The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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BY J. H. MADDOX.

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"THE THREE CALLS."

THIRD HOUR.

O! slumberer, rouse thee! Despise not the truth
Give, give thy Creator the days of thy youth;
Why standest thou idle? The day breaketh—see!
The Lord of the vineyard is waiting for thee!
Sweetest Spirit, by thy power
Grant me yet another hour;
Earthly pleasures I would prove,
Earthly joy, and earthly love;
Heavenly yet has dawned the day,
Sweetest Spirit, wait, I pray.

SIXTH AND NINTH HOURS.

O, loiterer, speed thee! The morn wears space;
Then squander no longer thy remnant of grace;
But haste while there's time! with thy Master agree;
The Lord of the vineyard stands waiting for thee!
Gentle Spirit, pritheo stay,
Brightly beams the early day;
Let me linger in these bowers;
God shall have my noontide hours;
Chide me not for my delay,
Gentle Spirit, wait, I pray!

ELEVENTH HOUR.

O, sinner, arouse thee! thy morning is past;
Already the shadows are lengthening fast;
Escape for thy life! from the dark mountains flee;
The Lord of the vineyard yet waiteth for thee!
Spirit, cease thy mournful lay;
Leave me to myself I pray!
Earth hath flung her spell around me;
Fain am's at her chain has bound me!
When the sun his path hath trod,
Spirit, then I'll turn to God!

Hark! hoes on the wind is the bell's solemn toll:
'Tis mournfully pealing the knell of a soul—
Of a soul that despised the kind teachings of truth,
And gave to the world the best hours of its youth;
The Spirit's sweet pleadings and strivings are o'er;
The Lord of the vineyard stands waiting no more!

Conspiracy of the Clocks.

When Cardinal Montalto assumed the tiara under the title of Sixtus V., he immediately threw off the disguise which had enveloped his former life, smoothed the wrinkles from his now proud forehead, raised his piercing eyes—heretofore cautiously veiled by their downcast lids—and made the astounded conclave know that in place of a docile instrument they had elected an inflexible master. Many glaring abuses existed in Rome, and these the new Pope determined to reform. It was the cure for the insolence of the nobles, whether foreigners or natives, to be escorted wherever they went out, by a numerous body of pages, valets, soldiers, and followers of all kinds, armed, like their masters, to the teeth. Sometimes a noble's "following" resembled an army rather than an escort; and it frequently happened that when two such parties met in a narrow street, a violent struggle for precedence would take place, and blood be freely shed by those who had no previous cause of quarrel. Hence came the warlike meaning—which it still retains—of the word *recontre*. Sixtus V. resolved to put down this practice, and seized the opportunity of an unusually fierce combat taking place on Easter-day within the very precincts of St. Peter's.

Next morning an official notice was posted on the city walls, prohibiting every noble, without exception, from being followed by more than twenty attendants. Every one also, of whatever degree, who should himself carry, or cause his people to carry, any sort of fire-arms, (pocket pistols being especially mentioned) should thereby incur the penalty of death. At this notice Pasquin jeered, and the nobles laughed, but no one dared to indulge in bravado, until the following incident occurred:

Just after the promulgation of the Pope's orders, Ranuccio Farnese, the only son of the Duke of Parma, arrived in Rome. His first care was to wait on the new Pontiff; and being presented by his uncle, Cardinal Farnese, the young prince met the reception due to his rank and to his merit. Already his talents and courage gave promise of his becoming a worthy successor to his father; and the Roman nobles vied with each other in doing honor to the heir of one of the richest Duchies in the peninsula. On the evening after his arrival he was invited by Prince Cesarini to a magnificent banquet. Wine flowed freely, and the night waxed late, when the gay guests began to discuss the recent edict of His Holiness. Several wild young spirits, and amongst them Ranuccio, declared themselves ready to brave it openly. Next morning, however, when sobered by sleep, they all, with one exception, judged it expedient to forget their bravado. Ranuccio alone felt a strong desire to try conclusions with the Pope. Although a foundling of the Holy See, he was not a Roman, and he was a Prince. Sixtus V. would probably think twice before touching a head that was almost crowned. Besides, youths of twenty love adventure, and it is not every day that one can enjoy the pleasure of putting a Pope in a dilemma. Ranuccio, in short, went to the Vatican and asked an audience of His Holiness. It was immediately granted and the Prince, after having, according to the custom, knelt three times, managed adroitly to let fall at the very feet of Sixtus, a pair of pistols loaded to the muzzle.

Such audacity could not go unpunished. Without a moment's hesitation the Pope summoned his guards, and ordered them to arrest and convey to Fort St. Angelo the son of the Duke of Parma, who had just condemned himself to death. War might be declared on the morrow; an outraged father might come, sword in hand, to demand the life and liberty of his son. What cared Sixtus? He was resolved to restore but a corpse.

The news spread quickly; so much audacity on one side and so much firmness on the other seemed almost incredible. Cardinal Farnese hastened to the Vatican, and, falling at the feet of the Pope, with tears in his eyes pleaded his nephew's cause. He spoke of the youth of the culprit and the loyalty of his father, who was then in Flanders fighting the battles of the Holy See. Ranuccio had been but two days in Rome—might he not fairly be supposed ignorant of the new enactment? Then he belonged to a powerful house, which it might not be prudent for even his holiness to offend; and, finally, he was closely related by blood to the late Pope, Paul III.

The holy father's reply was cruelly decisive. "The law," he said, "makes no distinction; a criminal is a criminal, and nothing more. The vicegerent of God on earth, my justice, like His, must be impartial; nor dare I exercise my clemency, which would be nothing but weakness."

The cardinal bent his head and retired.

But instead of increasingly by fresh supplications from various influential quarters, the Pope sent for Monsignor Angeli, the governor of Fort St. Angelo. To him he gave imperative orders, that precisely at twelve o'clock that evening his illustrious prisoner's head should be struck off.

The governor returned to the castle, and signified to Ranuccio that he had but two hours to live. The young man laughed in his face, and began to eat his supper. He could not bring himself to believe that he, the heir-apparent of the Duke of Parma, could be seriously menaced with death by an obscure monk, whose only title to the pontificate seemed to have been his age and decrepitude. Yet speedily the threat seemed to him less worthy of derision, when he saw from his window a scaffold, bearing a hatchet and a block, in process of erection. But who can describe his dismay when his room was entered by a monk, who came to administer the last rites of the church, followed by the executioner, asking for his last orders!

Mean time, Cardinal Farnese was not idle. He consulted with his friend, Count Olivares, embassador from the Court of Spain, and they resolved to attempt to obtain by stratagem what had been refused to their prayers. Two precious hours remained. "Our only plan," said the Cardinal, "is to stop the striking of all the public clocks in Rome. Mean time, do you occupy Angeli's attention."

His eminence possessed great influence in the city, and moreover, the control of the public clocks belonged to his prerogative. At the appointed hour, as if by magic, time changed his noisy course into a silent flight. Two clocks, those of St. Peter and St. Angelo, were put back twenty minutes. Their proximity to the prison required this change, and the Cardinal's authority secured the inviolable secrecy of every one concerned in the plot.

The execution was to be private; but Olivarès, in his quality of embassador, was permitted to remain with the Governor. A single glance assured him that the clock was going right—that is to say, that it was quite wrong. Already the inner court was filled with soldiers under arms, and monks chanting the solemn "Dies Irae." Every thing was prepared save the victim. Olivarès was with Angeli, and a scene commenced at once terrible and burlesque. The embassador, in order to gain time, began to converse on every imaginable subject, but the Governor would not listen.

"My orders," he said, "are imperative. At the first stroke of the clock all will be over."

"But the Pope may change his mind." Without replying, the terrible Angeli walked impatiently up and down the room, watching for the striking of his clock. He called: a soldier appeared. "Is all prepared?" All was prepared; the attendants, like their masters, only waited the hour.

"'Tis strange," muttered the Governor. "I should have thought"—

"At least," interposed Olivarès, "if you will not delay, do not anticipate." And Monsignor resumed his hasty walk between the door and window, listening for the fatal sound which the faithful tongue of the clock still refused to utter.

Despite the delay, however, the fatal hour approached. Ten minutes, and Ranuccio's fate would be sealed.

Meanwhile the Cardinal repaired to the Pope. As he entered, Sixtus drew out his watch, and his eyes sparkled with revengeful joy. On the testimony of that unerringtime-piece Ranuccio was already executed.

"What seek you?" asked his holiness.

"The body of my nephew, that I may convey it to Parma. At least let the unhappy boy repose in the tomb of his ancestors."

"Did he die like a christian?"

Like a saint," cried the Cardinal, trembling at a moment's delay. Sixtus V. traced the following words: "We order our Governor of Fort St. Angelo to deliver up to his eminence the body of Ranuccio Farnese." Having sealed it with the pontifical signet, he gave it to the Cardinal.

Arrived at the palace gates, Farnese, agitated between fear and hope, hastened to demand admittance. A profound silence reigned within, broken only by the distant note of the "*De profundis.*" He rushed towards the court. Was he too late?—had his stratagem succeeded? One look would decide. He raised his eyes—his nephew still lived. His neck bare, and his hands tied, he knelt beside the block, between a priest and the executioner, faintly uttering the words of his last prayer. Suddenly the chanting ceased; the Cardinal flew towards the Governor. Ere he could speak, his gestures and his countenance lied for him.

"A pardon!—a pardon!" exclaimed Olivares. The soldiers shouted. The executioner began to unloose his victim, when a sign from Angeli made him pause. The Governor read and re-read the missive.

"The body of Ranuccio Farnese!" he repeated: "the criminal's name would suffice. Why these words, 'The body of!'"

"What stops you?" cried the Cardinal, at that perilous moment looking paler than his nephew.

"Read!" replied Angeli, handing him the Pope's letter.

"Is that all?" said his eminence, forcing a smile and pointing to the clock. "Look at the hour: it still wants two minutes of the time, and I received that paper from his holiness more than a quarter of an hour since."

The Governor bowed; the argument was irresistible. Ranuccio was given up to his deliverers. A carriage, with four fleet horses, waited outside the prison, and in a few moments the Cardinal and the young Prince were galloping the road to Parma. Just then the clocks of Rome pealed forth in unison, as if rejoicing that by their judicious silence they had gained their master's cause. It might be well if lawyers in our day would sometimes follow their example.

Monsignor Angeli, as the chronicle relates, was rather astonished at the rapid flight of time after his prisoner's departure. In fact, the next hour seemed to him as short as its predecessor was long. This phenomena, due to the simple system of compensation, was ascribed by him to the peaceful state of his conscience. Although inflexible in the discharge of what he esteemed his duty, he was in reality a kind-hearted man, and felt sincere pleasure at what he honestly believed to be Ranuccio's pardon.

On the morrow the Spanish Embassador was the first to congratulate Sixtus V., with admirable *sang froid*, on his truly pious clemency. Olivares was only a diplomatist, but he played his part as well as if he had been a Cardinal, and made every one believe that he had been the dupe of his accomplice. He had good reasons for so acting. His master, Philip II., seldom jested, more especially when the subject of the joke was the infallible head of the church; and he strongly suspected that the clocks of Madrid might prove less complaisant than those at Rome.

Poor Angeli was the only sufferer. For no other crime than that of not wearing a watch, the Pope deprived him of his office, and imprisoned him for some time in Fort St. Angelo. As to Cardinal Farnese, renouncing all the praises and congratulations of his friends at Rome, he prudently remained an absentee.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC AND ASIA.

England.

The English papers are filled with the movements of Kossuth and the enthusiastic receptions given him in the different towns, with mention of the numerous addresses presented to him from all parts of the island.

Kossuth continued his triumphant progress, and was every where receiving the most unprecedented demonstrations of enthusiastic esteem, admiration and affection on the part of the people, and especially of the working classes. The feeling excited among the people in his favor has evidently been much strengthened by the attack made on him by the London Times.

The Polish and Hungarian Refugee Ball at Guildhall, on the night of the 13th, was a magnificent affair. Kossuth was present, and met the Lord Mayor and a large number of the most distinguished people, who are now anxious to go with the masses in doing honor to the patriot chief, notwithstanding the denunciation of the Times and the frowning of the Austrian Minister.

The steamer Washington sailed on the 14th for New York, but without Kossuth. He declared his intention of sailing in the Homboldt from Havre on the 20th, for New York, which was to stop at Southampton for him on that day.

The steamship Demarara, belonging to the West India line, on her way from Bristol to Glasgow, to receive her engines, stranded in the Bristol river, and was abandoned. She was a most magnificent vessel, and was insured for £48,000.

The American clipper ship Surprise has arrived at London, in one hundred and seven days from Whampoa, and the British ship Stormway has arrived at London from the same port in one hundred and four days.

Ireland.

The following highly important announcement of the establishment of a line of steamers between Galway and New York, appears in the Galway Vindicator, of Saturday, the 8th ultimo. The arrangements, it will be seen, are to include facilities for emigration:

An extraordinary meeting of Town and Harbor Commissioners was held to-day, at two o'clock, for the purpose of meeting an American gentleman, named Wagstaff, who came over to Galway with the object of establishing a line of steamers between this port and New York. He was accompanied by Messrs. Ennis, Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, and Boyce Cowper and Sterling, directors. A large number of commissioners were in attendance. The Rev. Peter Daley, who occupied the chair, introduced Mr. Wagstaff to the meeting, and stated that he brought letters of introduction to him from the American Embassador, Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

Mr. Wagstaff, in a clear and able speech, entered into a statement of the reasons which induced him to come to the conclusion of placing a line of steamers between Galway and New York, and he said he did so because he was impressed with the conviction that such a project would most undoubtedly pay. He might not, however, succeed in the first or second or third trip; but still he would not be disheartened; his experiment, he said, should last for six months. The vessel which he had now prepared for starting, and which would leave New York for Galway, was, he had no hesitation in saying, one of the fastest and strongest steamers which had ever sailed on the ocean. In proof of this, Mr. Wagstaff read a certificate from the Mercantile Mutual Assurance Company. This vessel would be followed by others of the very strongest and swiftest build which it could be possible for wood and iron to make. It was the intention of himself and his father to bring, by means of other communication, the goods and passenger traffic of the continent through Ireland. He sought no pecuniary assistance; he merely wanted co-operation and kindly feeling on the part of the people of Galway.

With regard to the emigrant accommodation, he was determined to make such an improvement in this particular as had been never before attempted. The steerage passengers should be provided with berths to contain only two each: the sexes, except in cases of families, should be kept separate; saloons should be provided for them where they might sit; proper cooking accommodations, the best description of food, and a voyage of only eight days, at a charge of £6 each. He would come himself with the first vessel, when he expected to be able to enter more fully into details. Mr. Wagstaff, in the course of his observations, passed a high eulogium on the capabilities of the bay of Galway, and said, though he had traveled a good deal, he had never seen a harbor which presented such natural advantages for such a project as the present one. The first vessel would sail on the 15th of December from New York, and arrive in Galway on the 23d. [Cheers.]

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Ennis, who promised on the part of the Railway Company, every assistance and co-operation towards carrying out this great project.

On the motion of Mr. Stephens, seconded by Mr. J. Ireland, it was resolved Mr. Wagstaff's vessels should enter the port free of all dues, for the space of six months.

The Chairman, on behalf of the people of Galway, and the Commissioners, claimed Mr. Wagstaff, his captain and officers, as their guests upon their arrival next month.

France.

The affairs of the French Republic continue to engross public attention throughout Europe.

On Sunday, upwards of 600 of the officers and men of the Regiments newly arrived in Paris were introduced to the President, who addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen—In receiving the officers of the different Regiments of the army who succeed each other in the garrison of Paris, I congratulate myself on seeing them animated with that spirit which was our glory, and which now constitutes our security.

"I will not speak to you, therefore, either of your duties or of your discipline. You have always performed your duties with honor, whether in the land of Africa or on the soil of France, and you have always maintained discipline intact, in the midst of the most difficult trials. I hope that these trials will not return; but if the gravity of circumstances should renew them, and compel me to make an appeal to your devotedness, I am sure that I should not be disappointed, because you know that I demand nothing that is not in accordance with my right, recognized by the Constitution, with military honor, and with the interests of the country; because I have placed at your head men who have my entire confidence, and who merit yours; because, if ever the day of danger should arrive, I will not do as the Governments which have preceded me have done. I will not say to you, 'March, and I will follow you.' But I will say to you, 'I march—follow me.'"

The speech has been construed into a declaration of his determination to take very decided grounds upon the more important recommendations of his message, and depend personally upon the support of the army. It is considered, in fact, a defiance of the Assembly. The speech was received very favorably by the people, but had caused a slight decline at the Bourse. It is reported that all grades of officers and soldiers declare their intention to adhere to the President in preference to the Assembly.

The majority of the Assembly have already lost their ground in the contest with the President about the repeal of the electoral law, and there appears to be no longer any doubt that the President will virtually carry his point, in spite of the virulent opposition manifested against him by the Conservatives. The very first step made by the latter in the Assembly caused them to stumble. This was a violent proposition brought forward by the questors, the effect of which would have been to deprive the President of his constitutional prerogatives and rights. The London Globe says that it was so violent that 215 members of the majority have declared that they will oppose it in the Chambers, and a great portion, if not the whole, of the republican party, will do the same. Impeachment was also talked about, in the legitimist papers.

The proposition of the question with regard to the calling out of troops for the defence of the Assembly, is the presiding topic of Paris, it having been discovered that although the Assembly has the power, the appointment of a general over the said troops rests with the President.

Two emissaries from the Central Committee of Refugees in London had been arrested in Paris, and the houses of persons in communication with them had been searched, and many papers seized.

PARIS, Nov. 11, 7 M.

In the Assembly to-day, M. Darue read the report of the committee to whom had been referred the Electoral Law proposed by the President. It recommended the absolute rejection of the measure. The debate will commence on Thursday. Paris was never more tranquil.

Kossuth and the French Socialists.—The National still persists in regarding Kossuth as a democratic socialist, and publishes a letter from him to the society of the Amis de la Constitution, in which there are passages which very much resemble those of the address to the democrats of Marseilles, and this letter bears the recent date of November 6. M. Kossuth concludes with *Vive la Republique Democratique.* This is not exactly *Vive la Republica Universelle*; but the socialist class assert that he has given the warmest assurances of his determination to co-operate in the efforts to establish a universal republic. A Paris letter to the Globe says of the answer of M. Kossuth to the refugees in London: "The conclusion is remarkable. He states that the French democrats have taken alarm without cause, in supposing that the homage he has received in England will have a tendency to change the sentiments that he expressed to the democrats of Marseilles."

Prussia.

The Correspondent Bureau, in an article relative to the German navy, says: "Austria has retracted her offer to keep at her disposition of the Germanic Federation her fleet in the Adriatic; she and Bavaria, and other minor States, refuse to pay their quotum toward the German navy; Prussia intends to compromise, and afterward to re-organize the north sea squadron in a manner more comfortable to the situation of German affairs as they now exist; in the meanwhile she (Prussia) allows the German Federation to dispose not only of her army, but also of her navy, which in the space of ten years will be able to compete with the navy of other States.

The Prussian schools and teachers have been officially placed under control of the clergy.

Italy.

The Austrian Military Commander of Milan, has prohibited the religious meetings of Protestants residing in that city.

Accounts from Rome state that the French troops were making additions to the fortification of the Castle of St. Angelo.

Austria.

A fire occurred at Vesprine on the 25th ult., which destroyed eighty-seven houses and 130 outhouses and other buildings, occasioning a very heavy loss. The fire was the result of carelessness.

Spain.

By the latest dates from Madrid we learn that the accouchement of the Queen of Spain was momentarily expected. Arrangements had been made to transmit throughout the kingdom, the time of the birth, and the sex of the heir to the throne, by means of signal lights.

New South Wales.

The accounts from New South Wales, to the 18th of August, give the most flattering reports as to the quantity and quality of the gold found in the country about Bathurst. So great was the excitement with regard to these discoveries, that the town of Sydney was nearly deserted, especially by the male portion of the population. The receipts at each of the principal towns, of gold dust from the mines, is said to average in value from £220,000 to £225,000 per week.

The New Zealand and Sydney steamers of the 18th August brought 12,000 pounds of gold, and £28,000 in value of diamonds from the newly discovered mines in that quarter.

In Frederick Valley it was reported that the miners are making a rich harvest, finding lumps of gold from £12 to £14 in value. Two men had obtained two hundred and fifty pounds' worth of gold in two days. The gold is said to be found in large quartz veins.

Hanover.

The last accounts from Hanover come down to the 7th ult. They state that the King had passed an agitated night, and had not recovered any strength. The general impression was that his life was near its close. His Majesty had signed his will a few days previously.

Switzerland.

The elections for the National Council of Switzerland have resulted in the return of 25 conservatives, 29 liberals, and 66 radicals.

Turkey.

The Ost Deutsche Post, a Vienna journal, announces, on the authority of letters from Constantinople of the 25th ult., that Ali Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had given in his resignation in consequence of a difference of opinion which had arisen between the Grand Vizier and himself, on the subject of the foreign policy of the Porte.

National Council of Catholic Bishops.—The Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, Francis Patrick Kenrick, in his pastoral on assuming the functions of his new dignity, makes the following announcement:

"It becomes our duty to inform you, brethren, that in accordance with the decree of our holy Father Pius IX., made at the instance of the last Provincial Council of Baltimore, We, as Apostolic Delegates, by letters of this date, have convoked the archbishops and bishops of these United States, with others authorized and entitled to intervene, to meet in a National Council, which is to be opened in our metropolitan church on the fourth Sunday after Easter of the ensuing year. The object for which this Council is summoned, is by wise enactments and measures to promote discipline, and enforce the sacred Canons, or to submit such modifications of them as local circumstances may require, to the mature and enlightened judgment of the chief bishop, who is divinely charged with the solicitude of all the churches."

Banquet to Kossuth.—The New York editors have adopted the following programme in reference to the reception of the patriot Kossuth:

First—That a committee of ten be appointed to meet Kossuth upon his arrival, and tender to him, in such an address as may be prepared, a public banquet, in behalf of the profession in New York.

Second—That the banquet be held at the Astor House, with covers for two hundred persons; that of those, twenty be reserved for invited guests, and fifteen for reporters of the daily press, and that the tickets be sold for five dollars each.

Steamship El Dorado Sunk.—The new steamship El Dorado, lying at the foot of Tenth street, E. R., was capsized about 7 o'clock this morning, during the storm, and her windows being open, she immediately filled and sunk. The steam-pump is now in operation on her, and she will probably be raised to-day. This accident illustrates the propriety of withdrawing her from service, till the extreme crankness observed on her late trip to Chagres could be remedied. [N. Y. Jour. Com. 24th.

A Painful Precedent.—A lady residing in the vicinity of Wilmington, Del., had her butter taken from her by the clerk of the market, in Philadelphia, on account of light weight, a week or so since. The mortification has so worked upon her feelings that we understand (says the Philadelphia Sun) she has become insane. She had been attending market for fifteen years, and such a circumstance had never occurred to her before.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.—The Toronto (Canada) Globe says: "The Anti-slavery Society of this city has done something for the relief of the refugees living among us until they can find employment. But their very limited fund is exhausted, and they will have to appeal to a charitable public benevolence for a supply. Some of the refugees are in distress from sickness and poverty. The appeal, we are confident, will not be made in vain."

Fires.—The Ithica (N. Y.) Falls Woolen Cloth Mills were destroyed by fire on the 23d; believed to be the work of an incendiary. They were insured for $21,500, in the Hartford, Conn., companies, and the loss is estimated at $30,000 over the insurance.

A fire occurred at Wheeling, Va., on Saturday night week, which destroyed an entire block of buildings on Main and Union streets. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Allman & Maxwell, boot and shoe dealers; Wm. Baird, glass and putty store; Robert Armstrong, lottery and exchange office; Mrs. Edmonson, confectioner; and John M. Clemens, cabinet maker.

The large brick Oil Cloth Factory, in New York, owned by C. E. Roe, was consumed by fire on Saturday week. Loss estimated at $10,000—partly insured.

A large four story building in Brooklyn, N. Y., occupied by Waring & Russell, Jas. McFarland, and others, was destroyed by fire on the 21st—loss $17,000.

The gin-house and twenty-six bales of cotton, belonging to Mrs. Ann Forbert, near Demopolis, Ala., were consumed by fire on the 21st. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DR. FRYER,
THE INDIAN DOCTOR,
IS A REGULAR GRADUATE of Nature's wide Botanic Garden and Common Sense Medical College, and has made the study of Herbs his profession for thirty years; and daily cures more patients than any other physician in New Orleans.
Office hours from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M.
All orders enclosing $5, postpaid, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
☞ Residence and office No. 32 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality, New Orleans. W. K. F. FRYER,
mp18 dawWtf Indian Doctor.

ARCADE HOTEL.
THE public can be accommodated as usual at this establishment. The fire on the 3d instant did but slight injury to the Hotel.
mh9 tf E. 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 proprietor would respectfully announce that they can accommodate permanent and transient Boarders in a style not surpassed in the city.
They also announce that the BAR of this house will open TODAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., under the best of management, and furnished with the choicest Wines and Liquors.
jn30 tf LANE & DUNN, Proprietors.

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that, having opened and thoroughly renovated the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. 28 Canal st. (lately occupied by Mrs. Shall), she is now prepared to offer every accommodation, to both transient and permanent Boarders, that pain and expense can procure.
New Orleans, November 3, 1850. n4 1yrs

STILL THEY COME!—A new arrival of Reesegione's Patent Portable SPRING MATTRESSES, which are daily being introduced into use by all who study comfort and economy. One Mattress makes the bed complete—that's economy! They can be rolled up into a very small compass, and made convenient to handle; and they give general satisfaction to all who use them, which is a proof that they are the most comfortable Mattress now in use.
These celebrated Mattresses can be seen, and are for sale during all business hours, at M. WEYMOUTH'S Furniture Sale Room, 107 St. Charles street, one door from Poydras.
☞ The public are respectfully requested to call and examine this stock. n12 tf

BARELLI & CO., 61 Common street, offer for sale the following to close different consignments—
Cognac Brandy; Madeira and Port Wine;
Cod Liver Oil; Saltpetre;
Essences of Bergamot, Lemon, Orange and Rose;
Walnuts and Lentils;
St. Julien Medoc Claret, in boxes. my19

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. ap 11

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!
J. STAFFORD & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in ICE, No. 3 New Levee, New Orleans.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. aug5 3m

BI-SULPHITE OF LIME may be had at the Southern Chemical Works of MASSEY, MARCHAL & Co. corner of Cleo and Soliveresta, manufacturers of Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Aqua Ammonia, Aqua Fortis, Copperas, Bi-Sulphite of Lime, etc. etc.
☞ Office—All orders for the Southern Chemical Works must be directed to F. L. MASSEY, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, or to CONVERSE & CO. corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gayoso streets. o17

BATTURE SAND—Notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of obtaining Batture Sand, that permits can be obtained at this office for getting the Sand from the basins on each side of Post No. 1, near the head of St. Joseph street. HUGH GRANT,
Surveyor of the Second Municipality.
Surveyor's Office, Second Municipality, Oct. 21, 1851.

JAMAICA GINGER—Tucker's celebrated Cordial Elixir of Jamaica Ginger, for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diarrhoea, etc. etc. Also—Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, for sale by
F. L. MASSEY, Apothecary,
n7 corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

OFFICE RAILING—1,000 feet Black Walnut Office Railing, various patterns, complete with gates, and ready to put up on short notice, for sale by
WM. P. SMITH, Auctioneer, 87 Camp st.

LIME—234 bbls. Trumbull's extra Alton Lime, landing from steamer Patrick Henry, for sale by
d1 STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

ONIONS—200 sacks Iowa Onions, in store and for sale by
d1 STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

CASTOR OIL—8 bbls. pure, in store, for sale by STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—150 bbls. extra superfine St. Louis and Illinois brands, in store and for sale by
d1 STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

TAYLOR'S ALBANY ALE—100 bbls., new stock, in store and for sale by
d1 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

WINES—A fine assortment of superior Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines, in store and landing ex ship Leodes, for sale low by
d1 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

TENNENT'S ALE—20 casks Tennent's Ale, in pints, for sale by ROBERT M. McALPIN,
au13 20 Common street and 7 Canal street Row.

HUNDREDS 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 23d 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. my29 d&Wtf

LIQUORS—
LONDON and DUBLIN PORTER, in pint and quart bottles.
SCOTCH and BURTON ALE, also in pint and quart bottles.
IRISH WHISKY, in puncheons and demijohns, with a few casks of the old.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY WINE, for sale by
JOHN TOOLE, 28 Bank Place.

TO RENT.
TO RENT—A part, or a House, with rear buildings to lease, in Farmly Row, opposite Lafayette Square. Inquire at the corner of St. Francis and North Streets. d1 tf

TO LEASE—In the city of Lafayette, corner of Live Oak and Second streets, two comfortable Dwellings, each containing four rooms, pantry, front and back galleries, cisterns, kitchen, servant room, and large yard. Rents—$15 per month. Inquire of
JOS. McCULLOCH,
n27 1w* Live Oak, bet. Third and Fourth streets.

TO RENT—A fine back Office on the second floor of 85 Camp street, from the 1st November next. For terms, apply on the premises, to
n30 tf SAMUEL WOLFF.

TO LET—The large three-story Store, No. 117 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to
R. SEATON, or J. PEEBLES,
o18 tf 216 Carondelet street.

OFFICE FOR RENT—An office corner Camp and Gravier streets, for rent.
Apply on the premises, to
o17 F. L. MASSEY, Druggist.

BOARDING-HOUSE to rent and Furniture for sale—The large, airy and commodious Boarding-house No. 76 Poydras street, for rent, and Furniture for sale. The present proprietor retiring from this business, will sell his Furniture and interest in said house on reasonable terms. The house having been a long time established, and always having done a large and profitable business, makes it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to commence this business on a large scale. Apply as above. o17 tf

FOR RENT—Two Furnished Parlors and Bed Rooms at No. 258 Common street. Two gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated.
n26 tf MRS. C. WILSON.

FOR RENT—A two story Frame House, nearly new, containing four rooms, and situated in the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality. The premises will be rented for $12 per month, to a good tenant. Apply to (leave it) A. BOWERS, 174 Magazine st.
d1 tf

TO LET—Several Small houses, one in Greenville, all ready furnished. Inquire of
d11 1ms N. HOLMES, 235 Gravier st.

HOUSES TO RENT.—A number of DWELLING HOUSES for rent, on Canal street, between Roman and Pressy streets, from the first of October. Apply to (n5 tf) C. M. FOGG, 200 Magazine st.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE CHEAP, on account of death, several fine VEHICLES, viz: Carriages, Barges, Gigs, Buggies, etc. Also—Two fine HORSES. Apply at the Livery Stable, at Mrs. Kuss, one street from the First Municipality Ferry, Algiers. n26 6.

FOR SALE—A Maltese Jack, 14 hands high and 6 years old, for sale by BATES FORDNEY,
n8 Eclipse Stables, corner Union and Philippa sts.

TYPE FOR SALE.—We have on hand, and offer for sale, about Two Thousand Pounds of TYPE, now used in the publication of this paper. Proprietors of country papers and others in want of Type will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase. We have on hand type which will answer the purposes of both.
o6

FOR SALE to close consignments, the following lot of Goods, consisting of Sardines in juice, 6 cases; fresh Figs, 5 kinds in mats, boxes, baskets, and kegs, direct from the manufacturers in Messina. Essences of Bergamot, Lemon and Orange, and two cases superior Perfumery; also, pipes, the finest quality, imported in Marseilles, one of the well known brand of J. W. Fiorio. For particulars, apply to
n26 BARELLI & CO 61 Common st.

FOR SALE—A second hand Double Cylinder PRINTING MACHINE, Hoe's pattern No. 2, bed 44x32. A credit of one year will be given with approved security if notes will be given. Apply at this office.
[The Mobile Advertiser will please insert for one month, and send bill to the office.] n28 tf

BOARDING.—Several Families can obtain Board, and also several Gentlemen, by applying at No. 121 Bourbon street, above Conti, where they will have an agreeable home and comfortable room.
n17 1y

HORSES—Handsome matches, beautiful color, sound and easily kept, free from any vice. For sale. For particulars, apply to Box T, No. 4, Post-office. n26

NOTICE—No bills paid by steamer Post Boy unless an order from the captain.
n26 1m BENJ. CROOKS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen, on the night of the 24 inst., from a house on Canal street, a GOLD DUPLEX WATCH, A. & W. Bamlish (London) makers, No. 8120, gold face, black hands, and double case on the back, [illegible] an old family relic, the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked. Jewelers and Pawnbrokers, as well as others, are especially requested not to be on the out. Apply to (o4) JOHN TOOLE, 28 Bank Place.

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. n18 3m

J. D. BULLOCK, Dentist, Prytania street, cor. of Erato—All operations performed on the Teeth in the most satisfactory manner. Artificial Teeth mounted on gold plate.
☞ J. D. B. warrants all his work to be inferior to none. Charges very moderate. n8 1ysos

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. n19 1y

JAMES WHITE,
163 Gravier street, New Orleans,
Will constantly PURCHASE NEGROES; also, Board and Sell on Commission, any and all Slaves consigned to him.
n11 1ydl

SLAVES! SLAVES!—The public are hereby notified that I have sold out my entire interest in No. 157 Gravier street, known as a Slave Depot, to John T. Datcher and W. S. Gainey. My friends are also informed that I still continue in the same business, and can be found at No. 68 Baronne street, Banks Arcade, No 70 Baronne street, or at John Allen's Livery Stable, adjoining Placides Varieties. Any communication addressed to me at either of the above places, will receive prompt attention.
JAMES W. BOASMAN.
o28 d&W 3m

SLAVES FOR SALE—50 Slaves Wanted—JAS. W. BOAZMAN and W. F. TANNEHILL have formed a copartnership under the style of BOAZMAN & TANNEHILL, with the view of transacting the business of buying, selling, and hiring Slaves. They will purchase fifty Slaves of all descriptions for the country. They have and will continue to keep on hand Slaves for sale and hire, and have made ample arrangements to give them a call. We are prepared to receive any number of Slaves, having extensive accommodations. All business will receive the most immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. BOAZMAN & TANNEHILL,
o27 3mdaW 68 Baronne street.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
P. H. PELL & CO., 84 COMMON STREET, New Orleans, *Importers and Jobbers*, wholesale and retail.....Lamps, Plated and Britannia Castors, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters, etc.....Goods will be offered at low prices, and when for the country, packed in the safest manner. jn28 1y

Land Warrants
PURCHASED OR LOCATED.
HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS under Act of 28th September, 1850, or 11th February, 1847, can obtain the best 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 such tract of land located, by applying to
n4tf STONE & WALWORTH, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

PUMPS AND BATHING APPARATUS, &c. JOHN BERRY, PLUMBER, No. 114 CAMP STREET, New Orleans, has just received a new and large assortment of Brass Coc