The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 228.

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.

RHYME OF THE RAIL.

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale;
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail.

Men of different stations
In the eye of Fame,
Here are very quickly
Coming to the same.
High and lowly people,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level,
Traveling together.

Gentlemen in shorts,
Looming very tall;
Gentlemen at large
Talking very small;
Gentlemen in tights
With a lonesh mien;
Gentlemen in gray
Looking rather green;

Gentlemen quite old
Asking for the news;
Gentlemen in black
In a fit of blues;
Gentlemen in claret
Sober as a Vicar;
Gentlemen in tweed
Dreadfully in liquor.

Stranger on the right
Looking very sunny,
Obviously reading
Something very funny.
Now the smiles are thicker—
Wonder what they mean?
Faith! he 's got the Knicker-
Bocker Magazine.

Stranger on the left,
Closing up his peepers,
Now he snores amain
Like the seven sleepers.
At his feet a volume
Gives the explanation,
How the man grew stupid
From association.

Ancient maiden lady
Anxiously remarks,
"That there must be peril
'Mong so many sparks."
Roguish looking fellow
Turning to the stranger,
Says, "It is his opinion
She is out of danger."

Woman with a baby,
Sitting vis-a-vis,
Baby keeps a squalling,
Woman looks at me,
Asks about the distance,
Says 'tis tiresome talking,
Noises of the cars
Are so very shocking.

Market woman careful
Of the precious basket,
Knowing eggs are eggs,
Tightly holds her basket,
Feeling that a smash,
If it came, would surely
Send her eggs to pot
Rather prematurely.

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Misers.

Vandille is one of the most remarkable characters, as a miser, that is to be found among the eccentric biographies of France. His riches were immense, and his avarice and parsimony extreme. He hired a miserable garret in one of the most obscure parts of Paris, and paid a poor woman a sou a day to wait upon him. Excepting once a week, his diet was never varied—bread and milk for breakfast; the same for dinner, and the same for supper, all the year round. On a Sunday he ventured to indulge in a glass of sour wine, and he strove to satisfy the compunctions of conscience by bestowing, in charity, a farthing every Sabbath. This munificence, which incurred an expenditure of one shilling and a penny per annum, he carefully noted down; and just before his death he found, with some degree of regret, that during his life he had disbursed no less than forty-three shillings and four pence. Forty-three shillings and four pence! Prodigious generosity for the richest man in France! Vandille had been a magistrate at Boulogne, and while in that office he partly maintained himself, free of cost, by constituting himself milk-master general at the market. He would munch his scrap of bread, and wash it down with these gratuitous draughts. By such parsimonious artifices, and a most penurious course of life, he succeeded in amassing an enormous fortune, and was in a position to lend vast sums of money to the French Government. When he had occasion to journey from Boulogne to Paris, he avoided the expense of coach fare by going on foot; and lest he should be robbed, he never carried more than three pence in his pocket, although he had a distance of a hundred and thirty miles before him. If he found this sum insufficient, he would profess poverty, and beg from the passengers on the road a trifle to help him on. In the year 1735, Vandille, the miser, was worth nearly eight hundred thousand pounds! He used to boast that this vast accumulation sprang from a single shilling.

The winter of the year 1734 had been very cold and bitter, and the miser felt inclined to purchase a little extra fuel in the summer time, to provide, to some extent, against the like severity in the ensuing winter. He heard a man pass the street with wood to sell; he haggled for an unconscionable time about the price, and at last completed his bargain, at the lowest possible rate. Avarice had made the miser dishonest, and he stole from the poor woodman several logs. In his eagerness to carry them away, and hide his ill-gotten store, he overheated his blood, and produced a fever. For the first time in his life, he sent for a surgeon. "I wish to be bled," said he, "what is your charge?" "Half a livre," was the reply. The demand was deemed extortionate, and the surgeon was dismissed. He then sent for an apothecary, but he was also considered too high; and he at last sent for a poor barber, who agreed to open the vein for three pence a time. "But, my friend," said the cautious miser, "how often will it be requisite to bleed me?" "Three times," replied the barber. "Three times! and pray what quantity of blood do you intend to take from me at each operation?" "About eight ounces each time," was the answer. "Let me see," said the possessor of three quarters of a million, "that will be ninepence; too much, too much; I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole twenty-four ounces at once, and that will save me six-pence." The barber remonstrated, but the miser was firm; he was certain, he said, that the barber was only desirous to extort an extra sixpence, and he would not submit to such scandalous imposition. His vein was opened, and four and twenty ounces of blood taken from him. In a few days, Vandille, the miser, was no more. The savings of his life, the wages of his vice and avarice, he left to the King of France.

A similar anecdote is related of Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire. He was immensely rich, but most parsimonious in his habits. At seventy years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, and unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold; this was a terrible affliction. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated oculist, to be couched; who was, by agreement, to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write, without the aid of spectacles, during the rest of his life. But no sooner was his sight restored, than the Baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum; he felt no joy as others would have felt, but grieved and sighed over the loss of his sixty guineas! His thoughts were now how to cheat the oculist; he pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing distinctly; for which reason, the bandage on his eyes was continued a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations, and agreed to compound the bargain, and accepted twenty guineas, instead of sixty. Yet Sir William was an old bachelor, and had no one to care or provide for. At the time Taylor attended him, he had a large estate, an immense sum of money in the stocks, and six thousand pounds in the house.

Many years ago, there lived in a large, cheerless and dilapidated old house in St. Petersburg, a miserable miser. He confined himself to one room, and left the rest of the rambling edifice to moulder into ruin; he cared for no comfort, and deprived himself even of those things which the poorest regard as the necessaries of life; he seldom lit a fire to repel the dampness which hung on the walls of his solitary chamber, and a few worthless objects of furniture was all that the room contained. Yet to this singular being the Empress Catherine the Second owed a million of rubles. His cellar, it was said, contained casks full of gold, and packages of silver ware stowed away in the dismal corners of his ruinous mansion. He was one of the richest men in Russia. He relied for the safety of his hoards upon the exertions of a huge mastiff, which had been trained to bark and howl throughout the night, to strike terror into the hearts of thieves. The miser outlived the dog; but he disliked to part with any portion of his treasure in the purchase of another cur, and he resolved to save his money by officiating as his own watch-dog. Every morning and every evening, would that insane old man wander about his dismal habitation, barking and howling in imitation of his recent sentinel.

A miser of the name of Foscue, who had amassed enormous wealth, by the most sordid parsimony, and the most discreditable extortion, was requested by the government to advance a sum of money, as a loan. The miser, to whom a fair interest was not inducement sufficiently strong to enable him to part with his treasured gold, declared his incapacity to meet this demand; he pleaded severe losses, and the utmost poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbors, among whom he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the government, he applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold, should they attempt to institute a search to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his plea. With great care and secrecy he dug a deep cave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to the trap door he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made; the house was searched; woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged, but no Foscue could they find; and gossips began to conclude that the miser had fled, with his gold, to some part where, by living incognito, he could be free from the hands of the government. Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. They threw back the door and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp was reflected, was the ghostly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold, and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. The worshiper of Mammon had gone into his cave, to pay his devotes to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion!

Nix, the Pedagogue.

Time was when the schoolmaster was abroad, and curious were the lessons he taught. For "ten dollars a month, and boarded round," the scholars had the advantage of all he knew, and therewith school committees and citizens declared themselves "perfectly satisfied," and even boasted of the superior educational advantages their children enjoyed. The remembrance of such teachers, however, lives now only in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, for State Normal Schools have compelled ignorance and impudence to give way before the march of improvement. The physical is no longer paramount, but the mental is the ascendant. To be a teacher now, it is requisite that the party have, at least, a knowledge of his own mother tongue, and that in his mode of imparting instruction, the mind, not the back and legs, of the pupil be acted upon, and that books, not birch, shall be the medium.

Sue, the novelist, in his *Maitre de Scole*, of the Mysteries of Paris, has given a good idea of the French physical master, and if we had a tithe of his ability, we should delight to show up the American specimen that beat into us what little of education we possess. Employed at brick making all summer, and teaching only in the winter, when he could not work at his regular business, and moreover, taking into account, in addition to his own limited acquirements, the fact that he taught upon the physical system, together with the knowledge that most of the boys spent most of their time in devising means to annoy him, as an offset to the innumerable flogings he gave them, and the wonder is, not that they learned so little, but that they improved so much.

Contemporary with our master, was one Simon Nixon, or as he was better known, "Si Nix," a capital specimen of the class mentioned above, and whose first application to be hired it is our intention to record. With the frame of a Colossus, nature evidently intended him for some mechanical employment, and with similar views, his father designed that he should succeed him in the honorable trade that had made him and his ancestors for several generations, so justly celebrated. To this end, Si was in early life inducted into full communication with the cunning workers in the art and mysteries of the tan-yard, where he labored with great credit till he attained the age of twenty-one, when it was all at once discovered that his constitution was quite too delicate for such laborious employments. If the honest vernacular of his delicacy had been spoken, the word lazy would have expressed all the complaints under which he suffered. His mother agreed with him that lighter work was necessary, and school keeping appearing to come nearest to his standard of what was wanted, and as it moreover required no capital to start with, it was determined that he should become a teacher.

Thus determined, he was not long looking for an opportunity. The town of Linnaus desired a master for the winter term, and he made application. The school committee, consisting of the minister, the lawyer and the doctor, was convened, and the examination of the would-be master commenced. He didn't desire to be asked upon any thing in particular, he said, for he calculated he could give them satisfaction upon every subject. "Then," said the lawyer, "you will be kind enough to tell us about Napoleon—Napoleon Bonaparte." "Ah," said Si in reply, "you've got me there, Squire, for I never heard on him; wa'n't much, I guess; didn't live in this State, did he? Sort of an outlandish name; reckon he couldn't be much; calculate he was small account, any way" Finding it was a dead set on the Frenchman, he was asked what he knew of General Jackson. "There you've got me again, Squire," was the reply. "Why, consarn it, I never heard there was any such General, and I'm some military myself. I go to all the musters, and I've seen General Snow, and General Brown, and General Smith; them are all the Generals that ever come round our way, and I rather guess there ain't any such fellow as you speak on. Guess you're trying to make me out worse than I be." Desiring the committee that they would now "try him on something that would be useful like to the children," the examination in history here rested, as the lawyer would say, and an attack was made on punctuation. A comma was shown him, and he was asked its use. "Blamenation!" said Si, "you're arter me now; why, 'tain't no use at all; such a little fellow ain't any account to nobody; we don't use 'em up our way; don't stan' for nothing; it's all foolish having so many of these little things to teach—they ain't no use any how; but I'm nat'r'l born smart, and I can larn 'em, and teach 'em too, if you say so."

A semi-colon was shown next, and then Si began to think it a gone case with him. "Hangnation, squire, you've got me again" he gasped out, "you'll begin to think I don't know nothin'—but if I don't know some things, I'm a willing critter, and can larn. Just try me on things that are nat'ral and useful, and then you'll find me up and drest."

"Then tell us what that is," said the squire, as he pointed to a period. Si's eyes glistened, for a millenium was opening to him. "By Jehosaphat," said he, "I thought you'd come to something at last, so that I could satisfy you that I ain't quite a fool; but I tell you I'm there now, if you did think I didn't know nothing. Why, I know that just as easy—I knew it the minnit I put my eyes on it, for we have lots on 'em up our way, and every body knows what they are."

"Yes," said the squire, "and this is ——

"A fly speck!" ejaculated Si, with an air of proud and conscious satisfaction.

Thieves at the Great Exhibition.—The total number of charges made at the police station at the Prince of Wales' Gate relating to offences within the building is twenty-five, of which nine were for picking pockets, six for attempts to do so, and ten for petty larceny as at stalls. This remarkable fact has been accounted for by the Lord Chief Baron, who, in a speech which he delivered at the anniversary dinner of the Southwest Middlesex Agricultural Society, made the following statement: They had heard, his lordship said, that although between six and seven millions of people had visited the building, only twenty-five offenders had been taken by the police within it. He would tell them the reason. At the first opening there were only three doors opened for entrance, and the persons entering were supplied with cards, which directed them to places reserved for their accommodation. There were police officers skilled in the knowledge of the persons of the most remarkable thieves in Europe, stationed at the doors, and when the members of what was called "the swell mob" presented themselves, they received cards which sent them all to a particular box, where some thirty-seven members of the confraternity found themselves assembled to practice upon the pockets of one another—[great laughter]—whereupon they came to the unanimous resolution that the police regulations were too perfect for them, and so they had better go home at once. [Laugh er.]

A "Verdant" in a Cotton Mill.—A raw, straw hatted, sandy-whiskered six footer—one of the purely uninitiated, came in recently from Greene, with a load of wood for a factory company. Not satisfied with contemplating the "poetry of motion" at a safe distance, our hero must needs introduce himself between the cards to get a nearer view. This move brought his "nether habiliments" into a dangerous proximity to the gearing of the next card, and "thereby hangs a tale."

"You, I say! She goes pooty, don't she boss?" said Jonathan enquiringly.

"She don't do anything else," responded the stripper; "but you must be very careful how you move around among this hardware. 'Twas only last week, sir, that a promising young man from Oxford, a student at the academy here, was drawn into that very card, sir, and before any assistance could reach him, he was run through, and manufactured into No. 16 super extra cotton warp yarn."

"I s—o—wow! I believe yuer jokin'," stuttered Jonathan.

"Fact, sir," continued the stripper; "and his disconsolate mother came down two days ago, and got five bunches of the same yarn as melancholy relics.

"By the poker, that can't be true."

"Fact, sir, fact! and each of his fellow students purchased a skein apiece to set in lockets, and wore it in remembrance of departed worth."

"Is that a fact now? Was he really carded, spun and set in lockets?"

The card was stopped at last, but Jonathan's clothes were so tangled in the gearing that it was no slight task to extricate him, and it was only by cutting out the whole of the "invested territory," that he was finally released. [Yankee Blade.

Official.

Ordinances and Resolutions of Second Municipality Council.

No. 3509.

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to Stokes & Co. to remove their Circus from the corner of Union and Baronne streets to a vacant property on Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Passed November 11, 1851.

THOS. H. SHELLEE, President pro tem.

Has the effect of law, having been sent to the Mayor on the 19th November, 1851, and not returned by him within five days, with his objections.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

DRUGGISTS' WAREHOUSE—The subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following:

Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.
Funnels.
Glass Syringes, 1, 2 and 1 oz., male.
1 oz., female.
Nursing Bottles, Nipple shells.
Homœopathic Vials, ¼, 1 and 2 drachms.
Vials, assorted sizes. Lubin's extra vials.
Morlin Tincture Bottles, assorted sizes.
Castor Oil Bottles assorted sizes.
Apothecaries' Scales and Weights.
Spring Lancets. Spatulas.
Tin Pots, No. 5 and 10, etc. etc.
R. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of ladies and housekeepers generally to a large and well selected stock of FURNITURE, the finest and most fashionable 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, Hall Stands, Cane Seat Chairs, Hair and Shoe Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, together with a large lot of common Furniture.

☞ All is respectfully solicited from those in want of any goods in their line.

H. GREEN & CO.
H. GREEN, } 127 Poydras, bet. St. Charles
JOS. H. HUBBARD, } and Carondelet streets.
of 6mlp&W

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

MRS. M. CAMPBELL, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Harp, is now prepared to receive pupils at her residence, on Race, near Camp street, also, on the corner of Carondelet and Julia streets. Besides her regular lessons, she Lectures to her pupils once a week on the Science of Music.....Price $5 for twelve lessons. n23 1yes

JAMAICA GINGER—Tucker's celebrated Cordial Elixir of Jamaica Ginger, for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Fever and Ague, etc. etc. Also—Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, for sale by

P. L. MASSEY, Apothecary,
n7 corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

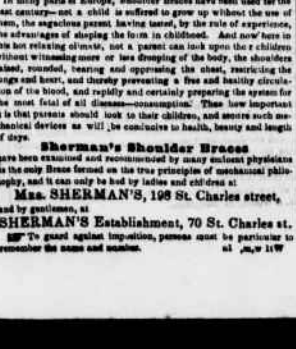
CAROLINA RICE — Now landing ex brig Telegraph, from Charleston, 50 casks superior new crop Carolina Rice, for sale by

BARELLI, & CO. 63 Common st.
n19

Sherman's
Improved Premium Patent Elastic

SHOULDER BRACES,

Are the most beneficial appendages to dress now in use, particularly to those persons who have weak and poorly developed chests, delicate constitution, as well as for those of sedentary occupations, which predisposes a drooping of the shoulders, and therefore destroys the symmetry of body, contracts the chest, and prevents that free and full action of the lungs and heart, on which we must look for maintenance of health and the prolongation of life. All desire to live, all desire a sound body, a correct and graceful form, especially females, who often resort to the use of the corset or other foolish and fatal contrivances, by which they are deformed, debilitated, and wholly unfitted to appreciate or enjoy the felicity of life.



In many parts of Europe, Shoulder Braces have been used for the past century—not a child is suffered to grow up without the use of them, the sagacious parent having learnt, by the rule of experience, the advantages of shaping the form in childhood. And now here in this hot relaxing climate, not a parent can look upon the children without witnessing more or less drooping of the body, the shoulders raised, rounded, bearing and oppressing the chest, restricting the lungs and heart, and thereby preventing a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and rapidly and certainly preparing the system for the most fatal of all diseases—consumption. Thus how important it is that parents should look to their children, and secure such mechanical devices as will be conducive to health, beauty and length of days.

Sherman's Shoulder Braces

have been examined and recommended by most eminent physicians as the only Brace formed on the true principles of mechanical philosophy, and it can only be had by ladies and children at

Mrs. SHERMAN'S, 198 St. Charles street,

and by gentlemen, at

SHERMAN'S Establishment, 70 St. Charles st.

☞ To guard against imposition, persons must be particular to remember the name and number.

al ,m,w 1tW

DRY GOODS, ETC.

S. E. GRUMAN & CO.,
MAGAZINE STREET, CORNER GRAVIER.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
of every description of

Fashionable Hats.

MOLESKIN HATS.	SOFT FRENCH HATS.
BEAVER ..	MEXICAN ..
SILK ..	HUNGARIAN ..
CASSIMERE ..	BEAVER ..
ANGOLA ..	S. S. RUSSIA ..
WOOL and GLAZED HATS.	

Also—Of Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's CAPS.

PLUSH,	OTTER,	VELVET,
ARMY,	SEAL,	CLOTH,
NAVY,	HAIR,	GLAZED.

Being heavy manufacturers and direct importers, our goods are got up expressly for the South and South-west; and we are confident that we can offer

Greater Inducements

Both in style and quality, than can be had at most other houses.

☞ The unsettled business of BELDEN & Co. will be closed by us.

S. E. GRUMAN & CO.,
oct17 2d Magazine st.

MRS. M. BRYAN and Mrs. M. A. WENTZ

Respectfully inform the ladies of New Orleans and its vicinity that they have opened a MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 108 Canal street, near the corner of Bourbon, where they will keep a general assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which they will sell at moderate prices. Country orders promptly attended to. Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered in the most fashionable style. oct 1m

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE!—As Mrs. MOODY, (formerly Mrs. Campbell,) at the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, has most positively determined to close out her stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS within a few weeks, so as to run them from hand to hand this season, it is her intention that her customers who have so liberally patronized her during the past four years shall have the opportunity of making some purchases at fifty per cent. lower than the same goods can be found elsewhere. Mrs. M. prefers selling out her stock in bargains to her friends, rather than by auction. ot tf

Mrs. C. MOODY,
Corner of Carondelet and Julia streets.
☞ Respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the ladies, and the public generally, to her large and extensive assortment of English, French, Swiss and Irish SUNSETS, as well as every article in the MILLINERY line. Her assortment is equal to that of any other establishment in the city, and her terms are as moderate.

☞ Mrs. A. would inform the ladies that she has carried on the DRESS-MAKING for many years in this city, and is competent to give the fullest satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage. Old Bonnets cleaned for Fifty Cents. mdd1f

NEW GOODS—P. W. WOODLIEF, No. 13 Chartres street, has just received per steamships Winfield Scott, Union, and Genuine City, and by the packets from New York, Boston and Havre, an assortment of Fashionable and Seasonable FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, which he offers to his friends and customers, 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 Broche Antique Silks;	Rich plaid Raw Silks;
Colored Armure Silks;	English, French and American Cassimeres;
Striped Taffeta Silks;	A complete assortment of Eng'h, German and French Hosiery;
High col. plain Poult de Soie;	Superior white and col'd Silk Hose and Half Hose;
Black Brocade Paparamie;	GLOVES AND MITTS.
Extra rich and sole'd do;	Black, Chamois, Tan, Demi-mere, Silk, Filosetti and Fillet, of every description.
Champagne and Chesnut do;	LACE GOODS.
Embroid'd Damask and plain Poult de Soie;	A large and elegant assort'm't of Valenciennes, English, French and German Lace, and do. Embroidery.
Extra rich chatoyable and chameleon Poult de Soie;	Superior 5-12 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings;
Small plaid high colored do., for misses;	Damask Table Linens and Napkins, new and splendid styles;
Marcellines and Florences, of every shade and color;	4-4 Irish and German Linens and Lawns;
White and colored Satins;	Linen Cambric Hdkfs, plain;
A few pieces superior heavy black and colored watered Poult de Soie;	Embroidered and Stitched Collar, sole'd Lace and Muslin, Silk and Woven Dimmit, etc.
Colored Silk Velvets;	PLANTATION GOODS.
Rich Chenet Satin striped and plain Cassimere d'Ecosse;	Heavy Kersey, Lowell, Linseys, Jeans, Osnaburgs, Stripes and Ostenades;
French and English Merinos;	Super French Sod Blankets;
Mousselines de Laine and Alpacas, solid colors, of every variety of shade;	Heavy Domestic Plaid and Striped Cotton Shirting;
Plain, striped and plaid Poplins;	Super plain Cotton Flannels, of every superior.
Superior black and col'd plain and figured Canton Crapes;	
A large assortment of white and col'd sole'd and plain Crape Shawls, some extra rich;	
Merino, Cashmere and heavy rich Silk Shawls;	

☞ P. W. W. would specially 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. oct 17

STRAW AND SILK GOODS,
44 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his city and country customers that he has 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.

sd 3mlp ISAAC SAWIN, 44 Camp st., up stairs.

SILK and WOOLEN HATS and BROGANS, at Eastern manufacturers' prices, at No. 56 Carondelet street.

nl1 1w* JOHN B. GROVES & SON.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS — 3000 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, in store and for sale by A. F. DUNBAR & CO.
n24 tf 54 and 56 Common st.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS—The undersigned are now receiving a fresh supply of Russett Brogans and Mud Boots, together with a general assortment of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

n14 A. F. DUNBAR & CO. 54 and 56 Common st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—1195 pairs of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, landing from ship Ellen Mimms, Capt. Robt. Harding, Flavio and Harmonsburg, for sale on liberal terms by

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.
n14 54 and 56 Common street.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Now landing per ships Monmouth, Hero and Manilla, a few cases of Full Style Moleskins, Boys' Mexicans, and a complete assortment of Men's and Boys' Hats, for sale by

WM. J. FREEMAN, 17 Customhouse st.

W. J. FREEMAN, (successor to JOHN DURBRIDGE & Co.,) respectfully invites planters, merchants and traders in general to call and examine his stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he is constantly receiving from the North fresh arrivals of the following goods:

MOLESKINS,	BOYS' UNIONS,
ANGOLIAS,	BOYS' MEXICANS,
MEXICANS,	BOYS' MATELOTS,
MATELOTS,	GLAZED HATS,
UNIONS,	OTHER CAPS.

COMPROMISE AND CUBA HATS, etc. etc.
Also, a large assortment of MEN'S and CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, with Feathers, etc.
For sale low, for cash or approved paper, at
oct7 6m W. J. FREEMAN'S, 17 Customhouse st.

ECLIPSE STABLES,
BATES FORDNEY, PROPRIETOR—*On Philippa street*, opposite Union.—Horses at all times to let, either in harness or saddle.
Several fine Horses on hand for sale.
Also, a prime lot of Kentucky Mules for sale, on reasonable terms. sep 17

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 renders 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:

H. GILBERT, Poydras street.
CLARKE & ALLISON, St. Charles street.
F. L. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier.
J. WRIGHT, 101 Chartres street.
J. SYME, cor. Canal and Carondelet.
A. RENDALL & Co., Magazine street.
MEDICAL DEPOT, Poydras street.
C. NYSTRAND, cor. Apollo and Cio.
GEO. REED, cor. Naydes and Estwye.
H. RALTHER, corner Jackson and Levee streets, Lafayette; and of the MANUFACTURER,
jy4 1yip 74 Baronne street, N. O.

MILLER, HARRIS & WALDO,
74 Canal street, New Orleans,
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Tin, Japanned and Wooden Ware; Table Mats; Gilt and Bronzed Lamps; Gilt and Bronzed Cornices; Cheap and Fancy Plain and Colored Floor Matting, and House Furnishing Goods generally. Sperm and Wax Candles; Sperm, Whale, Lard, Rainseed, Neatsfoot and Chemical Oils; Spirit Gas, Camphine, Alcohol, Turpentine, and Painters' Materials; Brushes; Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Sand Paper; Glass; Curled Hair; Hair Seating and Stuffing; Flowing, Polishing, Scrapping, Furniture, Cloth, Block, Japan and White Damar Varnishes. Also—Picked and Common Moss always for sale.

PRICES OF CAMPHINE:

By the barrel	60 cents per gallon
By the five gallons	65 cents per gallon
For a less quantity	70 cents per gallon

mh12 1y d&W

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

THE public is respectfully invited to call and examine the large, splendid and complete stock of PIANO FORTES, MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, at the above establishment, consisting in part of—

Grand Piano Fortes, from J. Pleyel & Co., Henri Herz, T. Gilbert & Co., and the best of other makers.
Semi-Grand Pianos, from Henri Herz and Pleyel.
Piccolo Pianos and Pianinos, from Herz.
Square Pianos, from Gilbert, Dunham, Wm. Hall & Son, Gaig, and others.
The splendid prize Piano, from Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway, New York.
Melodeons from 4 to 6 octaves.
Parlor Organs, in rich carved cases.
The Harmonicon Orchestra, or Organized Piano.
New style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tomas' make.
Boehm Flutes.
Improved Accordeons, warranted not to get out of tune.
Brass Instruments, from double bass to alto—together with a full assortment of Music, new and old.

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. [feb9 1y] W. T. MAYO.

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 20th 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 31, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

OFFICIAL.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. Two.
Sitting of November 24, 1851.

WHEREAS, An act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act relative to the city of New Orleans," approved March 16, 1846, provides that before the Council of any Municipality shall fix and decide on the amount of taxes to be assessed, they shall cause to be made out by the proper officers an estimate exhibiting the various items of expenditures, including also the necessary amount for contingent expenses to be incurred by the Municipality during the current year, for the street and road purposes thereof, which budgets of estimates shall be published in French and English in the official paper of said Municipality during at least thirty days before the meeting when the Council shall fix and decide on the amount of taxes to be assessed.

And whereas, The Council of this Municipality have passed a resolution, at the sitting above written, declaring the ways & means of said Municipality when.

Therefore, in conformity with the provisions of the act of March 16, 1846, and of a resolution of the Council adopted this day, the following budget is published; and notice is hereby given that thirty days after the best publication of said budget, the Council will proceed to fix and decide on the amount of taxes to be levied on the assessment roll of 1851.

Statement of Probable Deficit for 1851.

Balance due Sinking Fund of Municipality No. 2 on appropriation for 1850		$7,[illegible]
On appropriation for 1851		74,347 48
Regular appropriation to Sinking Fund (No. 2) for 1851	12,000 00	
Notes payable due in 1851 and unpaid		432,906 45
Cash warrants outstanding November 1st, 1851		87,468 59
Interest coupons due, to become due and interest thereon and cash warrants, issue, etc.		156,179 78
Surveyor's Department as per statement A		5,149 [illegible]
Public Schools		12,000 00
Salaries of municipal officers		6,800 00
Mayor, General Council, etc		1,000 00
Fire companies		5,000 00
Military companies		250 00
Contingent		1,500 00
Lighting the municipality		2,200 00
Courts		1,000 00
Inquests		750 00
Night watch, day and levee police		16,500 00
House of Refuge and Work-house		2,500 00
Charity		1,000 00
Commissions		1,000 00
Board of Health		1,000 00
		$697,758 32

Deduct Probable Receipts.

From coffee-houses, merchants, etc	65,200 00
Levee dues	30,000 00
Arrear of taxes	20,000 00
Balance due for 1850	75,000 00
Municipal Hall for rent to January, '52	6,000 00
	$1,400,000 00—194,200 00
Deficit for 1851	$773,558 32

Statement of Probable Expenditures for 1852.

Regular Expenditures.

Work-house and police jail		19,000 00
Lighting the municipality		45,000 00
Public schools		594,000 00
Same amount to be probably received from the State	30,000 00	
Salaries of municipal officers		40,000 00
Mayor, General Council, etc		10,000 00
Fire companies		16,000 00
Contingent		15,000 00
City Prison		6,000 00
Courts		7,000 00
Inquests		3,000 00
Night watch, day and levee police		100,000 00
Hotel de Ville		8,000 00
Charity		4,500 00
Bills payable		500 00
Commissions		20,000 00
Board of Health		5,000 00
Streets and landings, as per statement B of Surveyor		178,700 00
Military companies		1,000 00
Total of regular expenditures		$1,085,200 00

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Notes payable due in 1852		$432,906 45
Interest coupons due in 1852, and interest on bonds and notes due in 1852 and '53		121,088 00
Charity, contingent beyond regular appropriation		5,200 00
Extra appropriation to Fire Companies		15,000 00
Amount of appropriation necessary to be appropriated in 1852, under the act of May 4, 1847, as the proviso of an ordinance of the Council adopted on the 6th of January, 1848, to use the bonds the Municipality		34,000 00
Amount of appropriation necessary to be appropriated in 1852 of the Market Notes to meet the loan of bonds made by the State to the Market Company		12,000 00
Discount for prompt payment of tax of 1851		10,000 00
		$555,194 45—$555,992 50
Total expenditure		$1,694,978 50

Deduct receipts—

From Coffee-Houses, etc	65,200 00
From Merchants	50,000 00
From Licenses on Billiards, Balls, etc	1,500 00
From Licenses on Peddlers	1,000 00
From taxes, arrears, etc	65,000
Less amount estimated for prompt payment	10,000 00
From Municipality No. 1	$1,800 $1,800 00
From Levee dues	110 000 00
From arrear of taxes of 1850	75,000 00
From arrear of taxes	70,000 00
From sale of batture in cash and notes payable in 1852, '53, '54 and '55	300,000 00
Total	$694,500 00—$694,100 00
Deficit for 1852	$900,878 50
Deficit for 1851	773,558 32
Deficit for 1850	500,472 50
	$1,273,781 82

Of the obligations composing the above amount five hundred and fifty thousand dollars can be renewed for one year, viz: 550,000 00

Balance to be provided for by taxation 723,781 82—$773,781 82

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

CONSEIL DE LA MUNICIPALITE NO. DEUX.
Séance du 24 novembre 1851.

ATTENDU, qu'en vertu de l'Acte intitulé "Acte relatif à la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans," approuvé le 16 mars 1846, il appartient au Conseil d'ordonner des Municipalités puisse fixer et décider le montant des taxes qui seront assessées, lorsque lesdites évaluations montrent les différentes sommes de dépenses, nécessaires et ordinaires nécessaires pour les dépenses de la