The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent

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BY J. H. MADDOX.

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Letter from Mr. Clay on the Compromise Measures.

The following is the letter from Mr. Clay to several gentlemen of New York on the subject of the Compromise Measures, and which was referred to in a telegraphic dispatch a few days ago:

Ashland, Oct. 3, 1851.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of the address which you transmitted to me from a number of gentlemen in the city of New York. Emanating from a source so highly respectable and imposing, from friends and fellow-citizens so numerous and intelligent, and to whom I am under such great obligations, I have perused it with profound attention and deference. After adverting to the present state of public affairs, to the spirit adverse to the measures of Compromise adopted during the last Congress, which prevails in certain quarters, to the necessity of unremitted exertions to preserve our glorious Union, and to what has been so seasonably and well done, with so much ability, eloquence and patriotism, by some of our eminent countrymen, you invite me to leave, for a time, my quiet abode here, to appear in your great city, and to address my fellow-citizens on the actual condition and menacing danger of our country.

I feel, gentlemen, with the greatest interest and the deepest solicitude, the full force of all that you have expressed; and I would gladly comply with your wishes, and even dedicate the remnant of a life, the largest and best part of which has been spent in the public service, to the cause of the Union, if the state of my health would allow me, and if I believed that any fresh exertions of mine would be useful. But ever since the long session of the last Congress, during which my arduous duties were greater than I was well able to encounter, my health has been delicate, and it has remained so throughout the past summer. I hope that it is improving, but it still requires the most assiduous care; and I entertain serious apprehensions, that if I were to accept your invitation, and throw myself into the scenes of excitement incident to it, my strength might fail me, and my present debility might become increased. There is no place, I am fully aware, where I should find more ardent and enthusiastic friends in one party, and more courtesy and respect in the other, than in the commercial metropolis of the Union. Whilst I am constrained, with much regret, respectfully to decline the meeting you propose, I avail myself of the occasion to present some views which I have taken of public affairs, and which I trust may be received as a substitute for any oral exhibition of them, which I could make before a large concourse of my fellow-citizens in New York.

It was not supposed by the authors and supporters of the Compromise, in the last Congress, that the adoption of the series of measures which composed it would secure the unanimous concurrence of all. Their reasonable hopes were confined to the great majority of the people of the United States, and their hopes have not been disappointed. Every where—North, South, East, and West—an immense majority of the people are satisfied with, or acquiesce in, the Compromise. This may be confidently asserted in regard to thirteen of the slaveholding States, and to thirteen, if not fourteen, of the Free States. In a few of both classes of the States, and in some particular localities, dissatisfaction exists, exhibiting itself occasionally in words of great violence and intemperance; but this feeling is, I trust, where it has most prevailed, gradually yielding to an enlightened sense of public duty. I will present a rapid survey of the actual state of things as it appears to me, both at the North and the South, beginning at the former.

In all that region there is but one of the various Compromise measures that is seriously assailed, and that is the law, made in strict conformity with the Constitution, for the surrender of fugitives from lawful service or labor. But the law itself, with two exceptions, has been every where enforced; opposition to it is constantly abating, and the patriotic obligations of obeying the Constitution and the laws, made directly or indirectly by the people themselves, is now almost universally recognized and admitted. If, in the execution of the law by the public authority, popular discontent is sometimes manifested, it has, with the exceptions mentioned, been invariably repressed, or prevented from obstructing the officers of justice in the performance of their official duties. If I am correctly informed, a great and salutary change has been made, and is yet in progress at the North, which authorizes the confident anticipation that reason and law will finally achieve a noble triumph.

The necessity of maintaining and enforcing that law, unrepealed, and without any modification that would seriously impair its efficiency, must be admitted by the impartial judgment of all candid men. Many of the slaveholding States, and many public meetings of the people in them, have deliberately declared that their adherence to the Union depended upon the preservation of that law, and that its abandonment would be the signal of the dissolution of the Union. I know that the Abolitionists (some of whom openly avow a desire to produce that calamitous result) and their partisans deny and deride the existence of such danger; but men who will not perceive and own it, must be blind to the signs of the times, to the sectional strife which has unhappily arisen, to the embittered feelings which have been excited, as well as the solemn resolutions of deliberative assemblies, unanimously adopted. Their disregard of the danger, I am apprehensive, proceeds more from their desire to continue agitation, which augments it, than from their love of the Union itself.

You refer, gentlemen, to "resolutions and addresses adopted at conventions lately assembled around us, in which we have seen with regret, as well as alarm, that the question of adherence to the Compromise is avoided or evaded," and you justly deprecate the tendency of these resolutions. I have not been an inattentive or indifferent observer of them, and with you I deeply regret their adoption. I wish that these respective bodies could have been less ambiguous and more explicit in declaring their determination to acquiesce in, and abide by, a great measure of peace and compromise, which, forming an epoch in the progress of our country, was intended to reconcile and restore concord and fraternal feelings among our divided countrymen. There was no necessity to reserve a right to discuss, to [m]odify and to repeal the obnoxious law. Such a [right e]xisted without any express reservation, not only as to that law, but as to all laws, and as to the Constitution itself, which has incorporated in it the right of amendment, and consequently a spirit of moderation should prompt a forbearance to exercise that right. If more were intended than meets the eye, more than to proclaim the theoretic right of discussion, if it were designed to announce the right of unremitted agitation, to continue the distractions of the country, and finally, if possible, to repeal the fugitive slave law, patriotism and harmony must condemn the unwise course as fraught with the most mischievous and perilous consequences.

But we must make some allowance for human frailty and inordinate pride of opinion. Many persons at the North had avowed an invincible hostility to the fugitive law; and even declared their intention forcibly to obstruct its execution, and had appealed to a higher law, which, as they contended, was paramount to all human legislation. These untenable positions were wholly irreconcilable with patriotism or even with the existence of regular government itself. Obeying the dictates, it is to be hoped, of wiser and purer, and more social counsels, the parties who, under the impulse of passion and fanaticism, had assumed, have now abandoned them, and acknowledged their unquestionable duty to submit to the law, until it is modified or repealed by competent authority. In descending from the high and perilous ground which they could not safely occupy, to that of conceding the obligation of submission to the law, we discern, I hope, a just homage to the dictates of civilization and to the duties of established government. If they have coupled with this proper concession, the useless reservation of a right of discussion, and insisting upon a repeal of the amendment of a law to which they had taken exception, may we not hope that their purpose was only to secure a decent retreat with a secret and patriotic determination to forbear from disturbing that return to harmony and tranquillity so necessary to the safety and prosperity of the Union? Should it turn out otherwise, should the reckless spirit of agitation continue to disturb and distract our country, to array section against section, and to threaten the stability of the government, my confidence is unshaken in the great body of our Northern fellow-citizens, that they will, in due time, and in a right manner, apply an appropriate and effectual corrective.

In turning our attention to the South, and to the slaveholding States, we behold enough to encourage the friends of the Union, and but little to excite solicitude and alarm. In all those States, except three, there is an acquiescence in the terms of the Compromise, and a firm attachment to the Union. In two of those three, (Georgia and Mississippi,) we have much reason to hope, from their known patriotism and intelligence, that the same attachment exists on the part of large majorities of the people. At all events, those among them, of whose devotion and fidelity to the Union serious apprehensions were entertained, have been constrained, in deference to public opinion, materially to change their principles, and to go to the polls upon a new issue. They have renounced and denounced the practical right of secession at present, and taken shelter under the convenient mask of the mere abstract right. Whether this shifting of position will satisfy the people of those two States, remains to be seen. They will doubtless seriously consider, that there is but a short step between the theoretic assertion and practical exercise of that right; and in a contingency, neither remote nor improbable, if they affirm the right, they may be soon called upon to involve themselves in all the calamitous evils of a civil war.

South Carolina alone furnishes, at present, occasion for profound regret and serious apprehension, not so much for the security of the Union as for her own peace and prosperity. We are compelled, painfully and reluctantly, to yield to the force of concurring evidence, establishing that there exists in that State general dissatisfaction with, and a general desire to withdraw from, the Union; and that both parties—that which is for separate State action, and that which insists upon the necessity of the co-operation of other States—equally agree as to the expediency of secession, and differ only in the degree of rashness or prudence which characterize them respectively.

Nullification and secession have sprung from the same metaphysical school; and the latter is the ally, if not the offspring of the former. They both agree that a single State is vested with power to nullify the laws of all the other States, passed by Congress; but nullification claims a right to accomplish that object, and to remain at the same time in the Union; whilst secession asserts a right to attain it by withdrawing from the Union, and absolving the State from all obligation to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They both maintain that a resort to either process is peaceful and legitimate. Nullification derived an ambiguous but contested support from the memorable resolutions of the States of Virginia and Kentucky, adopted in 1798-'9; but these resolutions afford no color or countenance to the pretensions of secession.

The doctrine of secession assumes that any one the thirty-one States composing the Union, wherever or however situated, whether in the interior or on the frontier, has a right, upon its own separate will, and according to the dictates of its own exclusive judgement, to withdraw from the Union whenever it pleases; that this act of secession is peaceful, and not to be controverted or obstructed by the rest of the States, or by the application of any force within the limits of the seceding State, to execute the laws of the United States; and that thereupon, the State and its citizens are absolved from all obligations and duties to the United States, and become a power as independent and sovereign as any of the nations of the earth. The doctrine maintains that this right of secession may be exercised whenever the State deems it has sufficient cause; at all times—in a state of profound peace and prosperity, or in the midst of a furious war, raging in all our borders; and that in the latter case, transforming itself into a distinct and independent nation, it may escape the calamities of war, make a separate treaty of peace with the common enemy, become neutral, or even ally itself with that enemy, and take up arms against the United States. It asserts this right, although it may lead, in process of time, to the promiscuous dotting over upon the surface of the territory of the United States, of petty independent nations, establishing for themselves any form of government, free or despotic, known to mankind, and interrupting the intercourse and violating or menacing the execution of the laws of the dismembered confederacy. It contends for this right, as well for Louisiana as for South Carolina, although the province of Louisiana cost us so much money, and was nigh involving us in a foreign war; for Texas, although it occasioned us a war with Mexico, the payment of ten millions of dollars to arrange its boundaries, and to acquire it, many were willing to risk a war with England; and for distant California, although that was acquired by the double title of conquest, and the payment of an ample pecuniary consideration.

If, indeed, the Union, under which we have so long, and generally so happily, lived, be thus fragile, and liable to crumble into pieces, we must cease to boast of the wisdom of our forefathers who formed it, tear from our hearts the sentiments of gratitude and veneration with which they had inspired us, and no longer expect an enlightened world to bestow the unbounded praise which it has hitherto lavished on them. A doctrine so extraordinary and indefensible, fraught with the destruction of the Union, and such other direful consequences, finds no encouragement or support in the Constitution of the United States. It had none under the articles of confederation which formed, in terms, a perpetual Union, however otherwise weak and inefficient the Government was which they established. The inefficiency arose out of the fact, that it operated not on the people directly, but upon the States, which might, and often did, fail to comply with the requisition made on them by Congress. To correct that defect, and form a more "perfect" Union, the present Constitution was adopted. It had been alleged, that the Union of the States, under the articles of confederation, was held together only by a rope of sand; but it was a rope of adamant, compared with the cord which now binds us, if the right of secession is sanctioned and sustained.

The Constitution of the United States established a government, and, like all governments, it was to be perpetual, or to have unlimited duration. It was not restricted to the existing generation, but comprehended posterity. The preamble declares that "we, the people of the United States, in order to form a more 'perfect Union,' establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It makes provision expressly for the admission of new States into the Union; but from the beginning to the end of it, not a clause is to be found which gives any authority or color to the right of secession of a State once admitted into the Union.

The partisans of this novel and strange doctrine attempt to support it on two grounds: First, they contend that by an express amendment of the Constitution, as all powers not granted to the Government of the United States are reserved to the States, or to the people, the power or right of secession is not granted, and that it is therefore retained by the States and the people, and may be exercised at their pleasure.

This argument is refuted by either of two sufficient answers. The contested power cannot be retained, if its reservation be incompatible with the obligations of the constitutional compact. But the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, or, which is the same thing, to be of unlimited existence, subject only, from time to time, to such amendments as might be made in the mode which it specifies. It created a more "perfect Union," which was to secure the blessings of liberty to the generation which formed it, and to their "posterity." The obligation which each State voluntarily assumed to the other States, by being admitted into the Union, was that it would remain perpetually bound with the other States to preserve that Union for their own benefit, and to insure to the benefit of "posterity." To assert in the face of that obligation that a State may retire from the Union whenever it pleases, is to assert that a party, bound by a solemn compact to other parties, may cancel or violate the compact whenever it thinks proper, without their consent. In order to secure respect and submission to the Union, the Constitution expressly provides "that this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Thus each and every one of the States has agreed, not only that its ordinary legislation, but that its constitution, the higher law made by the people themselves in convention, shall in any cases of conflict be subordinate to the paramount authority of the Constitution, laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States. If, therefore, any State were, either in its legislature or in a convention of delegates of the people, to declare, by the most formal act, that it had seceded from the Union, such act would be nugatory, and an absolute nullity; and the people of that State would remain bound by the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, as fully and perfectly as if the act had never been proclaimed.

But there is another view also, conclusive against the pretension of secession being a power reserved to the States under the amendment of the constitution referred to. The reservation of a power implies its existence in the party reserving it, prior to such reservation. But when a [Sta]te existed in its independent, separate and unassociated character, it could have had no right of secession, there being no confederacy or other party from which to secede. Secession is incident to union or confederacy, without which it can have no existence, and, unless it is clearly provided for in the compact of union, out of which it springs, and still [le]ss, if it be utterly irreconcilable with that compact, it can have no constitutional or legitimate foundation.

It is contended, however, in the second place, that the right of secession appertains to the States, under and in virtue of their sovereignty. This argument scorns any reliance upon the reservation of powers in the constitution, su[pp]ose from all the obligations in that instrument, [s]ee the power and authority of the General Government, and finds a solution of the authority for secession in the sovereignty of the States. What t[hat] sovereignty is, it does not deign to define or explain, nor to show how one of its attributes is to disregard and violate grave compacts.

The sovereignty of the States prior to the adoption of the present constitution was limited and qualified by the articles of the Confederation. They had agreed to create a perpetual Union. When, therefore, the original thirteen States passed from under those articles to the constitution, they passed from a less to a more perfect union, and agreed to further limitations upon their sovereignty.

Under the present constitution, among the limitations and prohibitions upon [the] sovereignty of the States, it is expressly provided that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts;" and "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger [as] will admit of no delay." It may be affirmed, with entire truth, that all the attributes of sovereignty which relate to peace and war, commerce, navigation, friendship and intercourse with, and, in short, all that relates to foreign powers, and several of those attributes which relate to the internal administration of the States themselves, are voluntarily surrendered to the General Government, and cannot be exercised by the States. The performance of any of the forbidden acts would be null and void, no matter in what solemn and authentic form, nor by what State authority, the Legislature, a convention, or the people themselves of the State in an aggregate mass, it might be performed. The constitution of the United States would instantly intervene, vacate the act, and proclaim the overruling, supreme and paramount authority of the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States.

It is clear, therefore, that no State can do any thing repugnant to the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States. What it might do, if it were in possession of its absolute sovereignty, and had never entered into this Union, is a different question. But if we suppose, contrary to the historical fact, that the States were absolutely sovereign, when the existing Constitution was adopted, could they circumscribe and contract their attributes of sovereignty by the stipulations and provisions which are contained in it? All history is full of examples of the total annihilation of sovereignty or nationality, [no]t by the power of the sword and conquest, but sometimes by the voluntary act of one nation, merging itself into another, of which we have a striking instance in the case of Texas, in our own country. Assuming that the Constitution is a mere compact between independent nations, or sovereign States, they are nevertheless bound by all the obligations which the compact creates. They are bound to abstain from all forbidden acts, and to submit to the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States. But, it will be asked, have they not also the right to judge of the fidelity with which the common Government has adhered to the common compact? Yes, most certainly. They have that right, and so has every citizen of the United States, and so has the General Government also. The alleged violation of the Constitution may be exposed and denounced by all the weapons of reason, of argument, and of ridicule, by remonstrance, protest, appeals to the judiciary, and to the other States; by the press, public opinion, and all the legitimate means of persuading or influencing it. If, after the employment of all or any of these peaceful methods, the Government of the United States, sustained by a constitutional majority of the nation, persist in retaining the obnoxious law, there is no alternative but obedience to the law, on the part of the minority, or open, undisguised, manly and forcible resistance to its execution.

The alleged right of secession is, I apprehend, sometimes confounded with a right of revolution. But its partisans mean a totally different thing. They contend that it is a peaceful, lawful, and, if not constitutional remedy, that it is not forbidden by the Constitution. They insist that it is a State right, to be recognized and respected; and, that whenever exercised by a State, far from being censured or condemned, the State, if necessary, is entitled to the co-operation of other States. The prudent valor of these partisans, in imitation of the previous example of the friends of nullification, disclaims the purpose of using themselves, and protests against the application to them of any physical force.

The right of revolution is that right which an unjustly oppressed people, threatened with, or borne down by intolerable and insupportable tyranny and injustice, have of resorting to forcible resistance, to prevent or redress the wrongs with which they are menaced, or under which they are suffering. It may aim simply at a removal of grievances, or it may seek totally to change the existing Government, or to establish within its limits a new Government. It is a right not confined by the boundaries of States, (although being organized political bodies, they may be capable of giving greater effect to revolutionary efforts,) but it belongs to oppressed man, whatever may be his condition. In all revolutions, however, there are two parties—those who revolt, and the Government which they forcibly resist. There are generally two opposite opinions, also, entertained of the cause of resistance—that of those who rise in rebellion, believing themselves to be wronged, and that of the existing Government, which denies having inflicted any oppression or injustice. It is incumbent upon wise and considerate men, before they hastily engage in a revolution, deliberately to consider the motives and causes of revolt, and carefully to calculate the probable consequences of forcible resistance. If unsuccessful, they know that they will be guilty of treason, and incur the penalty inflicted upon traitors.

I have thus, gentlemen, presented an imperfect sketch of some of the views which I have taken of the existing topics of the day. It would admit of much enlargement and additional illustration, but I have already given to this paper an inordinate length. In contemplating that sketch, we behold much more to animate the hopes and to encourage the patriotism of the country, than to create regret and apprehension. After such a political storm as that which violently raged during the last Congress, it was not to be expected that the nation would instantly settle down in perfect quiet and repose. Considering the vast extent of our territory, our numerous population, the heated conflicts of passion, of opinion, of interests and of sections, pervading the entire Union, we have great reason to be thankful to Providence for the degree of calmness, of tranquility and of satisfaction, which prevails. If there are local exceptions at the North and at the South, of rash and misguided men, who would madly resist the Constitution and laws of the United States, let us not despair of their return, in seasonable time, to reason and to duty. But suppose we should be disappointed, and that the standard should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority and dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard. Government, in the fallen and depraved state of man, would lose all respect, and fall into disgrace and contempt, if it did not possess potentially, and would not, in extreme cases, practically exercise the right of employing force. The theory of the Constitution of the United States assumes the necessity of the existence of and the application of force, both in our foreign and domestic relations. Congress is expressly authorized "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and "to provide for calling forth the militia, to *execute* the laws of the Union, *suppress insurrections* and repel invasions." The duty of executing the laws and suppressing insurrection, is without limitation or qualification; it is coextensive with the jurisdiction of the United States, and it comprehends every species of resistance to the execution of the laws, and every form of insurrection, no matter under what auspices or sanction it is made. Individuals, public meetings, States, may resolve, as often as their tastes or passions may prompt them to resolve, that they will forcibly oppose the execution of the laws, and secede from the Union. Whilst these resolutions remain on paper they are harmless; but the moment a daring hand is raised to resist, by force, the execution of the laws, the duty of enforcing them arises, and if the conflict which may ensue should lead to civil war, the resisting party, having begun it, will be responsible for all the consequences.

Since the adoption of our present Constitution, and the Union which it created by the blessings of Providence, we have advanced in population, power, wealth, internal improvement, and national greatness with a degree of rapidity which, unparalleled in ancient or modern nations, has excited the astonishment, and commanded the admiration of mankind. Our ample limits and extensive jurisdiction, more than tripled, have been made to embrace all the provinces of Louisiana, the two Floridas, Texas and New Mexico; and passing the Rocky Mountains, have reached the Pacific ocean, comprehending Oregon and California and Utah. Our population has risen from four to twenty-three millions; our revenue, without any onerous burthen, has grown from less than three to near fifty millions of dollars; our revolutionary debt is extinguished; our mercantile marine is not surpassed by that of the greatest maritime power; the abundant products of our agriculture, satisfy all our wants, and contribute to the subsistence of other nations; our manufactures are rapidly tending to the supply of all we essentially need from them, and to afford a surplus for the prosecution of our extended foreign commerce; the surface of our land is striped over with railroads and turnpikes, and our sea lakes and navigable waters resound with the roar of innumerable steam vessels. Your own great city illustrates our surprising progress. After the commencement of the operation of this Constitution in 1790, its population was 33,131. By the census of 1850, it was 515,394, and our other cities have increased in scarcely less ratio. The problem of the capacity of representative Government to maintain free and liberal institutions, on an extensive territory, has been triumphantly solved by the intelligence of the people, and the all-powerful agency of steam and lightning.

Such are the gratifying results which have been obtained under the auspices of that Union, which some rash men, prompted by ambition, passion and frenzy, would seek to dissolve and subvert! To revolt against such a Government, for any thing which has passed, would be so atrocious, and characterized by such extreme folly and madness, that we may search in vain for an example of it in human annals. We can look for its prototype only (if I may be pardoned the allusion) to that diabolical revolt which, recorded on the pages of Holy Writ, has been illustrated and commemorated by the sublime genius of the immortal Milton.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us enjoy the proud consolation afforded by the conviction that a vast majority of the people of the United States, true to their forefathers, true to themselves, and true to posterity, are firmly and immovably attached to this Union; that they see in it a safe and sure, if not the sole guarantee of liberty, of internal peace, of prosperity, and of national happiness, progress and greatness; that its dissolution would be followed by endless wars among ourselves, by the temptation or invitation to foreign powers to take part in them, and finally, by foreign subjugation, or the establishment of despotism; and that "united we stand—divided we fall."

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
H. Clay.

Messrs. Stephen Whitney, George Griswold, Daniel Ullmann, and the other signers of the address, etc., etc.

Remarkable Cure.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

The Subscriber has purchased the Stock of Dr. Hunter, opposite the site of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL. This is the largest collection of rare and valuable Second-hand Books in the city.

As it is the wish of the Subscriber to dispose of the Books, and devote his attention exclusively to dealing in Watches, Jewelry, etc., he offers them at the lowest prices for cash. Among them are the best works on Theology, Law, Medicine, Novels, Belles Lettres, Poetry and Science.

The latest Novels and Publications always on hand.
ap8 JOSEPH RAFALL, No. 34 St. Charles street.

STRAW AND SILK GOODS,
44 Camp street, up stairs.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his city and country customers that he has just received a choice and complete assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS and MILLINERY ARTICLES in general, which he offers at very low prices for cash or approved city paper.
a22 3mlp ISAAC SAWIN, 44 Camp st., up stairs.

NEW GOODS—P. W. WOODLIEF, No. 13 Chartres street, has just received per steamships Winfield Scott, Union and Empire City, and by the sailing packets from New York, Boston and Havre, an assortment of Fashionable and Seasonable FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, heretofore unsurpassed in extent, variety and recherche style, which he now offers WHOLESALE AND RETAIL to his numerous patrons at very reduced prices. The stock consists in part of the following, viz:

Super Broché Antique Silks; Colored Armure Silks; Striped Talma Silks; High col. plain Poult de Soie; Black Brocade Poponnée; Extra rich and embr'd, do; Changeable and Chené do; Embroid'd Damask and plain Poult de Soie; Extra rich changeable and chameleon Poult de Soie; Small plaid high colored do., for misses; Marcellines and Florences, of every shade and color; White and colored Satins; A few pieces superior heavy black and colored watered Poult de Soie; Colored Silk Velvets; Rich Chené Satin striped and plain Cashmere d'Ecosse; French and English Merinos, Mousselines de Laine and Alpacas, solid colors, of every variety of shade; Plain, striped and plaid Poplins; Superior black and col'd plain and figured Canton Crapes; A large assortment of white and col'd embr'd and plain Crape Shawls, some extra rich; Merino, Cashmere and heavy rich Silk Shawls;

Rich plaid Raw Silks; English, French and American Calicoes; A complete assortment of Eng'h, German and French Hosiery; Superior white and col'd Silk Hose and Half Hose;

GLOVES AND MITTS. Buck, Chamois, Kid, Cashmere, Silk, Filoselli and Fi[...]let, of every description.

LACE GOODS. A large and elegant assortment of Valenciennes, English, French and German Laces, and do. Embroideries; Superior 8-12 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Damask Table Linens and Napkins, new and splendid styles; 4-4 Irish and German Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Hdkfs, plain; Embroidered and colored bordered Curtain Stuff, embr'd Lace and Muslin, Silk and Woolen Damask, etc.

PLANTATION GOODS. Heavy Kerseys, Lowells, Linseys, Jeans, Denims, Stripes and Cottonades; Super French Bed Blankets; Heavy Grainer Plantation do, very superior.

P. W. W. would especially call the attention of factors and planters to his stock of goods for their use. It is very complete and the articles have been selected with great care and judgment, the result of long experience in that particular line. a18 tf

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—From the Bridgewater Mine, New Jersey.—This PAINT is confidently recommended to the public as the BEST MINERAL PAINT EVER INTRODUCED. For decks of vessels and steamboats it is invaluable, being a certain protection against SPARKS, CINDERS, etc., and not affected by either fresh or salt water. In four weeks it becomes a perfect slate.

FOR PLANTATION USE it cannot be too highly recommended, as in addition to its impervious qualities, the bending, shrinking or warping of the material upon which it is used, does not affect the Paint. Mixed in equal proportions with Verdigris, it makes the most durable bottoms for vessels, and dries in a few hours. Its natural color is a light chocolate, but it mixes with any other good paint, and the readiness with which it makes the most delicate tints, together with its immense body, elasticity and adhesive properties, must secure its general use. It will be furnished LOWER than any other paint in the market, and will be found altogether preferable for BRICK and WOOD buildings, warehouses, etc.
G. C. BOGERT & CO. 70 Camp st., New Orleans, Agents for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. au9 tf

GROCERIES—Landing from ships Monmouth, H. Purrinton, E. Denison, Devonshire, Hampton, Chipperra, Manchester, Manilla, and barks Aquilla, Kilby, Lady Knight, and in store—
100 boxes Sperm Candles, various brands; 200 dozen Painted Pails; 100 bags choice Laguayra Coffee; 100 bags old Government Java Coffee; 200 bags Fancy Soaps; 100 pkgs Domestic Brandies, in qr. and eighth casks; 100 boxes Champagne Cider; 50 boxes Goshen Cheese; 50 boxes Pine Apple Cheese; 100 pkgs Snuff and Smoking Tobacco; 50 bags Black Pepper; 100 mats Cassia; 3 bbls Cloves; 1 do. Mace; 40 boxes cheap Cordials; 20 boxes genuine B[oe]ker's Bitters; 40 dozen Preston & Merrill's Infallible Yeast Powder; 16 do do do assorted Extracts; 50 boxes English Gooseberries; 50 dozen do Pickles; 10 dozen Worcestershire Sauce, qts, pts and hf pts; 50 boxes Miller's Lemon Syrup; 50 cases Preserved Ginger; 100 pkgs fresh Mackerel and Salmon.
For sale by R. M. McALPIN, [illegible] street and 7 Canal street Row.

WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS, in store and landing—
5 pipes Howard, March & Co.'s Madeira; 3 .. J. Oliveira & Co.'s Palestino; [illegible] Holland Gin; [illegible] Jamaica Rum; [illegible] Scotch Whisky; 20 hf pipes M. Castillon 1818 Brandy, in U. H. stores; 50 octaves [illegible] Madeira; 20 qr casks Cette; [illegible] Old Pale Amontillado Sherry; Harmony's oooo; Old Brown; French Brandies, various brands; Old London Dock Port; Burgundy; Pure Juice; [illegible] baskets quarts Heidsick Champagne; [illegible] pints; Dinet Peuvrel quarts; pints; 100 barrels old Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky.
For sale by R. M. McALPIN, 10 Common street and 7 Canal street Row.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!
J. STAFFORD & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ice, No. 8 New Levee, New Orleans. Orders [illegible] supplied. [illegible]

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—Dr. Feydinger has removed his office to No. 82 Baronne street, three doors above Common street. He will attend, as heretofore, to all professional calls, day or night. [illegible]

REMOVAL—Dr. J. S. Knapp, Dentist, has removed his office from 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles, to the new office and residence, No. 18 Baronne street, where he may be found in the constant exercise of his profession in all its departments. [illegible]

REMOVAL—R. H. Marr, Attorney at Law, has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 27 Camp street, up stairs. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 58 Poydras st., New Orleans.

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 91 Common st.

I. W. ARTHUR. JOHN THOMAS.
ARTHUR & CO., I. W., Commission, Provision and Grocery Merchants, 38 and 39 New Levee.

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 136 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy13 1y

DIBOLL, WM. O., Carpenter and Builder, No. 170 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. Jobbing of all descriptions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Stores fitted up; counters made of black walnut or mahogany, and finely polished. Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranteed for one year. Sash, Doors and Blinds made and repaired. Lattice work and Pudding Boxes of all kinds made to order. Step Ladders of all sizes constantly on hand. jy29 1y

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 34 and 36 Common street, New Orleans. [illegible]

E. WOOD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Grocers, on the Levee, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and 3 Red Stores, Third Municipality, have received a large assortment of Goods, which they will sell at reasonable prices. a19 1m

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

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 82 Gravier street. d1 1y

GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO., Dealers in Coffee, Gunny Bags, Bise and Western Produce, No. 75 Magazine street, New Orleans.
Mr. W. C. Fite is our authorized Agent to transact all business of the House, as per notarial act, passed this day before A. C. Ainsworth, Notary Public.
GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND. W. H. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ale, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 58 60, and 62 Old Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans.

E. J. HART. I. N. MARKS. S. E. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street. Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

HOWARD, T. H., Attorney at Law, 11 Camp street. fe28 1y

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

JONES, SAMUEL, Jr., [late Talbot, Jones & Co., Baltimore,] Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 46 Poydras street, New Orleans. d11 1y

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Magazine street, Agency of the St. Louis Shot Tower, have constantly on hand a complete assortment of DROP and BUCK SHOT, and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower. d11 ytf

R. H. MARR. WALKER BROOKE.
MARR & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street.

MONAGHAN & RARESHIDE, Notaries Public, 79 Gravier street.—Geo. Rareshide, successor to A. C. Ainsworth, Esq.—Wm. Monaghan, successor to D. I. Ricardo, Esq., Notary Public for the Second Municipality, and Commissioner for nearly all the States in the Union. Particular attention paid to all Marine business. my16 1m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. ja18 1y

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph S. Marks, office No. 29 Natchez street, opposite Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap11 1y

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 83 St. Louis street. au11 1y

PAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 30 and 32 Gravier street. n17 d&W

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street. au24

C. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER.
RACE & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N.O. mh23 1y

ROMAYOSA, J., (Successor to Costa & Co.) Importer of Havana Produce, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cigars, consisting of Imperiales, Regalias, Cazadores, Canones, Panetelas, Dama, Small Regalias, Militar, Trabucos, etc., etc., from the most celebrated brands of Havana. No. 5 Front Levee, or corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. [illegible]

CALEB STONE. GEO. H. WALWORTH.
STONE & WALWORTH, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Dealers in Western Produce, 86 Tchoupitoulas street. au13 6m

S. S. SEYMOUR. WM. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO., Carpenters and Joiners, No. 50 Union street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, New Orleans. au8 6m

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, leasing or improving of Real Estate, 59 Gravier street, New Orleans.
References—Samuel J. Peters, C. Adams, Jr., Jas. Robb, Thomas Sloo, Esqrs. mh29 1y

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

TOWNSEND, TOMPKINS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 4 Magazine street.

TOOLE, JOHN, Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office, 26 Bank Place. a12

TERRIO, J. NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 61 Chetimatches street, Donaldsonville, La.

VEASIE, J. H., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas and Madison. Office, Pearl st., Natchez, Miss. mh3

WRIGHT & CO., A. J., Cotton Factors and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. jl7 1y

WEBB, JOHN H., Original Vinegar Establishment, corner of Common and Marais street, opposite Charity Hospital. d7 1y

WOOD & CO., F. W., Ship Chandlers, Grocers and Provision Dealers, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and No. 5 Red Stores, Third Municipality.

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 16 Camp street. n12

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned having this day associated with him Mr. HENRY S. HALL, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of A. F. Cochran & Co....New Orleans, May 1, 1851.
my1 A. F. COCHRAN.

THE undersigned continue to make liberal cash advances upon approved consignments to their friends in Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.
fe3 tf FRED. KENNETT & CO. 93 Magazine st.

HIGH SCHOOL, corner of Constance and Race sts., by Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. au8 1y

Land Warrants
PURCHASED OR LOCATED.

HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS under Act of 28th September, 1850, or 11th February, 1847, may obtain the highest cash price by making application to the undersigned. Those not disposed to sell, may have their Warrants located on the choicest public lands, and a personal inspection made of each tract of land located, by applying to
au18 STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,
No. 80 Circus street, corner of Perdido.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of CABINET FURNITURE, such as Sofas, Bedsteads, Armoirs, Secretaries, Bookcases, Marble Top Sideboards, Centre, Card and Work Tables, Marble Top Bureaus and Wash Stands, Looking Glasses; Mahogany, Walnut, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs; Moss and Hair Mattresses; Mosquito Bars; Feather Pillows, and Bedding of all kinds. This stock is manufactured of the best material, and the public are solicited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
All Furniture packed and made ready for shipping, *free of charge.* [illegible]

CIGAR, MEXICAN AND PLANTATION TOBACCO—The subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, Cuba, Havana, Florida, Mason County Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri WRAPPERS AND FILLERS. Also—Tobacco in bbls. and bales, selected for the Mexican market, and for plantation use. TURNER & RENSHAW, 86 Camp street and 489 Tchoupitoulas street.
Tobacco baled to order. [illegible]

JAMES H. SPRATLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office No. 110 St. Charles street,
Between Poydras street and Lafayette Square,
WHERE all operations on the TEETH will be performed in a satisfactory manner. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—My old customers and families in general are hereby respectfully informed that I have just received a very extensive and well selected stock of
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS,
to which I solicit the attention of purchasers, being able to offer every inducement as regards the price and style of goods. I have added to my stock a splendid assortment of
TAPESTRY INGRAIN CARPETS,
to which I invite buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. In selecting my stock I have paid particular attention to
Mourning Goods,
such as Bombazines, Alpacas, Challys, Canton Crapes, etc., and would request the public in general to give me a call before making their purchases.
[illegible] W. W. THOMPSON, 8 Chartres st.

PORK—150 bbls. Mess, M. O. and Prime, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 38 and 39 New Levee.

SALT—Turks Island, for sale by JOHN TOOLE, 26 Bank Place.

INSURANCE.

TENNESSEE MARINE AND FIRE *Insurance Company.*
CAPITAL [illegible]
JOHN. M. HILL, Pres't. [illegible] W. MARTIN, Sec'ry.
This long established Company, with the most ample [illegible] RIVER, SEA AND FIRE RISKS [illegible]
[illegible] PICKETT, PERKINS & CO. [illegible]

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.
INCORPORATED IN APRIL 1849, AND DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF 30 PER CENT. ON TWO YEARS' BUSINESS.
Office, No. 38 Camp street, Between Gravier and Common sts.
Business of the Company confined to Life Insurance Only.

This Company being organized, solely for the protection of the policy holders and their families against want and poverty, is to be appreciated as a great national benevolent institution, [illegible]
All policy holders, whether for life or shorter terms, who [illegible]
[illegible]

TRUSTEES: [illegible]

DIRECTORS: E. W. Sewell, [illegible]

[illegible]

New Orleans Agency
OF THE
MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE CO. of Nashville, Tennessee.

THIS Company will insure on the Mutual Principle, Houses, Merchandise, etc., against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, and the Cargoes of Vessels of every description against THE PERILS OF THE SEAS AND RIVERS. All persons having their property insured in this Institution are entitled to a full participation in the profits, without any liability to loss.

TRUSTEES: N. Hobson, M. S. Pilcher, [illegible] John Waters, J. G. Shepherd, [illegible] J. A. McAlister, H. Douglas, [illegible] F. B. Wes[t], John Morrow, [illegible] John B. Ewin, A. W. Putnam, [illegible] W. T. Berry, Samuel Seay, A. Morrison, E. B. Hall, J. H. Knowles, C. E. Millman, Alex. Fall, J. H. Johnson, Robt. Stewart, F. F. Bell, J. J. Duncan, W. Prescott, L. B. Fite, A. H. Hicks, T. A. Thomas.
A. O. P. NICHOLSON, President.
M. S. PILCHER, Vice President.
C. J. F. WHARTON, Secretary.
LOCAL DIRECTORS: Thomas K. Price, E. H. Fraser, Geo. W. Way, C. Conner.
fy28 1y WM. A. JOHNSON, Agent, 86 Camp st.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Excursion Ticket to and from the Lake 25 cents only.
NEW ORLEANS,
MILNEBURG AND LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.
PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fall and Winter Arrangement for Departure of the Cars, commencing October 1, 1851.
THE CARS LEAVE [illegible]
On Sunday the Cars leave every hour.
An Omnibus leaves Canal and Chartres street every quarter of an hour for the Depot.
A Horse Car will leave the City and every morning at 5 o'clock, and the Lake and every evening at 9 o'clock.
J. W. SMITH, Superintendent.
New Orleans, September 26, 1851.

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad.

CARROLLTON LINE—Departure of Trains.
FROM NEW ORLEANS:
Horse Cars—Half past 5 A. M., quarter-past 9 and half-past 11 P. M.
Steam Trains—6 A. M., and every hour afterwards until 6 P. M., inclusively in summer, and until quarter past 7 in winter.
FROM CARROLLTON:
Horse Cars—5 A. M., 8 and 10 P. M.
Steam Trains—7 A. M., and every hour afterwards until 7 P. M., inclusively in summer, and until half-past 6 P. M. in winter.
Fare—15 cents. Children under 12 years and servants 10c.
Summer arrangements commence on the third Monday in February and end on second Monday in November.

Lafayette Line.
These cars run to and from the Depot, No. 12 Baronne street.
DEPARTURE OF CARS: [illegible]
Afterwhich the cars leave each and every fifteen minutes until 8 o'clock P. M.
Then, at 8¾, 9, 10 and 11 P. M., from the Depot.
And at 8½, 9¾ and 10¾ P. M., from Lafayette.
Fare—10 cents. Children under 12 years, half price.
Note—Special Night Cars for parties, balls, meetings, etc., supplied when required. mh31-1y

Newark, N. J., Saddlery Warehouse.

ANDREW G. BULL & CO., No. 15 Canal street, New Orleans, between Camp and Magazine streets, Manufacturers and Importers of SADDLERY and SADDLEWARE, have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Whips, Saddlers' Harness and Bridle Leather, Hogskins, SADDLERS' TOOLS and Trimming of every description, at No. 15 Canal street.
ANDREW G. BULL & CO.

SADDLERY STORE—Smith & Brothers, 50 and 52 Common street, New Orleans, offer for sale the most complete assortment of Goods in their line in the Southern country, comprising—
SADDLES—More than 300 varieties of English, American, Columbian, Spanish, Mexican, and Side Saddles.
SADDLE BAGS and WALLETS, in great variety,—Bridles, Bridle Fittings, Martingals, Girths, Surcingles, Stirrup Leathers, Reins, Halters, etc.
HARNESS—Coach, Gig and Buggy Harness, all qualities; Wagon and Dray Harness, complete or in parts; Collars, Dray and Wagon Saddles, Hames, [illegible] and Plantation Gear of every description.
TRUNKS—Packing Trunks, Travelling Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, all styles and finish.
SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLERS, HARNESS, SHOE MAKERS' TOOLS and FINDINGS of every description....COACH TRIMMINGS.
LEATHER and SKINS—Skirting, Harness, Bridle, Sole and Band Leather; Oil Top Sides and Hides; Enamelled Sides and Hides; Patent Leathers of all qualities and colors; Bag Hides and Skins; Lambskins; Wool Skins, Hog Skins; Goat and Sheep Morocco; Calf Skins; Lining and Kid Skins, all colors and qualities; Chamois and Buck Skins; Lace Leather, Buffalo Robes, etc.
S. & B. are Agents for the sale of the Patent India Rubber Gin and Machine Bands. Also, the Patent Stretched Leather Bands; Saw Mill Bands; India Rubber Hose; Steam Packing, and India Rubber Clothing, of all kinds; Band Rivets, Lace and Band Leathers, etc., etc.
[illegible] SMITH & BROTHERS, 50 and 52 Common st.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d inst., a negro man named ROBERT, aged about 30 years, of griff color, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with long bushy hair, and the left arm stiff in the elbow joint. Said negro was purchased from Wm. Cobb, Esq., of the parish of West Feliciana, in this State, on the 8th day of August last, and it is probable that he is lurking about this city, as he was very willing to be sold. A suitable reward will be given for his recovery.
[illegible] P. W. WOODLIEF, 13 Chartres st.

CAUTION.
THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase or trade for a Land Warrant issued from the General Land Office and numbered 71,193, under the act of Congress February 11, 1847, in favor of Thos. Hennihan, late private of Company E, 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and forwarded to the care of Edward Hart, 29 Girod street, New Orleans, La. The said warrant, it is believed, never came to hand, and the public are hereby notified that a caveat has been already filed against the issuing of a patent on said warrant, and that I intend to apply to the Pension Office for a duplicate.
THOMAS HENNIHAM.
By his Attorney, S. J. Levi, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

FRESH SEIDLITZ and SODA POWDERS. 5 gross Seidlitz Powders, a superior article, 5 do. Soda do., landing ex ship Jameson, for sale by [illegible] P. L. [illegible] Common and Gravier sts.

DUFFIELD'S HAMS—125 tierces Duffield's celebrated Sugar-cured Hams, for sale by ROBERT M. McALPIN, [illegible] 20 Common street and 7 Canal street Row.

CALCINED MAGNESIA—10 cases Calcined Magnesia, just received, for sale by [illegible] P. L. [illegible] corner Common and Gravier sts.

CIGARS—200,000 assorted brands and qualities, for sale by [illegible] I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 38 and 39 New Levee.

[illegible] ...TEACHER OF MUSIC. [illegible]

M. [illegible] FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES [illegible]

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—[illegible]

TO PLANTERS.—25,000 pairs RUSSETT BROGANS, [illegible] A. F. DUNBAR & CO.

TO PLANTERS.—3000 pairs HUB AND DITCHING BOOTS, for sale by A. F. DUNBAR & CO. [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—[illegible] A. F. DUNBAR & CO.

HATS—White and Black Wool and Cassimere Hats, [illegible] A. F. DUNBAR & CO.

NEW [illegible] GOODS.
[illegible] Camp street, [illegible]
THE public is [illegible]

[illegible]

BREWSTER & CO. are now receiving their [illegible] CARRIAGES and HARNESS [illegible]

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
BREWSTER & CO., [illegible] WAGONS, etc. Also, HARNESS and WHIPS [illegible] BREWSTER & CO. [illegible]

MILLER, REHRIS & WALDO, 74 Canal street, New Orleans,
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in FINE TABLE CUTLERY [illegible]

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of ladies and housekeepers generally to a large and well selected stock of FURNITURE, the cheapest ever offered in this city, consisting in part of Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Marble Top Centre Tables, Card Tables; Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut Armoirs; Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Marble Top Bureaus and Wash Stands, Marble Top Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Clocks and Time-Pieces, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, together with a large lot of common Furniture. [illegible] E. GREEN & CO., 127 Poydras, bet. St. Charles and Carondelet streets. [illegible]

JAMES WHITE,
152 Gravier street, New Orleans,
Will constantly PURCHASE NEGROES, [illegible]

PUMPS AND BATHING APPARATUS, [illegible]
JOHN McCARTY, Plumber, No. [illegible] Camp STREET, New Orleans, [illegible] Force and Lift Pumps; Beer Pumps, etc., etc.; Cooking Ranges; Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Also, laying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description. [illegible] All orders promptly attended to.

ECLIPSE STABLES.
BATES FORDNEY, Proprietor.—On Phillippa street, opposite Union.—Horses at all times to let, either in harness or saddle. [illegible]

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE. [illegible]

ARCADE HOTEL.
THE public can be accommodated as usual at this establishment. The fire on the 8d instant did but slight injury to the Hotel. [illegible] W. DIGGES & CO.

WESTERN VERANDA, corner Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets.—The above establishment having changed hands and undergone a complete renovation, with new furniture, etc., the proprietors would respectfully announce that they are prepared to entertain and transient Boarders in a style not surpassed in the city.
They also announce that the BAR of this house will open TO-DAY, 18th inst., at 5 P. M., [illegible]
[illegible] LANE & DUNN, Proprietors.

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that, having opened and thoroughly renovated the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. [illegible] Camp st., [illegible] to offer every accommodation, to both transient and permanent Boarders, that taste and experience can procure.
New Orleans, November 8, 1850. [illegible]

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 sweet breath. For proof of the above facts, see circulars. To be had of the Agents, viz: [illegible]
[illegible] streets, Lafayette; and of the MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Baronne street, N. O.

Durability and Cheapness Combined.
J. W. & J. A. CRARY, BRICKLAYERS and BUILDERS.—In addition to a general business in the above line, they will contract to build and guaranty Brick Cisterns, and construct them above or under ground, as may be required. For further information, please inquire of Messrs. Hayman & Holder, 23 Magazine street, where plans and specifications can be seen, and references given to work done and successfully tested.
J. W. & J. A. CRARY.

BARCLAY'S LONDON PORTER and PALE ALE—[illegible] Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s superior London Porter, in pint and quart bottles; [illegible] Pale Ale, [illegible]
JOHN TOOLE, 26 Bank Place.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, at One Dollar per bbl.—[illegible] tons first quality Cannel Coal, now landing. This coal is warranted in quality equal to any ever imported, and will be sold at such at the lowest price for One Dollar per barrel, delivered in any part of the Second Municipality, [illegible]
SPENCER FIELD, 80 Perdido street.
Families wishing their coal from the ship, will please send their orders immediately, that it may be delivered directly from the ship.

GREASE AND STAIN EXTRACTOR—Dr. REEDY'S CELEBRATED SOAP [illegible] rivalled for removing and extracting [illegible] clothes, or wearing apparel, [illegible] No family should be without it.
For sale by the sole Agents in New Orleans,
J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres street.