federal Chief Magistrate is derived from that great compact."

Mr. Fillmore replied—

"I receive from you, sir, as the executive organ of this proud city, this welcome for me and my associates, with profound gratitude and emotion. You have alluded to the fact that this is the anniversary of the day on which the constitution was completed, and have also alluded to the visit of General Washington to this city. What a change since the time when he first visited this city, not for the purpose of receiving the cordial congratulations of the citizens, but for the purpose of defending her against the tyranny and oppression of the mother country! If my memory serves me right, this son of Virginia, who connected the fate of that State with yours, was appointed the commander-in-chief of the army in Philadelphia, and started thence for the seat of war, near your proud city, forthwith. History tells us that he traveled from Philadelphia here in eleven days, and on his arrival the good citizens of Watertown, in your vicinity, gathered together and congratulated him on the speed of his journey! What has brought about this change? Why is it that the distance which took him eleven days, and that, too, after the battle of Bunker Hill, which urged him to use the speed of an express, has now been traveled by me, as a matter of pleasure, in almost as many hours? It is owing to the intellect of your citizens, who have opened the avenues of commerce to the Western world, and poured into your lap her rich treasures. You have stretched your Briareus arms to the capital of my own State, and laid her under contribution; you have also stretched to the capital of the Canadas, and laid her under contribution. These evidences of civilization and intelligence, which all Boston gives, convince me that the constitution received at the hands of Washington will be maintained at all hazards and at every sacrifice. [Loud, long continued, and enthusiastic cheering.] I see it, not only in the intelligence of your citizens and their moral power, but I see in the troops before me the physical force to accomplish this purpose. Boston may be proud of a military which makes a display like this. [Cheers.] It only remains for me to repeat my profound thanks for the kind and flattering reception you have extended to me and my associates."

The line of march was then taken up, and the President proceeded to the Revere House, which he reached about half-past two. The buildings along the route were festooned with flags, evergreens, and wreaths of flowers. Banners were suspended across the streets, at short intervals, bearing appropriate and striking inscriptions.

From the Revere House, across to the Bowdoin Square Church, was thrown a line of flags, embracing those of England, France, and the United States. The latter bore the inscription: "Of all Blood—one Nation."

The City Hall was highly ornamented. The stripes and stars, the red cross of St. George, and flags with the armorial bearing of the Canadas, gave it a fine appearance.

A large arch was erected over the general passage-way, the columns of which were inscribed with the names of thirty-two railroads of Massachusetts, centering in Boston. On the face of the arch, as viewed from the South, a train of cars was represented in full motion, and there appeared the motto, "Grand Railroad Jubilee, September 17, 18, 19, 1851." On the reverse was the inscription, "Canadas and the Great West! Prosperity to all!" The emblem enclosed by the legend was a steamship pushing her way over the ocean.

After partaking of refreshments at the Revere House, the President and the Secretaries of War and the Interior accompanied by the Secretary of the State, who was unexpectedly present, proceeded to the State House, where the ceremonies of a public reception by the State authorities were performed. The hill was thronged with spectators. Governor Boutwell, in accordance with a unanimous vote of the Legislature, and in the name of the people of Massachusetts, tendered to the President and the members of his Cabinet from other States, a generous and cordial welcome. "Nor will we, on this occasion," said he, "forget him whom Massachusetts has, for a long period of her constitutional history, delighted to honor." [Vociferous cheering] "The words of welcome are from my lips, but the sentiment is in the hearts of the people." [More applause.]

He closed his address by saying:

"Sir, we desire most particularly to assure you that Massachusetts is true to the Constitution and the Union—that a tie future, as I hope I may say she has been in the past, she will know no North, no South, no East, nor no West, only the Republic, one and indivisible—and for yourself, sir, allow me to hope that your public services may be agreeable to you and beneficial to the country, and that in the day of your retirement, you may enjoy the usual results of a virtuous public and private career. In the name of the people of this Commonwealth, I again bid you welcome to Massachusetts."

Mr. Fillmore replied in the following terms:

Governor of Massachusetts—Under no circumstances could I have received such a welcome as this through the Executive head of this great State, without feeling the deepest emotion of gratitude. From the moment that I had crossed the line of this great State, it has been one scene of welcome. You have said that your institutions of every kind are open to be inspected by myself and those associated with me. It is gratifying to be permitted to look into the institutions of this State, one of the most flourishing in the Union. You have said, sir, that your State is prepared to sustain the Constitution and the Union. Sir, as I passed through this city, I saw your streets lined for miles with multitudes of people—to witness the extreme order that prevailed, I could never for a moment believe that this community could be brought, under any circumstances, to commit treason against the United States. [Cheers and applause.]

Sir, it is my duty, and sometimes it has been a painful one, to execute the laws of the Union against those who did not approve of them. This must be the case with all who occupy the position which I now do; but I see evidence, that so far as this city and State are concerned, this duty will hereafter be performed with ease and satisfaction.

Sir, I congratulate you on the proud eminence which this State occupies in the great work of internal improvement. You have spread your railroads, and invited the commerce of the West and the North. May you, and those associated with you, long enjoy those blessings!

Sir, it does not become me to express gratitude for the reception you have extended to me and those associated with me. They are more valuable of doing it for themselves than I am—(moving his hand towards Mr. Webster.) Permit me, however, to say, that I receive this testimony of the inhabitants of Boston and Massachusetts, not as a personal respect to myself, but as an evidence of their duty to the Constitution and our glorious Union, and of their determination to sustain both.

Mr. Webster was then loudly called for, and spoke as follows:

May it please your Excellency, this occasion is not mine: its honors and its duties are not due to or from me. The State—the great State—the old State—the old patriotic Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall State of Massachusetts, has invited the President of the United States within her border. To your honored person and to your honored office, may it please your Excellency, this visit is paid.

Sir, I am a good deal touched with the kind, the too kind, reception which you have given us. As I have said, sir, the occasion belongs to the President, and to those of his Cabinet who are strangers. Thank God, I am no stranger here! [Laughter.] I am of Massachusetts! [Hear hear.] Bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh! [Cheers.] And I would rather rejoice in taking a part with you, may it please your Excellency, as the Governor of the State and my fellow-citizens who surround you, in paying honor to the President of the United States, (cheers,) than in acting any part or in demanding any part towards myself. And, may it please your Excellency, I wish, in the first place, to say, that, from the bottom of my heart, I wish entire success to the administration of the great affairs of this State, in whomsoever hands those affairs fall. If they are fairly and impartially administered, those hands shall have my hand in their support. [Sensation.] In the next place, I may say that I devoutly wish the great interests of the commonwealth may prosper.

Our interests are various—they are complex. We have a million of people living on a very small surface—on a sterile soil, and beneath an inclement sky, and yet we are full of happiness, and all, as we say in the country, "well to do in the world, and enjoying neighbor's fare." [Cheers.] Now, that must be owing to wise legislation. It must be owing to great economy and prudence among the people. It must be owing to a system of education. It must be owing to something that is not in the earth and in the sky, but in the soul and heart of man, and woman, and child. [Cheers.] And those, I hope, will prosper. I hope, too, that every concern of this great commonwealth under your administration, and those of your successors, may prosper; and although I am a stranger, I can never repress and hardly postpone—my ardent prayer is, that this whole country, bound together as it is by the ties of interest—of affinity—of association, may continue to be bound together for ever, until that thing shall happen which I know will never happen, under God's blessing, until the constitution of the country shall prove a curse to it. [Prolonged applause.] Never, never, never! Why, what is it that supports all these interests? What is it? Here is a mass of commerce—who protects it? In vast interests in manufactures—who protects it? Here is a coasting trade running from Newburyport round to California—who protects it?—what laws?—what government?

In short, wherever we turn our eyes, we see that this State is not an agricultural State, but a commercial one—a manufacturing State—a State mixed up with all the interests that belong to society; and beyond all these visible and demonstrable interests, and a vast many Yankee notions besides, we live under the laws of the General Government, and should perish if those laws were abrogated. [Applause.] Sir, you have alluded to the period in which I have passed some portion of my life in the administration of the affairs of the country. The years of human life wear away. Sir, I shall perform such service for no such other length of time; but, with every increasing year, and day and hour, the more I contemplate the history of this country, the great destiny of this country—the more I contemplate it, as stretching from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the end of the earth—the more I see it exhibit the American genius at home and abroad—the more I see what exhibitions of skill have astonished Europe in this one summer, [sensation] the more I am surprised and gratified. Why, sir, the bitterest, the ablest, the most anti-American press in all Europe, within a fortnight has stated that in every thing valuable, in every thing that is for human improvement, the United States goes so far ahead of every body else as to leave nobody else in sight. It is like the position of Jove among the gods. Jove is first and there is no second. And in another paper, influential in the councils of Great Britain, the editor says "he might also have said, the time is coming, and *now is*, when America shall command the ocean, and both oceans, and *all* oceans."

This results partly from the skill of individuals and partly from the untiring ingenuity of the people, and partly from those great events which have given us the ocean of one world on one side and the ocean of the other world on the other. They appear to have filled the minds of the people with astonishment, and it brought to my mind a story of a gentleman not now living; it was related to Mr. Lowell. About thirty years ago, returning to Europe after the peace of 1815, the gentleman to whom I have referred was spoken to by one of the great personages of Europe, who, alluding to the naval power of the United States, said that he hoped the European powers would now be permitted to traverse the ocean quietly; and the response was, "Yes, with our leave." [Applause.] May it please your Excellency, I hope that all health, happiness and prosperity will attend you henceforward through life. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The Hon. A. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, followed Mr. Webster, in some handsome and happily toned remarks.

Mr. Conrad, the Secretary of War, was presented to his Excellency by Hon. J. T. Stevenson, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Governor—Although the remarks of my friends and fellow-laborers who have just addressed you, might seem to render it superfluous, I cannot, nevertheless, resist the temptation to offer also the feeble expression of my thanks, and my acknowledgments for the cordial greeting which I have received from you, and from the citizens of the State of which you are the organ, from the moment we have entered its borders. I need not assure your Excellency that I have not the vanity to impute this warm, and I might almost say this enthusiastic greeting at your hands, to any personal merits of my own. Associated as I am in the Cabinet with men far abler and far older than myself, laying at its head your illustrious fellow citizen, [turning towards Hon. Daniel Webster] a man who combines the logic of Aristotle with the eloquence of Tully, I feel that, while I am ready to take my full share of all the responsibility that may attach to the station which I have the honor to occupy, I can claim but a very small portion of any merit that may belong to it. But, sir, I view these manifestations as demonstrations for the office which I have the honor to hold. Viewed in that light, viewed as an indication of attachment of the people of this great Commonwealth to the Union, and to the institutions of the country, I assure you most sincerely that they were far, very far more gratifying to me than viewed as manifestations of any personal regard to myself, however gratifying that might have been.

Mr. Governor—My friend, who has just addressed you, disclaimed for himself the title of a stranger. I think I may with equal right disclaim that title. [Applause.] I have not, it is true, the honor of coming from a State which, like Virginia, has been the partner with Massachusetts in the perils and dangers of our Revolution; but, sir, I come from a State which counts among her best and most virtuous and enlightened citizens many who came from both of these States. I think, sir, that a citizen of New Orleans may well claim some acquaintance with the citizens of Boston. Connected as we are by the ties not only of common kindred, but by the social intercourse and commercial relations that bind us daily more and more closely together, I cannot feel when I tread the soil of Boston that I am on the soil of a foreign land. Neither is this my first visit to your city or to your State. I have heretofore on one or two occasions, as a private individual, enjoyed the hospitalities of her citizens; and I assure you that every visit that I make to your State and its beautiful capital is a source of new pleasure and satisfaction. At every new visit that I make to both I perceive new evidences of that industry, that enterprise, that public spirit, and that philanthropy, which may be said to be her peculiar characteristics. I see, also, new indications of continued and increasing prosperity.

I need not say to the citizens of Massachusetts, and above all, Mr. Governor, I need not say to you and the enlightened audience which I now have the honor to address, how much of this prosperity is due to the preservation of that Union which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has contributed so powerfully to establish, and which I am sure she will also, at all times, be ready powerfully to assist to preserve and to maintain. [Applause.] All that I can now do, Mr. Governor, is to express, as I do, the sincere wish that this prosperity may continue as long as the Union continues, and that both may be perpetual. [Applause.]

Mr. Conrad's remarks were well received, and as soon as he had concluded, Hon. C. T. Russell announced that in consequence of the proposed review of the military upon the Common, the President was obliged to forego the pleasure of a personal introduction to the assembly. The President and suite then left the Hall amidst the cheers of the multitude and proceeded to the Common. He then reviewed the troops on the Common. In the evening he dined with the Cabinet, including Mr. Webster, at the Revere House.

A general review of a division of the Massachusetts State Military, under Major-Gen. Edmunds, took place on Boston Common. The troops consisted of the First Boston Brigade, one regiment of infantry, and one of artillery, under Brig.-Gen. Andrews, and a brigade of country troops under Brig-Gen. Wilson, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and a battalion of rifles. The review was witnessed by the President, the officers of Her Majesty's troops in Canada, Gov. Boutwell, and others. Fireworks of the most beautiful description were let off at night from the Tremont House, the Revere, and other hotels, and in front of these establishments were splendid gas stars, which illuminated the whole street. The Courier says:

During the whole day the streets of the city were thronged with crowds of spectators, though we have as yet made no estimate of the number of strangers present. The cheering that everywhere greeted the President on his appearance was hearty and prolonged, and the gratification evinced by all classes of persons was most animated and emphatic.

Lord Elgin and suite, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Hincks, Inspector-General of Canada, arrived in Boston on Wednesday evening. He was welcomed by the Mayor in a glowing speech, and replied in terms the most cordial and friendly.

The city government entertained the President and the other distinguished guests with a luxurious and elegant supper, on Wednesday evening, at the Revere House. After the cloth was removed speeches were made by Hon. Francis Hincks, of Lord Elgin's cabinet, Gen. Edmunds, Hon. John Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, Col. Seaver, Sir Allen McNab, Governor Paine, of Vermont, Hon. Josiah Quincey, jr., Colonel Schouler, General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, Hon. H. Wilson, Lt. Gov. Lawrence, of R. I., and Mayor Bowes, of Toronto.

The President and Lord Elgin, and their respective suites, and Sir Allan McNab, were at the Mayor's mansion, in Temple street, in the course of the evening. Bishop Fitzpatrick was also there, and Gov. Boutwell, Mr. Walker, secretary of the commonwealth, Adjutant-General Stone, and Col. Needham. Among the foreign guests were several officers of the British army.

On the 18th, the President and a party of over four thousand embarked in the S. S. Lewis and four other steamers, and made a delightful excursion among the islands in the harbor. They dined and returned at half-past three o'clock.

On the 19th, there was a grand military and civic procession, which surpassed any thing ever seen in Boston before.

The President was indisposed and could not appear, but Lord Elgin and suite were present, and were enthusiastically greeted.

The Christiana Outrage.

Correspondence between Gov. Lowe and the President of the United States.

The following important correspondence, it will be seen, has been furnished for publication by order of Governor Lowe. It will command a general perusal, and we doubt not meet with general approval:

STATE DEPARTMENT, Annapolis, Sept. 17, 1851.

Editors of the Sun—Gentlemen, by order of the Governor, I transmit for publication the correspondence recently had between this Department and the Federal Government. The Governor desires it to be published, as it will tend to reassure the public mind that justice will be executed upon the perpetrators of the recent murders and treason in Pennsylvania, and that measures will be taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. H. O'NEAL, Secretary of State.

STATE DEPARTMENT, Annapolis, Sept. 15, 1851.

His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR—On my return to the Executive Department of this State, to-day, after a temporary absence, I received semi-official statements of the recent outrage committed in the Southern portion of Pennsylvania, by a mob of outlaws, upon the persons of citizens of Maryland, who were peaceably engaged in the assertion of their rights, under the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress. Although I have the most entire confidence in the resolution of your Excellency to enforce the laws of the land, at all hazards, and to the fullest extent, it nevertheless becomes my duty to address you this communication. Great as is the crime committed, when considered solely in reference to the individual victims themselves, its enormity and danger can only be properly estimated when viewed in connection with the present state of the country.

From the very beginning, Maryland has, with one voice, sustained the Compromise measures. No man has dared to raise the flag of disunion within her borders. All parties have united in defence of the Constitution. All classes of our citizens have renewed their vows of fealty to the institutions of their fathers. Maryland has, therefore, a moral weight with the South, which armies and navies cannot give. It would be terrible, indeed, if she should, under any combination of circumstances, be driven to place herself at the head of the column of secession. Her declaration of disunion would be fatal. Where would Virginia be? Where, in fact, every Southern State? The result is too terrible for contemplation. And yet, sir, we must look this contingency right in the face. Do not understand me as intimating that such disaster is upon us. Far from it. Heaven forefend it. But it is necessary that I should tell you that our people are deeply and justly exasperated. It is proper that you should be frankly assured that nothing can, or will, or ought to satisfy them, but the most prompt, thorough, and severe retribution upon the perpetrators of the murderous treason recently committed in Pennsylvania. I am rejoiced to be informed that those worthy and patriotic Judges, Grier and Kane, have expressed the opinion that the crime amounted to treason against the Federal Government, cognizable, therefore, by the federal courts, and punishable under the federal laws. This gives me confidence that justice will be done, speedily and fully. Our people will wait with all reasonable patience and confidence to see the issue. Their faith in the power of the Federal Government, as well as in its good intentions, will necessarily be governed by the result.

Nor, in this all. If passion and prejudice should control the verdict of Pennsylvania juries, in the trial of this case, I tremble for the Union. One thing is very clear, and it is this, that Maryland would not remain one day in the confederacy, if finally assured either that the powers of the Federal Government were inadequate, or that the public opinion of the non-slaveholding States was adverse to the protection of the rights, liberties and lives of her citizens. If the Union is to be merely a union of minority slaves to majority tyranny, then, indeed, our government has failed in the end of its creation; and the sooner it is dissolved the better. This, I assure you, sir, is the sentiment of the patriotic South, the conservative South, the Union loving South. I am not obtruding upon your Excellency my views and opinions. I am plainly unfolding the views and sentiments of a people with whom I am well acquainted. It is important that I should do so—it is necessary that I should do so. I fear the latent causes of disunion more than those which have heretofore agitated the surface of the waters. I fear that the North does not believe in the possibility of disunion. Fatal incredulity. If they could only be made to believe it possible, it would then, indeed, be impossible. But their disbelief renders it probable. Believing it to be after all and ever recalling, they act in a manner which will precipitate the crisis, as surely as it will be, to them, unexpectedly. I do not know of a single incident that has occurred since the passage of the compromise measures, which more tends to weaken the bonds of union, and arouse dark thoughts in the minds of men, than this late tragedy. Nor will its influences and effects be limited within the narrow confines of our State. They will penetrate the soul of the South. They will silence the confident promises of the Union men, and give force to the appeals of the Secessionists. They will enter into the agitations of the next Congress, and weaken the public hope every where. For all these evils there is but a single corrective, and that is, the most complete vindication of the law, and the fullest retribution upon the criminals.

I had intended to prepare and forward to your Excellency a statement of the facts of the case, made out from the communications sent to this Department; but I find, from this morning's papers, just received, that the officers of the Federal Government have already been engaged in making the proper investigations upon the spot, the results of which have been, or will be placed before you. I hope that your Excellency will regard this letter, as, by no means, indicating any lack of confidence in the Federal authorities on my part—but as a proper and necessary exposition of the views entertained by the citizens of this State, for which I feel justified in vouching in regard to the character of this atrocious occurrence, as well as the general attitude of the country, in connection therewith. If, under any circumstances, your Excellency should deem it advisable to require my official services, in any way connected with the pending inquiries, it will give me great pleasure to place my time at your disposal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant, E. LOUIS LOWE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 17, 1851.

To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland:

SIR—Your letter of the 15th instant, to the President, has been received. In reply, I am instructed to say that, on Saturday last, official reports of the outrage referred to by your Excellency, were received from the Commissioner of the United States, in Philadelphia, and the District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After a careful consideration of the subject, orders were dispatched by the President to the proper officers of the United States, in Pennsylvania, requiring them to proceed immediately to arrest all persons criminally concerned in the transaction.

The District Attorney was especially instructed to ascertain whether the facts would make out the crime of treason against the United States, and if so, to take prompt measures to secure all concerned, for trial for that offence.

I am instructed to assure your Excellency that the President regards this violation of the rights of the peaceful citizens of Maryland, with deep abhorrence, and that he will not fail to exert all the constitutional powers to bring the offenders to merited punishment, and to prevent similar outrages in future.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obt. serv't,
W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary.

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 on, and over all the Streets, Avenues, and Public Highways within the limits of New Orleans, from and after the 8th day of June, 1851.

With a view to carry out 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 authorized to be Postmasters, under the Postmaster, persons to be employed as Letter Carriers, who have been appointed, and are duly sworn and under bond with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of their duties.

The carriers have fixed upon suitable and proper places in their respective Districts for the establishment of places of deposit of letters, and for this purpose have put up substantial and secure Letter Boxes, each of which will be visited three times a day, as follows:

Letters going from one part of the city to another,

If deposited at the Post office		If deposited at Letter Boxes delivered by	
morning	6½	morning	7½
noon	9	noon	10½
afternoon	3	afternoon	4

Each delivery should be completed generally in about one hour after the dispatch from the Post-office, according to distance 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 from the Post-office.

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

One cent on delivery of each city letter found in the Boxes or received on the way. Letters left by 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 rates mentioned above.

To facilitate the mailing of letters and other mailable matter, stamps of the denominations of 1c., 2c., 5c., and 10c., for the prepayment of postage, and a carriers' stamp of 1c., for the prepayment of the carriers' charge of that rate on every paid letter, are now issued, and may 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, state between which streets you reside.
3. Give your address on the face or back of the letter, or use an address seal, in order that the letter may be returned to you if the owner is not found, or that he may know whom to direct his answer.
4. Whenever you remove, report in writing the street and number of your 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 supersede their letters accordingly.
6. If you do not wish to receive your letters through the carriers, notify with the Superintendent your written request, addressed to the Postmaster, in the Post-office.
7. No letter can be delivered without first passing through the Post-office to be rated and stamped.
8. Pay the postage upon all letters, or, if there be more than one, that having the latest hour thereon the day and time of day they were deposited from the Post-office for delivery. Persons having occasion to complain of the loss of their letters are requested to transmit, to the Postmaster, the envelope, with a statement of the time of delivery.
9. Carriers are strictly forbid receiving, to any person whatsoever letters that may be applied for, under whatever circumstances the necessity 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 writer.
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 Boxes.

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, Circus, Julia, Canal street and the Woods.

DISTRICT No. 3—Wards 5 and 6, bounded by Julia, the River, Canal and Circus 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, Esplanade and the Woods.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

DISTRICT No. 6—Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, comprising the whole Municipality.

M. MUSSON, Postmaster,
Post-office, New Orleans, August 6, 1851. aug5

Samuel Wilson & CO. vs. Steamer C. E. Watkins.

IN the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana.....No. 6761.....In obedience to the commands of an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above suit, I have seized the steamboat C. E. WATKINS, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and I do hereby give notice to the owner or owners, and all and every other person or persons, having or pretending to have any right title, or interest, in, or in the same, to be and appear before me in Division Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on or before the Third MONDAY in this present month, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat C. E. Watkins, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the course of the Admiralty.

U. S. Marshal's Office, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, September 17, 1851. WM. S. SCOTT,
sill 22 M U. S. Marshal Eastern District of La.

AGENCY OF
ARBOUIN, HARETT & CO. COGNAC.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the old established house of "Arbouin, Harett & Co.," is prepared to receive orders for their very superior COGNAC BRANDIES, upon the most liberal terms, to be shipped in any country, or to any port that may be required.

A. WOLFF, 16 Chartres st.
s28 3t

PALM OIL—10 tons fresh, for sale by
HAYMAN & BOLDEN, 32 Magazine st.
s28

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad.

CARROLLTON LINE—Departures of Trains.

FROM NEW ORLEANS:

[illegible]

FROM CARROLLTON:

[illegible]

Leaving Carrollton Lateral.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES OF CARS.

[illegible]

After which the cars have each and every half hour until 9 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Lake Pontchartrain at 6 A. M. and 12 P. M. from the Depot.

Leave Carrollton at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Fare to Carrollton, 12½ cents; Fare to Lake Pontchartrain, 25 cents. Children under 5 years, half price.

Land Warrants
PURCHASED OR LOCATED.

HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS under act of this Congress, 1850, or the Bounty act, 1847, may obtain the highest cash price for Warrants, by addressing the undersigned. Persons who have their Warrants located on the public lands, and a portion of them still unsold, can have the balance purchased. Address

STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

French Language.

PROFESSOR A. DUCHIRON.—Private Lessons in the above. Terms, [illegible] Apply at the office of the Crescent, or at the professor's residence, [illegible]

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

MRS. C. E. DA PONTE is prepared to give LESSONS in DRAWING and PAINTING in Water Colors, on reasonable terms. [illegible]

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

MRS. H. GARFIELD, Teacher of Music, [illegible] Terms $5 for twelve lessons. [illegible]

Rev. C. RODDY,

Corner of Carondelet and Julia streets, [illegible] Terms, [illegible]

To Shoe Dealers
AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

15,000 pairs Men's and Boys' RUSSETT BROGANS.
36,000 " " " Kip, Calf and Seal "
10,000 " " " " " BOOTS.
10,000 " Men's fine Calf Sewed and Peg'd "
10,000 " Men's and Boys' MUD "
25,000 " Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTEES, BUSKINS
AND SLIPPER TIES.

For sale on liberal terms, by
DAVID TAYLOR & CO.,
(Successors to Taylor & Bayne.)
s [illegible] 16 Union street.

FALL IMPORTATION, 1851.—JOSEPH H. BARRETT & CO., Clothiers, report, we are receiving our Fall Importation of Clothing, Cloths, and other FALL GOODS, [illegible] which we offer at our Wholesale and Retail Clothing Establishment, [illegible] Market st. Dealers of the city and country are invited to examine our stock. [illegible]

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

THE public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of PIANO FORTES, MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, [illegible] Grand Pianos Forte, from Jas. Pleyel & Co., Rosso Bros., T. Gilbert & Co., and the best of other makers.

Rosewood Cottage Pianos, from Jas. Pleyel & Co., Rosso Bros., T. Gilbert & Co., and the best of other makers.

Plain Cottage and Square Grand Piano and Flageolet, from Wm. Hall & Son, Gilbert, Dunham, Wm. Hall & Son, Gilbert, and others.

Plain Cottage Pianos, from Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway, New York.

Melodeons from 4 to 8 octaves.

Piano Tuners, on reasonable terms.

The Harmonious Orchestra, or Organized Piano.

New style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tuners' patents.

Violin Fiddles.

Improved Accordeons, warranted not to get out of tune.

Brass Instruments, double bell to blow—together with a full assortment of Music and sundries.

MR. ALFRED F. TRUST has charge of the establishment, and will be at all times ready to wait on his numerous friends.

A room has been fitted up for the especial use of the ladies, where they can always find a lady to have tried any instrument purchasing. [Sold by] W. T. MAYO.

SADDLERY STORE—SMITH & BROTHER, 54 and 56 Common street, New Orleans, offer for sale the most extensive assortment of Goods in their line in the Southern country, consisting:

SADDLES—More than 500 varieties of English, American, Canadian, Mexican, Spanish and Side Saddles.

SADDLE BAGS and WALLETS, Leather, Carpet, Velvet, Hollow, Brass Pillows, Portmantle, Cloth, Saddle Cloths, Bosing Leathers, Rates, Rates, Hitch Rates.

HARNESS—Coach, Gig and Buggy Harness, all sizes; Wagon and Dray Harness, complete or in pieces; Wagon Saddles and Harness, Mules Harness and Trimmings of every description.

TRUNKS—Trading Trunks, Travelling Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, all styles and sizes.

SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLERY HARDWARE, SHOE MAKERS' TOOLS and FINDINGS of every description.—CLOTH TRIMMINGS.

LEATHER and SHOE—Sole, Upper, Harness, Bridle, Skirt and Band Leather; Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheepskins; Binding, Welting, Hog Bristles; Gum and Shoe Thread; Oil Stones; Lasts and Wax Ends; Rosin, Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Nails, Chisels and Knives; Awls and Awl Blades; Patent Wax; Shoe Thread; Shoe Packing, and Lining; Rubber Clothing, of all kinds; Rubber Cloth, Rubber Belting, etc.

☞ SMITH & BROTHER, 54 and 56 Common st.

PHILADELPHIA
SADDLERY and TRUNK Warehouse.

S. ROBB & CO. No. 60 Grevier street, are constantly receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offering at their low Saddlery and Trunk Warehouse, all descriptions, SADDLERY HARDWARE, HARNESS, LEATHER, MATERIALS etc. IRON, BRASS GOODS, TRAVELING and PACKING TRUNKS, etc. etc.

☞ Dealers in the trade are invited to call.

New Orleans Carriage Warehouse,
Nos. 115 Gravier and 13 Union street.

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

☞ Spring, Axle, Lamps, Bands, Cloths, Leather Lace and Varnish.
J. A. LUM & CO.

PUMPS AND BATHING APPARATUS, &c.—JOHN MCCARTY, Patentee, No. 126 CAMP st. (Between Gravier and Perdido streets.)

Pumps and Bathing Apparatus, of every description, Force and Lift Pumps; Hose Pumps, etc. etc.; Cooking Ranges; Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths; Sheet Lead, Pipe, Solder and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead, of every description. Pipe and Blockwork done generally on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Old Pumps exchanged.

DR. LACRUE'S, of Paris, TOOTH AND GUM SPECIFIC.

THIS is beyond a doubt, the best article ever discovered for the Teeth and Gums. It keeps the Teeth free from tartar, and restores soft and bleeding Gums to health and firmness, and consequently a sound mouth. For proof of the above facts, see circulars. To be had of the Agents, viz: Dr. GILBERT, Perdido street.
CHARLES S. ALLISON, Dr. Charles street.
F. D. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier.
J. WRIGHT, 131 Charles street.
J. BYRNE, cor. Canal and Carondelet.
A. KENDALL & CO., Magazine st.
MEDICAL DEPOT, Perdido street.
C. NETTLES, cor. Adams and C. Sts.
GEO. REED, cor. Bayville and Bourgne.
H. KALTUTER, corner Jackson and Levee streets, Lafayette; and of the MANUFACTURER, 184 Peoples street, N. O.

SUNDRIES—
15 bags PIMENTO;
[illegible] GINGER;
[illegible] PEPPER;
[illegible] mats CASSIA;
[illegible] boxes CIGARS, assorts;
[illegible] " Pipes.
For sale by S. J. HART & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES, landing from Ships J. G. Coster, Sarah Parmenter, and Sarah Gardner—
[illegible] bbls. FLOUR;
[illegible] half boxes LOAF SUGAR;
[illegible] b