The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 223.

The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX.
OFFICE.....No. 92 St. Charles street.

BUGLE SONG....By Tennyson.

The splendor falls on castle walls,
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract shakes in glory—
Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying;
Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark! O hark! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, further going!
O sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying;
Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O love, they die in you rich sky,
They faint on hills, on fields, on rivers;
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever—
Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying;
And answer echoes, answer dying, dying, dying.

Kossuth's History of the Hungarian Revolution.

On the 25th ult., the distinguished Hungarian, Louis Kossuth, made a speech at Winchester, near Southampton, England. He spoke in English. The speech is so remarkable, so eloquent, so vivid in its narrative that we give it almost entire. We omit nothing except a few commonplaces in the beginning and conclusion. It is a history of the Hungarian struggle by its most distinguished leader, and glows throughout with a burning enthusiasm:

Now, instead of a vain effort to give you a good speech, perhaps it would be better for me to take the liberty to allow me in a plain common manner—still begging excuses for the faults of my language, which I cannot fail to admit—to give you some information [cheers] about the true nature of the past struggle in Hungary, because I suppose I can be excused to have this egotism—to be anxious to conserve those generous sentiments, and I believe there can nothing better be done than by plain common statement of the facts, without any flourish, without attributional pomp, as they passed in Hungary. [Cheers.] To understand exactly the Hungarian cause, it is quite necessary to be somewhat acquainted with the true nature of the form of Hungarian institutions. You all know that Hungary was for more than eight hundred years in Europe always a constitutional monarchy, and perhaps this is no small proof of the elements of life which in my notion are to be found, when we consider the geographical position of Hungary, and the moral position of the native Magyar race—an Asiatic people, sided, like a wedge, into the midst of European nations, without any kindred, without any affinity, without any resemblance—and when we consider they were surrounded on all sides by absolute and despotic Powers; on one side Turkey, which encroached for centuries, not only upon civilization, but on religion, and where my poor nation was the bulwark of Christianity in Europe; on the other side, the Russian empire, which has, not for the benefit of mankind, [cheers] grown up prodigiously in the one and a half century; one the third side, the Austrian Power, not the Austria of to-day, for that Austrian empire is a very new one, but the Government of the house of Hapsburg, which never, if there be told truth by history, gave one friend to political freedom—though one genius it had, one friend to religious freedom, one friend to the rights of conscience, but even he quite in opposition to the social and political freedom of the people—the Emperor Joseph II. This, then, was our position. Turkey, Russia and Austria, or rather the house of Hapsburg—by such Hungary surrounded, and besides, the people which must ever be considered as the most firm and mighty basis of greatness and welfare of a country, [cheers,] and as the most strong, sure, and powerful safeguard of its liberties—the people, unhappily, were excluded from political rights, they shared not in the constitutional benefits; and still this Magyar race, in such difficulties of circumstance, through eight centuries and more, has conserved not only its life but its constitutional liberty and national institutions. [Cheers.] There is in such a race, in such a nation, elements of a future; and I believe, with some pride I have a right to say, such a nation deserves to have freedom. I told you a little age that the people had not shared in the constitutional rights of the country. The constitution of Hungary was an aristocratic one entirely; but it was an aristocratical constitution which had somewhat a different meaning from that which you attach in England to the word aristocracy. Aristocracy in Hungary was not synonymous with power and with the weight of wealth, but was simply aristocracy of birth, and was not reduced only to elder brothers, but whoever had a father a nobleman, he and his children and their children's children remained through all all centuries noblemen always. [A laugh.]

What was the consequence? The consequence was that, as human fate is subject to many changes of circumstances, the descendants of the old noblemen of Hungary did not remain wealthy, great and powerful, but became diffused, and, by the course of centuries, descending among them, became almost one part of the people itself; so that the great part of the aristocracy of Hungary remained as poor, ay, poorer than the people, because the noble had ambition not to work; as if work was not the greatest honor to humanity. So, therefore, we had not only a landed proprietary, but we had these most poor classes of the aristocracy, which were not only in the same condition as the people, but which were still, now and then, in a worse condition, not being so industrious. But one prominent feature was that the old aristocracy was not quite so opposed in its great extension to popular rights and to the popular interest as we find it to be in the middle ages on the continent and through Europe; because we must confess that the aristocracy of England has known in time to meet the exigencies of the time, to share their privileges with the people, and to take its part in the burdens of the people, and therefore the aristocracy of England remained when those other aristocracies were swept away like dust from the earth. [Cheers.]

In Hungary the nobility was not in the same position, but the noblemen mixed with all classes of the people—they were not in strong opposition to the people, but they were agriculturists, working not their own soil, but the soil of their landlords; but they became manufacturers; they engaged in every trade and every profession, and therefore it was not in such opposition to the people as the word "aristocracy" signifies here; and, though it is no wonder that in Hungary and between the bounds of this aristocratic constitution, where the people had no right to speak for itself, it should not have had its full share of privilege, still, out of the ranks of this aristocracy which I have characterized are always found in the past, and through all their history, generous men who manfully struggled by all legal means to improve the condition of their country, and who strove for the rights of humanity. Now in this struggling for the rights of humanity and the improvement of the condition of the country, we had, according to our constitution, in Hungary two principal means. The first was—to call it by a name which is popular and is understood here—the Parliament of Hungary; and the second was by our county and municipal institutions. Those municipal institutions were, still more than in any other part of the world whatever, against the encroachment on the rights of the nation by the Government, because these county institutions were so framed that the Government had no right to convey any order whatever but only through the medium of the county meetings.

The county meeting was composed of all noblemen who were residents in that county, and the noble population in a county might number from 20,000 to 25,000 persons, and in some counties it amounted to 30,000. Therefore, every one of the nobles had a right to speak in these meetings; not, of course, every one on every occasion, but according to the importance of the business, and the number of them that appeared in the same way at these meetings. Every noble had a right to be elected a magistrate of the county, who were the only executive power of the orders of the Government; so that when the Government ordered something to be done, the hand of execution was the of the municipal magistrate of the county, who alone had to carry it out; but the magistrate, never coming into contact with the Government, could receive no order but only through the medium of the county meeting, which county meeting, met in public assembly, had the right to discuss the legality of the Government order; and when the majority of the assembly held an order of Government to be illegal, it did not go into the hands of the magistrate to execute it, but the meeting made a remonstrance against it to the Government, and therefore, these municipalities were a very powerful, strong bulwark against the encroachments of Government. And, to be sure, no country in the world had greater need of such a barrier than Hungary, because we have been governed for three centuries by the house of Hapsburg, which never, according to the evidence of history, has a single fixed friend to political freedom. I do not know whether I am weary. [Loud cheers, and cries of "go on."]

Now, the house of Hapsburg ruled Hungary for 300 years. It ruled Hungary, not by conquest, but by the free choice of the nation [cheers]—not by the free choice of the nation without conditions, but on the basis of treaties, the chief feature of which treaties is, that the monarch should reign in Hungary by the same lineal succession as in the dominions of the House of Austria; that the Austrian dynasty was recognized, and should remain kings of Hungary, and thereupon the King took on himself a sacred duty, to respect and conserve the Hungarian constitution, and to rule and govern Hungary by its own public institutions, according to its own ancient laws. And that was the duty of the King. He swore to God, he swore to the eternal God, that he hoped He would so bless him as he should keep that word. [Loud cheers.] This was a *resume* of the facts so far. Well, out of thirteen kings—out of the thirteen kings we had of this house and dynasty—no one who knows any thing of history can charge me with exaggeration, when I say that their rule was one of continual perjury. M. Kossuth spoke very earnestly and with emotion, dropping his voice so that the close of the sentence was not audible at the end of the table, and some person asked, "A rule of what?" He exclaimed—Of perjury, gentlemen, [loud cheers] that is the word—perjury. [Cheers for some moments, at his emphatic delivery of the word.] I am a plain, common man; I call things as they are.

Now when the Hungarian nation elected the house of Hapsburg to the throne of Hungary—of this Hungary, which is larger than 400,000 German square miles, which is equal, as I am told, to 100,000 English square miles, with a population of 15,000,000—no small country, gentlemen; no small little patch of land—when she chose the house of Hapsburg, all the other provinces of the Hapsburg were constitutional monarchies. Every other of these States had a constitution, and every one of these afterwards united to her had one too; but by and by, through the course of three centuries, the house of Austria has gone on in a straight direction to be an absolute monarchy; and now, before our past struggle, not one place or province in her dominions had a constitution—the ambitious, despotical house of Austria—rather, I should say, the house of Hapsburg, had absorbed every single one of them. [Loud cheers.] The constitutional life of Hungary was not absorbed, because it did not belong to the Austrian Empire. Hungary had no other connection with Austria than Hungary had with England, with this difference only, that Hanover had a different line of succession, while the line of succession of Austria and Hungary was the same.

But we had laws and coronation oaths and pacifications, which declare that there should be no connection between Hungary and the house of Austria but this, only to be ruled by the same sovereign, not that Hungary should have a right to be ruled by its own laws, rights and institutions; so much so, that should we happen to have a King come to the succession of the sovereignty, being a child in his minority, Hungary should not be governed by the same person as ruled over the Austrian provinces, because there existed in the house of Hapsburg a family treaty by which the eldest of the house must be the tutor (i. e. Regent) to the Empire, but by the law in Hungary it must be a Palatine who rules as tutor of the King, and therefore there was like possibility, that a Regent might have to govern Austria, while another Regent was governing Hungary. Therefore the constitutional life of Hungary was not absorbed, and chiefly was not absorbed because by the municipal institutions—by that strength which can never be broken [cheers] it resisted the encroachments of the crown. I consider these municipal institutions to resemble in a fair instance the siege of Saragossa, where, after Napoleon's army had taken the town, they still had to fight a single battle for every street. [Cheers.] So was it always in Hungary, in my own time, though a young man yet, I remember that there was a time when the house of Hapsburg, without the help of any Parliament, attempted to destroy the constitution, to levy troops, and to raise the taxes to two and a half times their former amount; and that out of the fifty-two counties in Hungary, influenced by every means which Governments—immoral Governments—have at their disposal, only some ten or twelve registered the decrees, but that the others constantly resisted them by lawful grounds, and that this resistance on a constitutional and lawful basis overthrew them. It was, as I said, just like Saragossa, where the town was taken indeed, but where the fight went on from street to street, and house to house. [Cheers.]

So it was, notwithstanding these encroachments, we conserved some shadow of constitutional liberty; but the house of Hapsburg, after having absorbed all constitutional life in its dominions, came to this, that there was only Hungary, which is so bold as to oppose it in its aim to be entirely an absolute monarchy, and, seeing that its head availed himself of every means in his power, of open violence, of all kinds of treachery, to break down and overthrow our constitution; he fomented our discords, he undermined our national character, he impoverished us, he corrupted us, he oppressed, and, by-and-by, our rights were taken away, and by-and-by we became aware of our municipal institutions and our parliament, which should have been convoked every three years, and was not convoked once in twenty years, though taxation went on and an arbitrary Government went on—were not enough; and we became aware that some 200 or 300 or 400 or 500 nobles by birth, meeting by right in their county meetings, were not sufficient to defend the constitution of the country against the predominant direction of the head of the Austrian absolutism; and that was the origin of our endeavors, which are as old as twenty-eight years; that men influenced by justice and pure patriotism took for aim to go on, degree by degree, and step by step, to make the people participate in constitutional rights and liberties. That was the aim and direction of the public life of Hungary from 1825.

The more Hungary has felt this necessity because she had a board of government, a commission or council of government, which, by law, was made responsible not only not to do anything contrary to the law, but not to carry into execution any order of the Sovereign himself, contrary to the law, but still we saw there was no responsibility in that council, because no corporate body can be made responsible. Individuals can be made responsible, but when the government is collective, responsibility is a folly [cheers], and vanishes like a dream. We saw that our national independence and the lawful rights of our nation were entirely absorbed by the Austrian Government, and in our times chiefly by Prince Metternich, who was at in all in Austria. We were conscious that the Austrian Ministry had nothing to do with the affairs of Hungary, that the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, was obliged to govern Hungary by its own laws, and not as he liked. We did not like these Austrian influences, and we took, as the direction of our efforts, to give the people their national share in the constitution, in order that they might be the safeguard of the constitutional life which 400,000 or 500,000 were not able to defend, but which a people of 15,000,000, united in the great principles of common duties, and equal, may have good reason to defend. [Loud cheers.]

In the peasantry, in every country, to be sure, the agricultural classes are of important consideration, [hear, hear,] but they are chiefly so in Hungary, which was almost entirely, with few exceptions, an agricultural country. Of course the condition of this peasantry was the first topic of any design to reform; and, seeing that the country, in all material respects so highly gifted by nature, could never be converted into an earthly paradise, such as you have made this land but by free work, where every one enjoys the fruits of labor. We saw also that the agriculturist had to work for his landlord one hundred and four days in the year. If you take off the Sundays, the festival days, and the winter, why what remains to him? [Hear, hear.] And still he had to give a one-ninth to his seigneur, and one-tenth, or the tithes, to his bishop. That was a condition quite contrary to justice, contrary to the inborn dignity of the people, to the future of Hungary, and to the rights of human nature. [Cheers.] Therefore, the first step we took was to emancipate the peasantry, [loud cheers,] but being, as I have briefly stated, under very arduous circumstances, and as the legislative power was in the hands of the nobles, these reforms went on but by slow degrees. In the Long Parliament, as I may call it, which sat from 1832 to 1836, the Lower House, that is, the House of the members elected by the county meeting, it was proposed that every peasant—I do not know what to call them—[a voice, "serfs,"]—that every peasant should have a right to make himself free of his seignorial and feudal burdens by paying off the capital to which the amount of these burdens came. [Cheers.]

Do you understand me? [Loud cheers.] We wished, then, that this should not be dependent on the will of the landlord to accord it to him, but that an estimate should be made of what was the worth of those duties and burdens, and that if the peasant should pay the capital estimated at the rate of 5 or 8 per cent. he should be free. [Cheers.] This was opposed by the House of Lords, and then, by the influence of the Government, it was reduced to this—that, when the landlord should give his consent to it, every peasant, as also every corporation of peasantry together, should have the right to be free. This proposition I have stated was agreed to by the common consent of the House of Lords and House of Commons, but it was rejected by the Government. That is, the Austrians rejected that reform. That was the issue of the reform question in 1836. I mention it as a fact. And here I must explain—whatever your opinion may be as to pledges I know not—that the members of the House of Commons were not entirely plenipotentiary, but received their instructions from the county meetings which were sitting four or six, or even ten times a year, and which controlled the representatives and instructed them how to vote.

The intrigues of the Government, therefore, were chiefly directed to the county meetings, in order to carry bad instructions, and then we perceived, for the first time, the very dangerous direction of the movement of the Government with respect to these institutions, to endeavor to influence, to ruin, to weaken, to corrupt our public meetings and municipalities. [Hear, hear.] Still, with respect to our Legislature, there was, fortunately, some independence left in these public meetings, for though they would do so if only Vienna was quiet, but that they did not wish it to appear that the house of Hapsburg was compelled by its fears to be just and generous. [Cheers and laughter.]

This was one of the moments in which I in my own humble person was a strange example of the various changes of human life. Myself, an humble unpretending son of modest Hungary, was in the condition that I had the existence of the house of Hapsburg and all its crowns here in my hand, (M. Kossuth here stretched out his arm with clinched fist across the table. Tremendous cheering.) I told them "Be just to my fatherland, and I will give you peace and tranquility in Vienna." They promised me to be just, and I gave them peace and tranquility in Vienna in twenty-four hours; and before the Eternal God who will make responsible to him my soul—before history, the independent judge of men and events, I have a right to say the house of Hapsburg has to thank its existence to me. At last sanction was given, but while we received the promise of the King in one room, the Duchess Sophia, mother of the present Emperor, and sister of Francis Joseph, was plotting with Metternich how to get rid of this word and sanction. In a few days afterwards the King, who was afterward deposed, came to Presburg and sanctioned publicly our laws. I was there as a member of the Ministry, in which I was what you call First Lord of the Treasury, which I was forced to accept.

I say so because I can tell the public knowledge of my nation—my enemies in my nation as well as my friends—that I always considered office and power as a burden, and as no glory; but that it was myself who, before going up to Vienna with the laws for sanction, addressed to the people of Presburg (assembled below) from the balcony, taking Louis Batthyana, my poor friend, by the hand—"Don't cheer myself. Here is the man who shall be—who must be First Minister, President of Hungary;" but Batthyany refused to accept it, so I was forced to accept it; and I state this because I see it is said in some papers that I made myself Minister. We came down to Pesth, and in a few days after the Serbs revolted—stirred up, as it was quite clearly proved afterwards, by the intrigues of the Camarilla of Vienna. They took for pretext that in the diplomes there was a territory not a part of Hungary, containing about 200,000 people, was given to them, which nobody denied; but their design was, as is now quite clear, to separate that part of Hungary, and to form in separate provinces the Banat and Buchna, though they contain 2,000,000 inhabitants, out of which only about 300,000 or 400,000 are Serbs; some are Wallachians, some speak the German tongue; but the Hungarian Government, seeing there must be some plot by which the poor people were misled, did not employ all the necessary strength to suppress it; besides, I must also state that one of the chief political manœuvres of Metternich was always and ever to oppress one nation by another; but our army was drawn out of the land—one part in Bohemia, one in Italy—and we had Germans, Polish, and Wallachian troops in Hungary.

Without entering into details, I will only state that the revolt spread itself over Croatia, which declared it was independent of Hungary, without any reason at all. And I will state that the head of this revolt of the Serbs and Croats was the Ban Jellachich. We entreated the King to give his command to convoke Parliament in order to take measures against these internal disturbers. The King gave his consent, and the Minister of State, stood by the side of the Archduke Palatine, when he received the order of the King, who had fled from Vienna to Innspruck, where he had been visited by a deputation from Pesth, sent by the Diet, inviting him to come to Buda, to rely on them, and that they would defend him against half the world [cheers;] and it has been proved that the Hungarians can defend the Crown. [Cheers.] I stood by the side of the Archduke Palatine when he read the declaration of the King, that he solemnly condemned the damnable efforts of Jellachich, and of the Serbs, and Croats, and Wallachians, who had rebelled against the common liberty of the land, which they enjoyed, without any distinction of the language they might use, or the church to which they belonged. At this very time, that the orders were given by the Ministers of Hungary to put down this revolt against the law, and that the King had convoked his faithful Parliament of Hungary, to provide us well for the army as for the financial means to defend and protect the realm; that was done; and in the convocation of the kingdom I saw one of the grandest sights of my life, when nearly four hundred representatives rose as one man, and, stopping me in the address I was making, declared, "You shall have it—you shall have all you want."

While we were engaged in making these legislative provisions, the battle of Novarro, or rather the battle of Costlanga, was won by the armies of Austria, and the house of Hapsburg was saved. Now was the moment to crush Hungary. The King issued a proclamation in which Jellachich, who had been proclaimed a traitor to his country, was lauded as his most faithful servant, and thanks were given to him for his services, and in which the King begged him to go on against the Hungarians. [Oh, oh.] There was not an honest man in the world who would not pronounce against such an act as that. We had no army—not more than 5000 men—he came down upon us with 30,000 men. We met him. We took with our army, two generals, 12,000 men, and their artillery; and this we did with people armed with scythes, and without discipline. Jellachich himself, seeking for a truce of two days only, obtained it; and in the mean time, breaking his word of honor and his faith, he made his escape. [Oh! shame.]

We followed him. I was President of the Council, because at the time there was no Ministry, for the Ministers had resigned as soon as the King issued his proclamation. How could they continue to act as Ministers with such an order from the King? [Cheers.] Now came an order that Parliament should be dissolved, which was forbidden by the constitution and by the laws, as the budget was not fixed; and further, the order stated that the King, superseding all constitutional rights, gave, as to his *alter ego*, Jellachich power to govern Hungary as Dictator—that very Jellachich whom he had declared to be a traitor. [Cheers.] We said, when we received this order: This is no order at all, it is not signed by a responsible Minister; Parliament cannot be dissolved, because the budget is not yet fixed; and the Ministry having resigned, steps must be taken to conduct our defence. Jellachich escaped toward Vienna—I ordered to follow him. When he came to the frontier of Austria, I sent up instructions to the officer in command of the army to send to the commander of the Austrian army that he might be asked to respect the law of neutrality, and not to give any shelter to those who had revolted against us; but the Austrians not only protected him, but his troops joined the Austrian army.

The Austrian army joined him—the siege of Vienna was made, and after that these two armies came into Hungary under the command of Windischgratz, calling us—and especially my humble self—rebels. We opposed, we struggled, we fought battles; history will tell how, [cheers] but still I must add one single thing, and that is, that though we had been victorious, defeated the Imperial armies in repeated battles, though the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation, dated the 4th of March, 1849, when he, relying on the false report of the Camarilla, of a victory in a battle that never was won, declared by one scratch of his pen that he blotted out Hungary from the list of nations, that that kingdom no more existed, that its constitution was torn up, and that Hungary was declared to be incorporated in the Austrian empire, and ruled according to the laws which his good pleasure might give—notwithstanding this proclamation, which severed all the ties between Austria and Hungary, still we did not even proclaim a rupture with the house of Hapsburg.

When did I make the proposal no more to acknowledge the house of Hapsburg? When I got true and exact intelligence that the Russian intervention was decided on, and had been accepted, and when I had got, I am sorry to say, the intelligence that in order to avoid this Russian intervention we had no help in the world—from nobody—no, not one. [Here, overcome by irrepressible emotion, the voice of M. Kossuth faltered, he burst into tears, and for some moments was incapable of proceeding, while a burst of sympathy broke from the assembly. As soon as he had recovered he proceeded, still agitated:]—then I considered matters in my conscience, and I came to the resolution that either my nation must submit to the deadly stroke aimed at her life, or, if we were not cowards enough, not base enough to accept this suicide, it would not be amiss to put as the reward of our struggles—our fatal struggles—that which should have the merit of being worthy the sacrifice of the people; and if we had to contest with two great empires, if we had no one to help us, if we had no friend, and to contest in our struggles for the liberties of Europe, because now the Hungarian question rose Europe-"high," it assumed the dignity of a European question—if it was our fate to struggle for the liberties of Europe as once we had struggled for her Christianity, and if God should bless us, I proposed as a reward the independence of Hungary, and it was accepted. [Cheers.]

That is the statement, the brief—no, not the brief, but the true staten ent of the relations between Hungary and Austria. What was the result? How we fell—let me not speak about it [after a pause]—that is a matter of too deep sorrow to dwell on. So much I can say, that, though forsaken by the whole world, I am to-day confident we would have been a match for the combined forces of these two despotical empires, but that it was my fault, and my debility that I, the governor of Hungary, who had the lead of this great cause, had not faculties enough to match Russian diplomacy, which knew how to introduce treason into our camp [cheers]; but had I been capable even to imagine all these intrigues, we should not have fallen. As it is, you know the house of Hapsburg, as a dynasty, is gone; it exists no more—it merely vegetates. The Emperor can only act by the whim and will of his master, the Czar. If only the Czar would not threaten every portion of the world where the prayers for liberty rise up from the nation to Almighty God—if the people of England would only decide that the Russian should not put his foot on the nations of Europe—if England would but only say "Stop"—and nothing more—the boast of Paskievitch, that he would put his foot on the neck of Hungary, would never be realized, and Hungary, I am sure, would have knowledge enough, truth enough, and courage enough, to dispose of its own domestic matters, as the sovereign right of every nation of the world loud [cheers], as we put down any aggression on her liberty. [Cheers.]

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—Academic Department—Session of 1851-'52—University School for Boys, Universities Place, Common street.—The Fifth Annual Session of this Department commenced on the 1st of October. The Senior Class will be examined on the first Monday November for promotion to the Collegiate Department. The Principal has the pleasure of announcing that he has secured the valuable services of the following named Professors in the Collegiate Department:

Professor Marc Roux, French Language and Literature.
Professor Herman Kohlmeyer, Ph. D., German and Hebrew Languages.
R. M. Radcliffe, LL. D., Classical and English Department.
Angel Lemo, A. B., English Department, Assistant.
☞ The Principal will have exclusive charge of the Department of Mathematics.
Terms as before.
n20 3m C. W. SEARS, Principal.

HIGH SCHOOL, corner of Constance and Race sts., by Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. n23 ly

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H. KAUTNER, corner Jackson and Levee streets, Lafayette; and of the MANUFACTURER,
n19 1y H. LACHUE, 103 Duminee street, N. O.

SANATIVE HOUSE, conducted by W. K. F. FRYER, Indian Doctor—Office, residence and office No. 33 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality, New Orleans, La.—Having opened an office of consultation and a house of the days after the publication of this notice, he will remain open winter and summer, from this date, for the reception of sick negroes, both male and female, the efficacy of his medicines, diet, and treatment, being unsurpassed; or in a carriage or on horseback, with a few Vegetable Medicines to operate as auxiliaries in restoring the sick to health, vigor and enjoyment, will no longer remain a problematical, as thousands who may this day be cured will hereafter testify. I have chosen this place for a Hospital, connected with my office in the city, the ground being fenced in on a peninsula or bend of land a mile and a half wide, and nearly surrounded by the purest of salt water, the Gulf being on the south, a bay a mile wide on the north, (with a ferry-boat running across the bay which makes four trips every day,) and a high sandy pine country beyond the bay. There are no swamps, nor miasmatic pools or lowlands within fifty miles of Biloxi. The air is as pure, soil and excellent; and as to the weather, unless it is pure, soil and excellent; and as to the weather, unless it is pure, now and then, it is as cool as the breeze of a summer's day. I can speak the above knowingly, having passed three months in the place. Therefore, I do not know of any other place to which our citizens could repair for health, that would suit them with a better prospect of being restored to health. Respectable persons from a distance who wish to come to Biloxi and obtain my medical services can be comfortably accommodated with boarding at one, as good and respectable houses can be had on very reasonable terms.

Biloxi is accessible from New Orleans, La., to Mobile, Ala., by superior steamers, and they are commanded by skilful captains. The other officers and servants are kind and very attentive. Having traveled on four boats myself, I can speak of their good reputation. Therefore, planters and others having valuable sick slaves, will find it to their interest to place them under my care, where, for the entire expense of medicine and attendance will be covered by two dollars per day, and no money demanded till the cure is made, the sick to be kept at my residence, provided with cook and forward. Each patient must be furnished with three changes of outward clothes and two suits of good new flannel shirts and drawers, with suitable shoes and socks. All patients over fifty years admissible by the day only; and physicians in such cases once a month.

Dr. W. A. WILLIAMS, my brother-in law, who has studied and practiced with me, and speaks the English and French languages, will superintend my office in New Orleans during my absence from the city. My establishment in Biloxi will remain under the control and superintendence of Mrs. FRYER, (who speaks good English and French,) during my absence from the place.

Dr. FRYER has a house attached to his establishment in Biloxi, a large Two Horse Carriage, drawn by a span of the most beau ful Arabian skew ball match horses in the United States, with his cook and coachman, and driver, for the accommodation of his patients and other genteel and respectable parties wishing to visit the beauties of the country. They can also be accommodated with ladies' and gentlemen's saddles for morning and evening rides. He is also prepared to keep horses by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms, and every other attention will be given to horses and carriages sent to his stables.

☞ All letters enclosing $5, post-paid, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and none others answered or lifted from the post office.

To those sick who may think proper to seek my counsel or intrust their sick slaves to my care, I may simply, in conclusion, add, that I am as zealous in pursuit of my profession as I have been for the last twenty years, and would I hope to conduct with an unsullied reputation and integrity I have the satisfaction of so long and never yet violated.

Respectfully, etc.
n7 W. K. F. FRYER, Indian Doctor.

I. W. ARTHUR & CO., 28 and 29 New Levee street, offer for sale—
100 sacks prime Rio Coffee;
100 sacks old Java and Laguayra;
80 bbls Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
100 packages Green and Black Tea;
300 boxes Star and Adamantine Candles;
150 boxes Sperm and Pearl Candles;
300 boxes Family, Office and No. 1 Soap;
300 boxes Pickles, Sauces, and Ketchups;
100 boxes Lemon and assort d Syrups;
300 boxes Claret, Hock and Rhenish Wine;
140 boxes Madeira, Port and Champagne;
200 dozen choice Ale and Porter;
100 casks choice old and medium Brandy;
110 boxes Old Bourbon and Monongahela;
80 bbls Peach Brandy, Rum and Gin;
300 boxes fine and common Tobacco;
150 M Cigars, assorted;
Spices, Sauces, Oils, Fruits, Nuts, etc.
A general supply of Provisions.
n8 6m

OFFICIAL.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
NOVEMBER 14, 1851.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO,
Sitting of Tuesday, November 11, 1851.
RESOLVED, That the Mayor be authorized and requested, after ten days' notice in the official paper of this Municipality, to sell at public auction the contract for erecting an apron on each side of St. Mary's Market, agreeably to the specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor and published with said notice. Bids to be subject to the approval of the Council.
[Signed] THOS. H. SHIELDS, President pro tem.
Approved November 14, 1851.
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
True copy: H. BIER, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1851.
NOTICE is hereby given, in virtue of the above resolution, that I will sell, at my office, on MONDAY Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock M., to the lowest bidder, the contract for erecting an apron on each side of St. Mary's Market, in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor.
[n15] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Specifications
Of Aprons, or Awnings, for the two sides of the St. Mary's Meat Market, from Tchoupitoulas to New Levee Streets.

These awnings will be supported against the brick walls on cast iron rafter brackets, fastened to the spandrils of the side arches above the capital pilasters, and under the gutter cornice of Market, as per drawings.

Length of apron on North Market street, about 468 feet 9 inches, and on South Market street 482 feet 6 inches, making in all 972 feet 3 inches of an awning, which is to have 8 feet horizontal width.

Dressed particles, of 3 by 7 inches, best sound saw mill cypress, in three tiers, free from all defects calculated to impair their strength or durability, shall be strongly secured with proper iron pins or bolts, in workmanlike manner, to the bracket—rafters aforesaid, as per section.

And a sheathing of 1¼ inch narrow tongued and grooved best saw-mill cypress boards, dressed on the under side, and jointed in white lead, must be well nailed down on said purlines, with not less than two nails at every crossing over a purlion.

American tin, of best quality, laid in approved workmanlike manner, will cover the sheathing; and a hanging 9 inch tin gutter of Open cypress recta monitor, shall be on the verge of each of the two awnings, and shall form their cornice. This gutter will be fixed securely in hold-fasts, to be cast with the iron brackets aforesaid, as per drawings; also by as many intermediate hold-fasts as may be necessary.

Gutters to discharge the water into the streets at points nearly eye distant, through not less than thirty tin leaks of 4 inches diameter, well secured to the orifices properly cut in bottom of gutters, to pass it down as nearly vertical as possible.

Five additional outlets on each side of the Market roof, or in all ten orifices, with copper necks well fastened, shall conduct part of the water of the main house, through the brick cornice, so as to fall on the awning roof, to relieve the copper conductors of main building as required in times of heavy rains. These necks to be each 4 inches diameter.

The tin covering will lay over as a facia to close the four ends of these awnings as far as the under side of the purlines.

The gutters and tin necks to be well painted with three coats French green; the underside of the two awnings throughout with three coats best white paint, excepting the brackets, which must be black paint; and the covering of tin on the upper surface with not less than two good coats paint of suitable color.

All to be performed to the satisfaction and according to the directions of the Surveyor, and to be completed in ten days before the first day of February, 1852, under a penalty of $25 per day for every day thereafter not completed. The adjudication will be made for the awnings separately from the other work—and if two contractors, the penalty to be $25 per day on each.

Payment will be made for each contract in a note at six months, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum on the certificate of the Surveyor, on completion of the work as aforesaid; and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, to the satisfaction of the Council, is required to be delivered to the Mayor, in the hand-writing of the party or parties, at the time of the adjudication.

Bids will be subject to the approval of the Council.
HUGH GRANT,
Surveyor of the Second Municipality.
NewOrleans, November 15, 1851. n17

RECORDER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO,
New Orleans, November 4, 1851.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is ready to receive a limited number of Indigent Orphans residing within the limits of this Municipality, and that they will be provided for at the expense of the Municipality, agreeably to the ordinance of the Council, passed October 11, 1851. None but orphans having neither father nor mother need apply. JAS. H. CALDWELL, Recorder.

Public Night School, 3d Municipality.
THIS SCHOOL will be open nightly for six months, from Monday, 6th inst., from half-past 6 to 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the apprentices, clerks, and others, who have not had the opportunity of attending the public schools. The Principal will have exclusive charge of the Department of Mathematics.
n8 3m C. W. SEARS, Principal.

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 extensive assortment of BLACK & BROWN STRAWS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS and MILLINERY ARTICLES in general, which he offers at very low prices for cash or approved city paper.
n2 3m[p] ISAAC SAWIN, 44 Camp st., up stairs.

NEW MUSIC STORE,
93 Camp street, three doors below Poydras.
THE public is respectfully invited to call and examine the large, splendid and complete assortment of PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, ACORDEONS, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, at the above establishment, consisting in part of—
Grand Piano Fortes, from J. Pirsson & Co., Heart Harp, T. Gilbert & Co., and the best of other makers.
Semi-Grand Pianos, from Henri Herz and Pierel.
Model Piano-Fortes, Pianinos, from Herz.
Square Pianos, from Gilbert, Dunham, Wm. Hall & Son, Gale, and others.
The celebrated prize Piano, from Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway, New York.
Melodeons from 4 to 6 octaves.
Parlor Organs, in rich carved cases.
The Harmonicon Orchestrion, or Organized Piano.
New style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tonson's make.
Boehm Flutes.
Improved Accordeons, warranted not to get out of tune.
These instruments, from double bass to alto—together with a full assortment of Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.
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 try or have tried their music before purchasing.
n8 1m W. F. MAYO.

DR. LACHUE'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