The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX,
OFFICE.....No. 98 ST. CHARLES STREET.

The New Orleans Daily Crescent,
OFFICE NO. 98 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable at the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines to pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
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A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has every [illegible] advertising as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has increased steadily and rapidly on the multitude, from circumstances that have transpired since.
October 25, 1851.

Kossuth's Address at New York.

M. Kossuth has furnished to the press the written address which he had prepared to be delivered on the occasion of his public reception in the city of New York, but which he was prevented from formally pronouncing by the disorder which prevailed in his audience. We copy it entire, as follows:

I am yet half sick, gentlemen; tossed and twisted about by a fortnight's gale on the Atlantic's restless waves, my giddy brains are still turning round as in a whirlpool, and this gigantic continent seems yet to tremble beneath my wavering steps. Let me, before I go to work, have some hours of rest upon this soil of freedom, your happy home. Freedom and home, what heavenly music in these two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is down-trodden. Young giant of free America, do not tell me that thy shores are an asylum to the oppressed, and a home to the homeless exile. An asylum it is, but all the blessings of your glorious country, can they drown into oblivion the longing of the heart, and the fond desires for our native land? My beloved native land! thy very sufferings make thee but dearer to my heart; thy bleeding image dwells with me when I wake, as it rests with me in the short moments of my restless sleep. It has accompanied me over the waves. It will accompany me when I go back to fight over again the battle of thy freedom once more. I have no idea but there; I have no feeling but there. Even here, with this prodigious view of greatness, freedom and happiness which spreads before my astonished eyes, my thoughts are wandering towards home; and when I look over these thousands of thousands before me, the happy inheritance of yonder freedom for which your fathers fought and bled, and when I turn to you, citizens, to bow before the majesty of the United States, and to thank the people of New York for their generous share in my liberation, and for the unparalleled honor of this reception, I see, out of the very midst of this great assemblage, rise the bleeding image of Hungary, looking to you with anxiety whether there be in the lustre of your eyes a ray of hope for her; whether there be in the thunder of your hurrahs a trumpet call of insurrection. If there were no such ray of hope in your eyes, and no such trumpet call in your cheers, then woe to Europe's oppressed nations! They will stand alone in the hour of need. Less fortunate than you were, they will meet no brother's hand to help them in the appeaching giant struggle against the leagued despots of the world! And woe also to me! I will feel no joy even here, and the days of my stay here will turn out to be lost for my fatherland—lost at the very time when every moment is teeming in the decision of Europe's destiny.

Citizens, much as I am wanting some hours of rest, much as I have need to become familiar with the ground I will have to stand upon before I enter on business matters publicly, I took it for a duty of honor not to let escape even this first moment of your generous welcome without stating plainly and openly to you what sort of man I am, and what are the expectations and the hopes, what are the motives, which brought me now to your glorious shores. Gentlemen, I have to thank the People, Congress, and Government of the United States for my liberation from captivity. Human tongue has no words to express the bliss which I felt when I, the down-trodden Hungary's wandering chief, saw the glorious flag of the stripes and stars fluttering over my head; when I first bowed before it with deep respect; when I saw around me the gallant officers and the crew of the Mississippi frigate, the most of them the worthiest representatives of true American principles, American greatness, American generosity; and to think that it was not a mere chance which cast the star-spangled banner around me, but that it was your protecting will; to know that the United States of America, conscious of their glorious calling as well as of their power, declared by this unparalleled act to be resolved to become the protectors of human rights; to see a powerful vessel of America coming to far Asia to break the chains by which the mightiest despots of Europe fettered the activity of an exiled Magyar, whose very name disturbed the proud security of their sleep; to feel restored by such a protection, and in such a way, to freedom, and by freedom to activity, you may be well aware of what I have felt, and still feel, at the remembrance of this proud moment of my life. Others spoke—you acted; and I was free! You acted; and at this act of yours tyrants trembled; humanity shouted out, with joy; the down-trodden people of Magyars—the down-trodden, but not broken—raised his head with resolution and with hope, and the brilliancy of your stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning star of rising liberty. Now, gentlemen, you must be aware how boundless the gratitude must be which I feel for you. You have restored me to life, because restored to activity; and should my life, by the blessings of the Almighty, still prove useful to my fatherland and to humanity, it will be your merit, it will be your work. May you and your glorious country be blessed for it!

Europe is on the very eve of such immense events that, however fervent my gratitude be to you, I would not have felt authorized to cross the Atlantic at this very time only for the purpose to exhibit to you my warm thanks. I would have thanked you by facts contributing to the freedom of the European continent, and would have postponed my visit to your glorious shores till the decisive battle for liberty was fought, if it were my destiny to outlive that day. Then what is the motive of my being here at this very time? The motive, citizens, is that your generous act of my liberation has raised the conviction throughout the world that this generous act of yours is but the manifestation of your resolution to throw your weight into the balance where the fate of the European continent is to be weighed. You have raised the conviction throughout the world that by my liberation you were willing to say, "Ye oppressed nations of old Europe's continent, be of good cheer; the young giant of America stretches his powerful arm over the waves, ready to give a brother's hand to your future." So is your act interpreted throughout the world. You, in your proud security, can scarcely imagine how beneficial this conviction has already proved to the suffering nations of the European continent. You can scarcely imagine what self-confidence you have added to the resolution of the oppressed. You have knit the tie of solidity in the destinies of nations. I can not doubt that you know how I was received by the public opinion in every country which I touched since I am free, and what feelings my liberation has elicited in those countries which it was not my lot to touch. You know how I, a plain, poor, penniless exile, have almost become a centre of hope and confidence to the most different nations, not united but by the tie of common sufferings. What is the source of this apparition, unparalleled in mankind's history? The source of it is, that your generous act of my liberation is taken by the world for the revelation of the fact that the United States are resolved not to allow the despots of the world to trample on oppressed humanity. It is hence that my liberation was cheered, from Sweden down to Portugal, as a ray of hope. It is hence that even those nations which most desire my presence in Europe, now have unanimously told me: "Hasten on—hasten on to the great, free, rich and powerful people of the United States, and bring over its brotherly aid to the cause of your country, so intimately connected with European liberty." And here I stand to plead the cause of the solidity of human rights before the great Republic of the United States. Humble as I am, God, the Almighty, has selected me to represent the cause of humanity before you. My warrant to this capacity is written in the sympathy and confidence of all who are oppressed, and of all who, as your elder brother, the people of Britain, sympathize with the oppressed; my warrant to this capacity is written in the hopes and expectations you have entitled the world to entertain by liberating me out of my prison, and by restoring me to activity.

But it has pleased the Almighty to make out of my humble self yet another opportunity for a thing which may prove a happy turning point in the destinies of the world. I bring you a brotherly greeting from the people of Great Britain. I speak not in an official character, imparted by diplomacy, whose secrecy is the curse of the world, but I am the harbinger of the public spirit of the people, which has the right to impart a direction to its Government, and which I witnessed, pronouncing itself in the most decided manner, openly, that the people of England, united to you with enlightened brotherly love, as it is united in blood; conscious of your strength as it is conscious of its own, has forever abandoned every sentiment of irritation and rivalry, and desires the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right of nations against the encroaching arrogance of despots, and leagued to you against the league of despots, to stand, together with you, god-father to the approaching baptism of European liberty.

Now, gentlemen, I have stated my position. I am a straightforward man. I am a republican. I have avowed it openly in the monarchical but free England; and I am happy to state that I have nothing lost by this avowal there. I hope I will not lose here, in republican America, by that frankness which must be one of the chief qualities of every republican. So I beg leave, frankly and openly, to state the following points: First, that I take it to be a duty of honor and principle not to meddle whatever with any party question of your own domestic affairs. I claim for my country the right to dispose of itself; so I am resolved, and must be resolved, to respect the same principle here and every where. May others delight in the part of knights errant for theories. It is not my case. I am the man of the great principle of the sovereignty of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns; and I must solemnly deny to every foreigner, as to every foreign power, the right to oppose the sovereign faculty. Secondly, I profess, highly and openly, my admiration for the glorious principle of Union, on which stands the mighty pyramid of your greatness, and upon the basis of which you have grown, in the short period of seventy-five years, to a prodigious giant, the living wonder of the world. I have the most warm wish that the star-spangled banner may long wave over the United States may for ever be floating, united and one, the proud ensign of mankind's divine origin; and taking my ground upon this principle of union, which I find lawfully existing, an established constitutional fact, it is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States, that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to expressed humanity. I will conscientiously respect your laws, and within the limits of your laws I will use every honest exertion to gain your operative sympathy and your financial, material and political aid for my country's freedom and independence, and entreat the realization of those hopes which your generosity has raised in me and in my people's breasts, and also in the breasts of Europe's oppressed nations. And, therefore, thirdly, I beg leave frankly to state that my aim is to restore my fatherland to the full enjoyment of that act of declaration of independence, which, being the only rightful existing public law of my nation, can have lost nothing of its rightfulness by the violent invasion of foreign Russian arms, and which, therefore, is fully entitled to be recognized by the people of the United States, whose very existence is founded upon a similar declaration of independence.

Thus, having expounded my aim, I beg leave to state that I came not to your glorious shores to enjoy a happy rest. I came not with the intention to gather triumphs of personal distinction, but because an humble petitioner, in my country's name, as its freely-chosen constitutional chief, humbly to entreat your generous aid; and then it is to the aim that I will devote every moment of my time, with the more assiduity, the more restlessness, as every moment may bring a report of events which may call me to hasten to my place on the battle-field, where the great, and I hope the last, battle will be fought between liberty and despotism—a moment marked by the finger of God to be so near that every hour of delay of your generous aid may prove fatally disastrous to oppressed humanity.

And thus, having stated my position to be that of an humble petitioner in the name of an oppressed country, let me respectfully ask, do you not regret to have bestowed upon me the high honor of this glorious reception, unparalleled in history? I say unparalled in history, though I know that your fathers have welcomed Lafayette in a similar way; but Lafayette had mighty claims to your country's gratitude; he had fought in your ranks for your freedom and independence, and, was that was still more, in the hour of your need. He was the link of your friendly connection with France—a connection, the result of which was two French fleets of more than thirty-eight men of war, three thousand gallant men, who fought side by side with you against Cornwallis, before Yorktown; the precious gift of twenty-four thousand muskets, a loan of nineteen millions of dollars, and even the preliminary treaties of your glorious peace, negotiated at Paris by your immortal Franklin. I hope the people of the United States, now itself in the happy condition to aid those who are in need of aid, as itself was once in need, will kindly remember these facts; and you, citizens of New York, and you will yourselves become the Lafayettes of Hungary.

Lafayette had great claims to your love and sympathy; but I have none. I came an humble petitioner, with no other claims than those which the oppressed have to the sympathy of free men, who have the power to help; with the claim which the unfortunate has to be happy, and the down-trodden has to the protection of eternal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the oppressed principle of freedom has to the aid of victorious liberty. Then, I would humbly ask, are these claims sufficient to ensure your generous protection, not to myself, but to the cause of my native land—not to my native land only, but to the principle of freedom in Europe's continent, of which the independence of Hungary is the indispensable key-stone.

If you consider these claims not sufficient to your active and operative sympathy, then let me know at once that the hopes have failed with which Europe's oppressed nations have looked to your great, mighty, and glorious Republic; let me know at once the failure of our hopes, that I may hasten back and tell Europe's oppressed nations, "Let us fight, forsaken and single-handed, the battle of Leonidas; let us trust to God, to our right, and to our good sword; there is no other help for the oppressed nations on earth." But if your generous republican hearts are animated by the high principle of freedom and of the solidarity in the destinies of humanity; if you have the will, as, to be sure, you have the power, to support the cause of freedom against the sacrilegious league of despotism, then give me some days of calm reflection to become acquainted with the ground upon which I stand—let me take the kind advice of some active friends on the most practical course I have to adopt; let me see if there be any preparatory steps taken in favor of that cause which I have the honor to represent; and then let me have a new opportunity to expound before you my humble requests in a practical way. I confidently hope, Mr. Mayor, the corporation and citizens of the Empire city will grant me the second opportunity. If this be your generous will, then let me take this for a boon of happier days; and let me add, with a sigh of thanksgiving to the Almighty God, that it is your glorious country which Providence has selected to be the pillar of freedom, as it is already the asylum to oppressed humanity.

I am told that I will have the high honor to review your patriotic militia. Oh, God! how my heart throbs at the idea to see this gallant army enlisted on the side of freedom against despotism; the world would be free, and you the saviours of humanity. And why not? These gallant men take part in the mighty demonstration of the day, proving that I was right when I said that now-a-days even the bayonets think. Citizens of New York, it is under your protection that I place the sacred cause of freedom and independence of Hungary.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Thirty-second Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1851.

Senate.—Messrs. Butler, Rusk, Rhett, Bell, Downs and Borland appeared to-day.

Mr. Underwood presented a large number of petitions, praying that no Chaplains be employed in the public service.

Mr. Bright moved, the rules being suspended, that the committees be appointed without the necessity of balloting; and he sent up a list embracing the committees of the last session, which he moved be declared the committees for this session, and the motion was agreed to.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Norris, Mangum and Underwood.

On Finances—Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Pearce and Miller.

On Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Soulé, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Davis and Seward.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Sebastian, Bayard, Stockton, Upham and James.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Soulé, Walker, Atchison, Sprunance and Wade.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson and Jones, of Tennessee.

On the Militia—Messrs. Houston, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Borland, Morton and Sprunce.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Gwin, Stockton, Mallory, Badger and Fish.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Felch, Shields, Dodge, of Iowa, Underwood and Pratt.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Downs, Whitcomb, Clemens, Davis and Hale.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Atchison, Sebastian, Rusk, Bell and Cooper.

On Claims—Messrs. Brodhead, Whitcomb, Bayard, Pratt and Wade.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Walker, Chase, James, Foote and Sumner.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, Downs, Bradbury, Bernien and Geyer.

On the Post-office and Post Roads—Messrs. Rusk, Soulé, Hamlin, Upham and Morton.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Bright, Rhett, Douglas, Sprunance and Sumner.

On Pensions—Messrs. Jones, of Iowa, Borland, Stockton, Foote and Geyer.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Shields, Bradbury, Norris, Berrien and Clarke.

On Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Norris, James, Whitcomb, Dawson and Smith.

On Retrenchment—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Felch, Mangum and Fish.

On Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Houston, Gwin, Cooper and Jones, of Tennessee.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Whitcomb, Hunter and Clarke.

On Printing—Messrs. Borland, Hamlin and Smith.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Bayard, Mallory and Hale.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, Clemens and Dodge of Iowa.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones, of Iowa, and Badger.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, Walker and Bell.

Mr. Hunter gave notice of a bill for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.

Mr. Rhett gave notice of a bill to indemnify South Carolina for expenditures during the Seminole war.

Mr. Bright gave notice of an amendment to the rules regulating the election of the officers of the Senate.

Mr. Hale gave notice of a joint resolution, directing the President to open a correspondence with the President of France, with a view to effect the liberation of Abdel Kader.

The resolution providing for the election of Chaplain was taken up and agreed to.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution, declaring that Kossuth was welcome to the nation.

Mr. Shields offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to introduce Kossuth to the Senate.

Objection being made, the subject was laid over.

Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant General for distinguished services.

Mr. Foote's resolution, declaring the series of measures known as the Compromise Acts to be a definite settlement of the slavery question, was then taken up. Mr. F. addressed the Senate in support of it. He thought it desirable that both Houses of Congress should unite in a declaration like that twice made by the President, that the series of measures known as the Compromise Acts should be regarded as a final settlement. His resolution had been misrepresented already and his motive questioned, in quarters and by persons for which he and any honorable man could have but little respect. He desired to avoid any occasion to return to revilement, whether it came from north or south of Mason & Dixon's Line. His recent success had satisfied him that wicked men, wherever situated, were his enemies.

No person was disposed to question the propriety of the declarations made by the President, and he considered the obligation much stronger upon Congress to declare its opinion of that settlement than it could be upon the Executive. The number opposed to the Compromise was not contemptible. Opposition had been made—armed opposition and other combinations had been made, to one part of it. Factious persons were still engaged in influencing the public mind in both sections. He had entertained the confident hope that these measures would receive ultimately the sanction of the whole people.

He believed his countrymen would yet be satisfied with these measures. But still he believed there was something to be done to reconcile that feeling which a long course of agitation had engendered. Coming from all quarters of the nation, he hoped they were prepared to report the opinion of their constituents, and thus show to the South it had no fear of the adjustment being carried out in good faith by the North, and the North that the South would stand by it. He did not approve of making this a party question; no measure, having for its object the public tranquility, should be a mere party issue. Free-soilism still existed, as well as discontent, in other quarters. Many at the North were pledged to endeavor to repeal or modify the fugitive slave law. Fear of this existed at the South. Hence the necessity for assuring all sections that the thing was settled, and could not be disturbed.

Mr. Butler considered the resolution unwise and unnecessary. It was an *expost* review of legislation. If the legislation was wise, this resolution was unnecessary. If it was wicked, this resolution could not purify it. He had denounced the Compromise, and would continue to do so. He considered all compromises dangerous. They made it certain that this Union would survive the constitution, and everything at the will of the majority. He could not endorse now what he had condemned. He could not bind the rod—could not worship at the tree which brought forth fruit of bitterness for his posterity. This Compromise had determined the question of amending the constitution. The constitution could never be amended. A majority would compromise everything. He considered the people of the South a doomed people unless her citizens and Senators became united.

Mr. Foote replied. He reviewed the several acts and contended that the South had lost nothing. He maintained they were a settlement of the whole subject. He detailed the action of Mississippi and the other Southern States, and contended that the decision of the South had been made.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Foote continued the debate, and the Senate adjourned.

Kossuth and the Philadelphia Committee—Probability of his not leaving New York only to return to Europe!—A committee of the City Council of Philadelphia waited upon M. Kossuth, in New York, on Saturday, at the Irving House, and presented him a copy of the resolutions of invitation passed by the corporate authorities. A short and eloquent address was made to him by E. Y. Farquhar, Esq., to which he replied substantially as follows:

"That he was extremely rejoiced at this demonstration on the part of Philadelphia, and that he felt the highest gratification in being thus honored by the glorious corporation of that renowned city. Before he left Europe, one of the pleasures he had promised himself was to meet and mingle with the citizens of that great city where the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed; and he felt now particularly anxious to visit the hallowed spot where that immortal charter had been adopted. But, he went on to say, that at the present moment it was quite impossible for him to declare at what time he could go there, and that, indeed, it was not certain that he could go there at all. His object in visiting this country was not a personal one—he did not come to promote any selfish purpose, and he could not, therefore, do any thing that was calculated merely to gratify himself. His object was to promote the great cause of liberty throughout the world, and especially in Hungary; and while he was sure the people of the United States sympathized in that object, he could not but say that he was deeply distressed at the action which had been taken by Congress. He had the highest respect and regard for Congress—he recognized it as the exponent of the national will, and in view of what it had done, his own movements were necessarily embarrassed. Whether he would be content to go beyond New York he could not yet say, but he was free to declare that had the proceedings in Congress to which he had adverted reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated about coming to this country at all. And as it was, with the utmost gratitude to all who bestowed on him such marks of kindness as the city of Philadelphia had offered, and especially with sentiments of sincere regard for Philadelphia and its citizens, he must defer for a day or two any positive reply to the request which had been made to him."

Providential Escape—The bark Cyane, Capt. Loveland, from Richmond, Va., bound to New Orleans, which, as we mentioned on Tuesday, had been ashore for thirty-six hours on Abaco, Bahamas, and put in here leaky, was taken into the floating dock of Messrs. Marsh & Son yesterday. On inspecting her it seemed astonishing that she should have escaped having been totally wrecked. Her keel is almost entirely ground off, and in many places quite worn through the garboard strake. In one spot especially, which doubtless a projecting piece of rock struck, the plank was completely penetrated—a hole probably half an inch in depth having been cut into the solid timber. In fact, had it happened to have touched her a few inches further aft, instead of just abreast the timber, a breach doubtless would have been made that would have sunk her. The planking in several places on the starboard side has also been worn very thin, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, her preservation must be regarded as almost miraculous. [Charleston Courier.

Fatal Accident.—A fearful accident occurred at about 8 o'clock this morning, between K and L and 10th and 11th streets, in this city. A number of men were at work digging earth from the side of a hill of about ten feet height, when suddenly the embankment gave way and fell upon them. Patk. Lynch, an unmarried man, 33 or 34 years old, was instantly killed. Thomas Burns, 49 years old, had both bones of the left forearm broken, and one or two ribs on the left side; his chest and back are also much bruised. His is a serious case. He was taken to the Infirmary, where every thing possible is being done for him. J. B. McGill was somewhat injured, and James Noland slightly. [Washington Telegraph, 9th.

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☞ FURNITURE made to order, also cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices. d11 1m

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of ladies and housekeepers generally to a large and well selected stock of FURNITURE, the cheapest ever offered in this city, consisting in part of Mahogany and Walnut Chairs, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Marble Top Centre Tables, Card Tables; Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut Armoire; Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Marble Top Bureaus and Wash Stands, Marble Top Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Clocks and Time-Pieces, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, together with a large lot of common Furniture.
☞ A call is respectfully solicited from those in want of any goods in their line.
H. GREEN, Jos. H. BUNNARD, } 137 Poydras bet. St. Charles and Carondelet streets.
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74 *Canal street, New Orleans,*
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Plated, Plantation, Pocket and Wooden Ware; Table Mats; Gilt and Bronzed Lamps and Girandoles; Glassware; Plain and Gilt Tea, Flour Matting, and Window Furnishing Goods generally. Sperm and Wax Candles; Sperm, Whale, Lard, Linseed, Neatsfoot and Chemical Oils; Spirit Gas, Camphine, Alcohol, Turpentine, and Paints of all descriptions; Brushes; Window Glass; White Lead; Sand Paper; Glue; Curled Hair; Hair Seating and Springs; Flowing, Colored and Black Tow; Furniture, Coach, Black Japan and White Damar Varnishes. Also—Picked and Common Moss always for sale.
PRICES OF CAMPHINE:
By the barrel.....80 cents per gallon
By the five gallons.....85 cents per gallon
For a less quantity.....90 cents per gallon
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SPLENDID FURNITURE—Furniture, Looking Glasses, China and Crystal Ware.
Also—Fancy Articles.
P. MAHARD, No. 67 Royal street, just from Europe, most respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has received by the last arrivals a very large assortment of fancy articles.
He keeps also a choice assortment of Mahogany and Palisander Furniture, of the last fashion, such as Bedsteads, Pres es, Arm-chairs, Sofas, Squabs, etc.
Also, Curtain Goods, Screens, Hangings, Borders Fringes, etc., for hotels-rooms, parlors and boudoirs; Carcel Lamps, Candlesticks, Lustres, Lanterns, Night Lamps, Clocks, Fenders, Andirons, Crockery and China Ware of all descriptions.
P. M. manufactures all kinds of Furniture to order; also, Curtains, Carpets, and every thing appertaining to the furnishing of rooms with neatness and elegance, at very moderate prices.
At the same store may be hired all things necessary for soirees, such as lustres, candelabras, etc. n19 1m

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,
No. 80 Circus street, corner of Perdido.
JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of CABINET FURNITURE, such as SOFAS, BEDSTEADS, ARMCHAIRS, Dressing Bureaus, Marble Top Sideboards, Dining Tables, Card and Work Tables; Marble Top Bureaus and Wash Stands; Looking Glasses; Mahogany, Black Walnut and Wood Seat Chairs; Moss and Hair Mattresses; Mosquito Bars; Feather Pillows, and Bedding of all kinds. This stock is manufactured of the *best material*, and the purchaser is invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ All furniture packed and made ready for shipping *free of charge.* lof m

STILL THEY COME!—A new arrival of Rennie's Patent Portable SPRING MATTRESSES, which are daily being inclined to rest by all who study comfort and economy. One Mattress makes the bed complete—that is 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 sure sign 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 J. M. WEYMOUTH'S Furniture Sale Room, 107 St. Charles street, one door from Poydras.
☞ The public are respectfully requested to call and examine this article. n19 tf

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. Hazen and W. S. Gidney. My friends are also informed that I still continue in the same business, and can be found at No. 63 Baronne street, Banks Arcade, No. 21 Bourbon street, or at John Allen's Livery Stable, adjoining Planters Varieties. Any communication addressed to me at either of the above places, will receive prompt attention.
oct3 4m W 3m JAMES W. BOASMAN.

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 wish to purchase fifty slaves of all descriptions for the country. They have ample accommodations to keep on hand Slaves for sale and hire, and those wishing Slaves will do well to give them a call. We are prepared to receive any number of Slaves, having extensive accommodations. All business will receive the most prompt attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
BOAZMAN & TANNEHILL,
o17 6mdaW 63 Baronne street.

CHAMPAGNE—150 baskets Colbert Champagne, a superior article, now landing ex brig Globe, and for sale by SAMUEL WOLFF, 36 Camp st.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

NEW FRENCH MILLINERY—
NEW GOODS. VERY CHEAP.
Mrs. G. W. ROPER, No. 165 Poydras street, most respectfully informs the ladies that she has, and will constantly keep on hand, a beautiful assortment of
SILK BONNETS, STRAW BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PARASOLS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, TOILET ARTICLES, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, which will be sold very cheap for cash.
☞ Country orders punctually attended to. Old Bonnets cleaned and altered. d1 6m

FRENCH DRESS MAKING—
Mrs. G. W. ROPER, No. 165 Poydras street, invites the attention of the ladies to the superior style and taste in which she has DRESSES and MANTILLAS made by her experienced French Dress Maker.
Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves. d1 6m

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. n15 6m

STRAW AND SILK GOODS,
44 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his city and country customers that he has just received a choice and complete assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS and MILLINERY ARTICLES in general, which he offers at very low prices for cash or approved city paper.
n22 3mIp ISAAC SAWIN, 44 Camp st., up stairs.

S. E. GRUMAN & CO.,
36 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. B. 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, that can be had at most other houses.
☞ The unsettled business of SELDEN & Co. will be closed by us. S. E. GRUMAN & CO.,
o22 tf 36 Magazine st.

NEW GOODS—P. W. WOODLIEF, No. 13 Chartres street, has just received per steamships Winfield Scott, Union and Empire City, and by the sailing packets Ida New York, Boston and Havre, an assortment of Fashionable and Seasonable FRENCH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, heretofore unsurpassed in extent, variety, and reasonable style, which he now offers WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at 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 Poplins;	English, French and American Calicoes;
Striped Taffeta Silks;	A complete assortment of Ezq'h, German and French Hosiery;
High col. plain Poult de Soies;	Superior white and col'd Silk Mitts and Half Hose;
Black and Fancy do do;	GLOVES AND MITTS.
Changeable and Chaine do;	Buck, Chamois, Kid, Cashmere, Silk, Florsoll and Fleecy Lined;
Embroid'd Damask and plain Poult de Soie;	IRISH POPLINS, every description.
Extra rich changeable and chained Poult de Soie;	LACE GOODS.
Small plaid high colored do., for misses;	A large and elegant assortm't of Lace Collars, Sleeves, French and German Laces, and do. Embroideries;
Mousseline and Florences, of every shade and colors;	Linen Cambric Hdk'fs, plain;
White and colored Satins;	Embroidered and colored Swiss Cambric Hdk'fs;
A few pieces superior heavy black and colored watered Poplins;	Fancy Linen Cambric Hdk'fs, 12 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings;
Colored Silk Velvets;	Damask Table Linens and Napkins, new and splendid styles;
Rich Chene Satin striped and plain Cassimere d'Ecosse;	4-4 Irish and German Linens
French and English Merinos, Mousselaine de Laines and Alpacas, solid colors, of every variety of shade;	Linen Sheeting;
Plain, striped and plaid Poplins;	Embroidered and colored Swiss Curtain Stuff, embr'd Lace and Muslin, Silk and Worsted Damask, etc.
Superior black and col'd plain and fancy Bombazines;	FURNISHING GOODS.
A large assortment of white and col'd embr'd and plain Crape Shawls, some extra rich;	Heavy Kersey, Lowels, Linseys, Jeans, Denims, Stripes and Cottonades;
Merino, Cashmere and heavy rich Silk Shawls;	Super French Red Blankets;
	Heavy Grainer Plantation do, very superior.

☞ P. W. W. would especially call the attention of factors and planters to his stock of goods for their use. It is very complete and the articles have been selected with great care and judgment, the result of long experience in that particular line. n26 tf

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—3000 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, in store and for sale by A. F. DUNBAR & CO.
mh15 tf 54 and 56 Common st.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS—The undersigned now receives a fresh supply of Russell 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 ships Susan Hinck, Rob Roy, Carolina, Flavio and Harrisburg, for sale on liberal terms.
A. F. DUNBAR & CO.
n14 54 and 56 Common street.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
New landing per ships Monmouth, Hero and Manilla, a few cases of Fall Style Moleskins, Boys' Materials, and a complete assortment of Men's and Boys' Hats, for sale by
o7 WM. J. FREEMAN, 17 Customhouse st.

HATS—White and Black Wool and Campeachy Hats, always on hand, by
A. F. DUNBAR & CO.
mh18 tf 54 and 56 Common st.

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

MOLESKINS, ANGOLAS, MEXICANS, HUNGARIANS,	BOYS' MOLESKINS, BOYS' MATELOTS, GLAZED CAPS, other CAPS.

UNIONS.
COMPROMISE AND CUBA HATS, etc. etc.
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, with Feathers, etc.
For sale low, for cash or approved paper, at
o27 6m W. J. FREEMAN'S, 17 Customhouse st.

NEW ORLEANS CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE, Nos. 113 Gravier street and 12 Union street—CARRIAGES and HARNESS of every description always on hand. For sale low for cash or approved paper.
Also—Springs, Axles, Lamp, Bands, Cloths, Leather Lace and Varnish. [all 5mdaW] J. A. LUM & CO.

Newark, N. J., Saddlery Warehouse.
ANDREW G. BULL & CO., No. 15 Canal street, New Orleans, between Camp and Magazine streets, Manufactures and Importer of SADDLERY and SADDLEWARE, have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, Harness and Bridle Leather, Hopkins, SADDLERS' TOOLS and Trimming of every description, at N. Y. retail prices.
n12 1y&w W ANDREW G. BULL & CO.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—CROP OF 1851
The subscriber is continually receiving from the best Horticultural establishments in the United States, a full and complete assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, which he can warrant as genuine. Country and commission merchants, gardeners, planters and others can be supplied on the most liberal terms.
d P. R. RAY, 98 St. Charles st.

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, No. 30 Philadelphia street, between Poydras and Perdido, where Daguerreotypes, the natural miniatures are taken at short notice and of unexcelled beauty and expression, and put in the neatest style in pins, lockets, frames and cases, cheaper than any one firm in the city. Also, a supply of superior testes for past favors, and, from his perm nent location, together with his devotion and experience in the business for ten years, these facts he hopes will secure him a share of the public patronage. JAS. LOCKWOOD.

DRUGS AND C