most abhorrent, all pardoned. A high court of justice was then formed, to award to the 120 condemned the degree of their punishment. Ninety-four were condemned to a Siberian banishment, of longer or shorter duration; thirty-one to be beheaded; five to be quartered. All these sentences were reduced by the Czar: the 94 received, as it is his degree, milder doums; the 35 were condemned for life; the five, Pestal, Ryleief, Kakofski, Muravieff, Bestujef were hanged only. It seems that their's was the first capital punishment which had been inflicted in St. Petersburg, during 80 years. Except in their personal loss, Nicholas spared the families of the condemned, and even, in some cases, endeavored to lighten their calamity, by the bestowal of special favors. By a further act, perhaps of policy, perhaps of natural feeling, a great expiatory Mass for the Russian blood shed in this terrible business, was ordered, and celebrated in high pomp, in the presence of the Emperor, Empress, their court and all St. Petersburg. This act of Religion was meant to signify that all memory of these tragical events was wiped away, and that Nicholas would henceforth apply himself, with no fear of his people, to every amelioration of their condition.

Instructed by all that had been brought to light in this long and complicated trial, which had shown multitudes of the vices of the laws and of their administration, Nicholas determined to reform the whole legislation of the empire. All the laws of Russia were collected—making a body of no less than 39,900 acts. Assisted by a council, he went indefatigably to work on this great mass, and has, in the midst of wars and the other cares of government (largely borne on his own shoulders) to a great degree brought it into a wide, orderly and consistent system. He has, at the same time, introduced a powerful and efficient military and administrative system. He is any thing but a friend of liberty: perhaps nobody ever detested it more: but he is an able and just despot, and is very careful of the good of his subjects, though not of their freedom.

At the very outset of his reign, Persia seized upon one of his provinces. In a war of eighteen months, he reduced her to sue for peace, with the loss of three provinces of her own. Three months after, he and Turkey went to war. It ended in 1829, in the treaty of Adrianople, by which the Dardanelles were opened, twelve millions of ducats paid to Russia, and her protectorate over Greece and the Danubian principalities was recognized. In 1830 came the Polish attempt at a revolution. It was quelled, after a valiant resistance, in about seven months, and cruelly punished. Since then, except his vain attempts to subdue those brave fellows, the Circassians, and the assistance lent to Austria against the poor Hungarians, he has engaged in no wars except his present one with the Turks.

Nicholas is one of the tallest men in his own dominions, and said to be far more remarkable still, for the majestic beauty of his countenance. Unpopular when he came to the throne, he has greatly endeared himself to the Russian populace, by doing every thing possible to revive their old customs, and to bring about the liberation of the serfs. The qualities, however, which make him strong because beloved at home, render him hateful because dangerous abroad. He is certainly a very able despot.

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.—A lively interest is being manifested in the success of this road, by the residents along its contemplated line. The road, when constructed, will pass through a mineral region of unbounded wealth. Large coal fields, both of cannel and bituminous coals abound thereabout, as well as iron and lead ores of a rich quality. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Railroad Company contemplate sending a special deputation to the Green River country, for the purpose of examining the coal and mineral deposites that exist there. This coal, when completed, will be an important auxilliary to the interests of New Orleans, as it will secure permanent supplies of fuel in this market, which is now so inconveniently and ruinously dependent for its supplies on the uncertain navigation of the Ohio river. Push it along.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

FRENCH THEATRE.—On Monday evening the frequenters of the opera enjoyed one of those surprises which sometimes overtake us even in the most accustomed routines of life, like seeming dispensations to teach us that we often wonder for simply to overlook those beauties which strikingly manifest power. Introduce a well sustained representation of some, and we talk of "La Scala," or sigh for the polished proprieties of a Parisian stage; place us before Continental boards and mediocrity becomes tinseled with artificial perfection; whilst home scenes, whatever be their merit, are but too often after sufferers from our traveled disenchantment.

The performances of "La Favorite," on Monday evening, taken as a whole, would have reflected credit on any stage. The chorusses were well sung throughout. The leading characters were sustained with unprecedented spirit, and there was little, very little, from beginning to end, to interrupt or mar the rich flood of melody which gushes through the piece. Like the winged wanderer added the painted flowers, we strive in vain to settle on some special beauty which has arrested our attention—we seek to paint Borghese here, Borghese there, but o'er the longest panel takes its best, the image flies, and trooping recollections bring her forth in other forms. With reluctance passing over the beautiful duet in the first act, where trusting love speaks words it does not mean, and eyes deny what lips constrain, curbing the impatience that would hasten to the gushing strain which tells in one wild burst of joy, of a stain wiped out and a crime forgiven, we pause for a moment to look at the inimitable painting exhibited in the celebrated aria, "O mon Fernand," in the third act; where all of hope is opened to her, and all of honor calls for sacrifice. The alternate sways of passion; the deep, deep struggle; the final triumph and the wild despair, are tracings to be seen and felt but not described. Borghese tells them, paints them; her tones thrill to the inmost of our sympathies, and her expressive features run from light to shadow, and from shadow into night, with a startling rapidity which proves beyond all question, that the scene, to her, is a reality—and that the actress is lost in the sufferer.

We have never heard the grand aria of "Pour tant d'amour" sung as Lucrezia sung it. We have tried to find an objection, but candidly confess ourselves unable to raise one. He filled up the full measure of our conception, and we are unable to accord him a higher meed of praise.

Gentbret's powerful voice was forced to its utmost capacity, yet its intonations were musical and accurate throughout. Lapierre sang with a most touching tenderness and pathos; his Romance, in the first act, was a gem. His acting was impressed with unusual spirit, and his voice sustained itself in the forte passages with more power than we had supposed it capable of.

Bouquets and enthusiasm were on hand in abundance, and we think we may safely say that we give but utterance to the general opinion, when we assert, that the performance of "La Favorite" on Monday evening was the best thing ever produced on our French stage.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Logan's benefit last evening drew a large and very fashionable house. Shiels' tragedy of "Evadne or the Statue" was played, with the comedy of the "Soldier's Daughter." The tragedy was quite creditably performed, and the comedy went off well. We observed a number of points to which we should like to refer if the necessary space was at our command. As it is, we are only able to express a general commendation of the evening's performances.

This evening Miss Logan will play *Lady Gay Spanker* in "London Assurance"—a character which is rarely performed as it ought to be, but which, when well performed, is very agreeable and entertaining. The celebrated Lee Family also appear. Their gymnastic feats have been highly extolled elsewhere, and this is the only opportunity which will be afforded for seeing them here.

MISS LAURA KEENE.—This young lady, who has created so much gossip in the papers, from having left Wallack's so abruptly, it is understood has caused her connection with that theatre. This cannot fail to be a source of great loss to Mr. Wallack, as no actress at present in New York enjoys so general a popularity as she does. The Boston says that she was to appear at the Howard Athenaeum in that city on Monday night last.

NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. Bourcicault has produced a new comedy at Wallack's, called "A Cure for Coquetry, or Alms Mater." It was first produced on the night of the 25th ult.

INDIGNANT TOWN.—An old woman complaining of the doubtful state of a certain town, observed that little children who could neither walk nor speak, were running about the streets cursing and swearing.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President commenced his message by saying that the interest with which the people look to the assembling of Congress, and the fulfillment on that occasion of the duty imposed on a new President, are the least evidences of their capacity for self-government.

To realize the hopes of the founders of the Government, the sole reliance of the confederacy, is on the justice and intelligence of the masses.

The country has abundant cause for thankfulness to God, for the many mercies showered upon the nation.

Recognizing the wisdom of absolute religious toleration, no secure reliance can be placed upon any apparent progress, unless sustained by national integrity, resting upon the truth of Revelation.

Diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no change during the past year. Those now pending, of a disturbing character, will probably be amicably adjusted.

With regard to the Fishery question, the President says the United States never recognized the construction of the treaty of 1818; and with a view of extending the rights of American fishermen, and regulating the trade between the United States and British America, negotiations had been opened with a fair prospect of favorable results.

With regard to the controversy on the affairs of Central America, the Government of Great Britain proposes an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London has consequently been instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

The President represents it as desirable that the boundary line between the United States and British America, in North America, be surveyed and marked.

Our relations with France continue friendly, and a treaty of commerce and navigation is in progress.

With regard to Cuba, the President says, that he is happy to announce that since last Congress, no unauthorized expeditions have been fitted out from the United States. Should any such movements be undertaken, he will repress them by all the means in his power.

The President refers to several annoying occurrences having taken place at Havana between our citizens and Spanish subjects, and says that prompt redress cannot be obtained, because diplomatic intercourse is not allowed between the American Consul and the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Spanish Government has hitherto refused a remedy in this matter, but our Minister at Madrid has been instructed to renew applications for one. The remedy proposed to avoid the vexation and delay attending these cases, is to provide for a direct appeal for redress from the American Consul to the Captain-General.

The President recommends the prompt adjustment with Spain, of the claim for losses in the case of the schooner Armistad.

Concerning the case of Martin Kostta, the President recapitulates the facts as set forth in Mr. Marcy's letter, and says that the principles therein maintained will be enforced whenever a proper occasion may arise.

Our Commissioner in China has availed himself of the occasions recently presented, to extend our commercial relations with that and other Asiatic nations.

The arrival of Perry's expedition at Japan is referred to, but the President says he has not ascertained what effect it has had upon the Emperor.

He refers to the dispute with Mexico with regard to the Mesilla Valley, and says that the former Commissioner of the United States committed an error in running the boundary line. This line was not binding upon the United States, but as the Government of Mexico takes a different view of the matter, our Minister at Mexico has been instructed to negotiate on that and other questions of magnitude between the two nations. These are still pending, and he is not informed what progress has been made in them, but he trusts that they will result in arrangements mutually satisfactory, as being made in a spirit of liberality and friendship.

Our Minister to Central America has been received in a friendly manner.

Our Minister in Brazil has been instructed to induce that government to relax its restricted policy with regard to the navigation of the Amazon and Paraguay rivers. The Argentine Confederation have opened their ports on those rivers, and treaties on that subject will be laid before the Senate.

Measures have been taken to remove the difficulties in procuring guano, and it is believed that the Peruvian Government will make indemnity for the outrages committed by its officers at the Chincha Islands.

The President refers to the expansion in territorial extent, and the increased happiness and prosperity of the country.

He endorses the doctrine of State Rights, and the strict limitation of the powers of the Federal Government.

He says that the revenue of the United States is increasing beyond the interest or the prospective wants of the country. For the year ending June 30, 1858, the revenue amounted to nearly fifty-nine millions of dollars from customs, and two and a half millions from lands. The expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debts, have been forty-three and a half millions, and a balance was left on hand of thirty-two and a half millions, including the balance on hand, June 30, 1858.

The President recommends that this large surplus be applied, first to the payment of the public debt, and secondly that means be devised to effect a gradual reduction of the revenue. The first, he says, is already provided for, and the public debt, which now amounts to fifty-six and a half millions of dollars, is in course of extinguishment. With regard to the second, he recommends the adoption of the plans contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for reducing the duties on certain articles, and adding to the Free List articles entering into manufactures, and not largely produced in this country.

He suggests improvements in the modes of settling the public accounts, and the collection of arrearages due from public officers.

The augmentation of the Army and Navy is recommended.

The expenses of the Post-office department for the year have been nearly eight millions, and the receipts nearly six millions of dollars, leaving a deficiency of two millions. The great cause of this deficiency is the enormous rates for transportation of the mails, charged by railroad companies. The President calls attention to the income and expenditures of the mail steamers. He considers the subject to demand prompt action on the part of Congress.

The President refers to numerous frauds that have been discovered to have been perpetrated in the Pension Bureau, and asks for a speedy remedy by law.

He comments at some length on the present public land system. The profits from the sale of lands up to June 30, 1858, amounted to fifty-three and a quarter million of dollars. He recommends the extension of the land system over the territories of Utah and New Mexico. Some modifications of the laws is also recommended in favor of actual settlers, and the extension of the pre-emption principle.

The President maintains the power of Congress to construct roads within the territories, and he thinks grants of lands for their construction should be made under proper circumstances.

He recommends the enlargement and modification of the Judiciary system, as under the present organization it is confessedly inadequate to the duties devolving upon it.

He recommends the immediate organization of the Smithsonian Institute upon certain prescribed terms.

He takes strong grounds against Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and asks, if the policy were once settled against granting appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, would not such localities by means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the requisite funds for themselves? He hopes that this question will be deliberately reconsidered, and a plan matured to promote the permanent interests of the country. He thinks that whenever any constructions are being made by the General Government, the right to the soil should be first secured.

Referring to the means of affording communication between States on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains, the President maintains that it is in the power of the Federal Government to construct military roads and improve harbors of refuge.

He thinks, however, that it is of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, for the General Government to administer the affairs of a railroad or a canal, and that therefore his connection with such should be incidental rather than primary. He says that his grandeur of an enterprise, or inducement bearing promises of popular favor will lead him to disregard the limits of the Constitution.

The President refers to the settlement of the exciting questions that had disturbed the country, by the Compromise of 1850, as giving new vigor to our institutions and contributing effectually to the repose of the country. He urges fidelity to the constitutional rights of the States, and avoidance of agitation, and winds up by a general review of the past and prospective advances of our country. He again urges strict adherence to the Constitution, and forbearance from the exercise of doubtful powers, as the only means of maintaining our national cohesion. The cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity should be cultivated, and a wise economy introduced into the administration of affairs. He refers in appropriate terms to the death of Vice President King, and concludes by soliciting the warm co-operation of the co-ordinate branches of the Government in the discharge of his duties.

THE PICAYUNE.—Our cotemporary, The Picayune, has made its appearance in a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest papers in New Orleans, where so many handsome sheets are printed. We congratulate the Picayune on its improved appearance.

☞ We tender our obligations to Mr. J. Marshall, member of the House of Representatives of Texas, for a copy of the bill introduced into that body, to incorporate "The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company."

☞ The clerk of the steamer Susquehanna has our thanks for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The regular Louisville passenger packet, Chancellor, Capt Chas. P. Bacon, having been unavoidably detained, leaves to-day at 12 o'clock positively.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. John Rume, Purser of the steamship El Dorado, for memoranda and for California papers.

☞ Mr. G. C. Durwell, purser of the steamship Daniel Webster, has laid us under obligations by furnishing us papers and list of passengers.

DAGUERREOTYPE.—Some of the finest pictures in this city may be seen at the rooms of J. G. Harroun & Co., No. 96 Camp street. They have both the apparatus and the skill, and will fully satisfy those who patronize them.

NEW CIGAR STORE.—Those who are fond of a really good cigar, or a superior quality of chewing tobacco, can easily gratify themselves by calling at the new store just opened by M. Vidal, at the corner of Commercial Place and St Charles street. He has such brands as the Hermanos, Ugues, Yuriendad, Washington and Consuelo; and some of the sweetest chewing tobacco that was ever tasted!

JACOBS' DAGUERREOTYPE SALOON.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the large and beautiful saloons connected with Jacobs' Daguerreotype establishment on Camp street, are now open to the public—filled with many choice engravings, paintings and statuary. There is no place in the city where so many beautiful things of this character can be seen, and the admission is free. Mr. Jacobs continues to take daguerreotypes unequalled for truth, clearness and character.

WELCH'S CIRCUS.—All the world and his wife should bear in mind that one of the events of the season takes place this evening. Welch's Grand Parisian Hippodrome gives its "first classic festival" to-night on the square lying between Erato, Clio, Bacchus and Dryades streets. It is the only Hippodrome of foreign importance which has ever been in this city, and revives with great effect the games, ceremonies and festivals of ancient Greece and Rome. There are feats of strength and dexterity performed which will surprise and astonish every beholder; and there are exhibitions so beautiful as to dazzle all eyes. We feel that we do not overstep the truth when we say that it is an exhibition of such a character as will repay every one for attending.

THE TROT TO-DAY.—Several well known trotters are entered to-day for the sport over the Metairie. Big John, Fillmore, Bolivar, and Stranger will make a very good field, and will undoubtedly afford much amusement. The race commences at 3 o'clock. The stables of running horses now in Mobile for the coming meeting over the Bascombe Course, show a list of "good uns," whose performances will undoubtedly give the racing campaign this season unusual interest. Col. Hill has five: Margrave; bay filly out of Peytona by Reube, four year old; Clara Minter, Hiram, a biff and bay colt out of Anna Harris, by Bertrand. Mr. John Kennedy has two, viz: Hugh L. French and White Eagle. Mr. W. Cottrell has two: Adieu and Georgetown. Judge Hunter has four: Reube, Patty Duke, John Scott and a Margrave out of Old Stocking two year old. Mr. Bradly has one: Vandal. Mr. E. E. Smith has four: Frank Waters, Sallie Waters, Sovereign colt and bay filly by Chancellor. The Bothers Pools have two: c. f. Medway and s. f. by Margrave. Col. Goldsby has seven: Betty Oliver, Betty King, s. c. by Rough and Ready, Brown Dick, c. c. by Glencoe, S. M. by Beltchagger, s. f. by Rough and Ready. Mr. Clark has Regent. Thirty-eight are already on the ground, and several other stables yet to come.

A RAILROAD TO THE TOMB.—It is stated that the proprietors of Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., have it in contemplation to construct a railroad from Brooklyn to that cemetery, the interments being sufficiently numerous to warrant the undertaking. This is Yankee progress with a vengeance. It may be, however, that this announcement is only intended as a kind of solemn joke upon the railroad companies, in the vicinity of New York, who through their criminal recklessness gave so many victims a similar dispatch during the past summer.

NEW HOTEL.—The Washington Intelligencer says that a new hotel is shortly to be erected in that city, which will fairly out-distance all competitors. The site, it says, will be somewhere about Pennsylvania avenue, to the west of Ninth street.

THE METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY.—The question involved has at last been settled. The Northern Church accepting a proposition made by the Southern, looking to an equitable adjustment of their respective claims. The Report of the Commissioners, to whom the matter was referred, is said to be entirely satisfactory, although the details are secret.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Hibbard Wright and Otis Field were killed by the train of the Massachusetts and Vermont railroad on the 22d ult. They were sleeping on the track at the time of the accident. Wrights hand was severed from his body.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN IN THE MARINE CORPS.—The vete. ran Captain J. L. C. Hardy, U. S. Marine Corps, died on the 29th ult., at New York city, after some 40 years of service.

ADVANCE IN MILK.—The price of milk in Boston has been raised from five to six cents per quart. The high price of feed is assigned as a reason.

SALE OF THE STEAMSHIP OSPREY.—The steamship Osprey was sold at Philadelphia on the 30th ultimo to E. G. Dutilh for $33,000.

A new fire company, composed entirely of Germans, has been organized in Savannah.

A child, daughter of Frederick Sloan, Esq., of Nashville, was burned to death on the 1st.

An old lady died recently in Newburyport, Mass., who was a belle in her youth, and refused to marry John Quincy Adams.

The Boston Post says: "Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married. Courage, ladies!"

The daughter of the venerable ex-editor Thomas Ritchie was married to Col. J. S. Gittings, of Baltimore, a few days since.

It is stated that the Hon. Zeno Scudder, who was injured by a fall at Barnstable, Mass., recently, will not be able to take his seat in Congress this winter.

During the past twelve months, the Philadelphia Bible Society have circulated 9198 Bibles, and 15,004 New Testaments. Its receipts have been $8817.

John Flannery alias John Davis, has been sentenced in St. Louis to the Missouri Penitentiary for ninety-nine years, for stabbing a man, which caused his death.

On the 29th an old wooden building in Cross street, New York, which was being torn down, fell instantly, killing a man named Cooper and injuring another seriously.

Margaret Simons has been arrested at Chicago for murdering her daughter, aged twelve years, by beating and drowning her in a tub. The mother was intoxicated.

Cecil Lawless, Member of Parliament for Clonmel, Ireland, died recently at Cork, in consequence of discress at the death of his father, Lord Cloncurry, the week before.

It is said that Mrs. Trollope regrets the publication of her villainous book of travels, and is disposed to constitute American feeling. Perhaps she wants to come to America again.

Chancey Johnston, the New York bank robber, has confessed his guilt, and says he alone committed the robbery. Officer Keeley, who arrested him, will receive the reward of $5000.

The clipper-ship Great Republic, the largest ship in the world, is now at New York. Visitors are charged one shilling for admission, the whole produce to be devoted to charities for the benefit of seamen.

Mr. A. T. Stuart, the purchaser of the Metropolitan Hotel, on the 29th paid down $400,000 of the purchase money. The remaining $400,000 is to be paid at the expiration of a year from the time of the purchase.

Mr. Morgan, who assaulted Mr. Hone at Newport, R. I., last summer, and created so much gossip in the fashionable world, has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, and to pay the cost of the trial. An appeal against the decisi on has been taken.

The City Comptroller of New York has just made out his estimate for carrying on the municipal government for the ensuing year. The total amount of money to be raised by tax is $3,428,653. This is something like $500,000 less than the tax for the current year.

PROFESSOR HENRY DU MAIZIERE'S [illegible] method and abilities of this gentleman, [illegible] city, one in great favor among the Italian and gentlemen [illegible] French Languages. Combining the oral system with the use of the one single and admirable book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestible results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only impossible, the only infallible one." Professor DuMaizière has formed Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons as usual, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

Married:

On December 4, by the Rev. Mr. Wentworth, Mr. WILLIAM H. DONAGHUE and Miss SARAH A. R. PETERSON.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!

P. & E. REILLY & CO.,

Corner Canal and Royal streets,

☞ Are now receiving, and have in store, a complete assortment of

FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS,

which they offer on VERY REASONABLE TERMS. The following are a few of the leading articles, viz:

RICH FRENCH CALICOES, from 12 cents to 25 cents;
FRENCH CASSIMERES DUCOSSE, all colors, at $1;
PLAID CASSIMERES;
PLAID SPUN SILK;
BROCHE AND WATERED BARPOUR;
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES;
PLAIN, PLAID AND DAMASK BLACK SILK;
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE;
GROS DE NAPLES, all colors
New Style PLAID SILKS;
New Style BROCADE SILKS;
FLOUNCED AND BAYADERE SILK ROBES;
CLOAKS AND PELISSES, IN CLOTH AND VELVET, of the Newest Styles;
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND CHEMIZETTES;
EMBROIDERED SLEEVES;

MOURNING GOODS.

4-4 to 8-4 BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINES;
BLACK MERINO AND CASSIMERE;
BLACK THIBET; BLACK ALPACA;
BLACK BOMBAZINE;
BLACK POULARD;
BLACK CHALLY;
BLACK (LADIES') CLOTH;
All Styles of MOURNING EMBROIDERIES, etc., etc.
TABLE LINENS—a splendid assortment of DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, of every size.
LINEN SHEETING, from 5-4 to 12-4.
SUPERIOR IRISH LINENS, from 8c up. d5 6tip

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

☞ BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE is a certain, safe, prompt and effectual remedy for the above diseases, and all diseases of like character, either for children or adults. For sale by

R. D. BEACH, M. D.,
corner of Chartres and Custom house streets.
Also by THOS. RANKIN,
corner of Camp and Poydras streets.
And by J. SYME,
Corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.
d5 9p St ALTW

Death on Rats and Roaches.

WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER.

☞ Guaranteed to be the most safe and effective agent ever used for the destruction of those troublesome vermin.... For sale by

J. WRIGHT & Co.,
151 Chartres street.
d5 6tip

Dr. Reedy's

GREASE AND STAIN EXTRACTOR.

☞ For renovating and extracting from any description of CLOTHES or WEARING APPAREL, WOOLEN, COTTON, SILK, SATIN, LINEN, fine or coarse, white or black, all kinds of STAINS, PAINT, GREASE, OIL, SPERM or FRUIT STAINS, etc.

☞ Price 25 cents per cake.... For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street.
d5 9tip

Dr. Richter's

GERMAN TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

☞ For the relief and cure of that most distressing pain by which so many of us are daily suffering, a remedy for which is now here offered. For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street.
d5 6tip

Consumption Curable.

BEACH'S BREAST LINIMENT

☞ Not only cures all these pains and aches in the breast, sides and back, subduing the inflammation and soreness in the chest and throat which consumptive persons are liable to, but prevents entirely the further formation of tubercles. The use of this liniment, with the directions and regimen given in the directions, are invaluable either to persons already afflicted with the disease, or in any way predisposed to it.

The principle of this treatment is founded upon the latest and most scientific opinions of all the eminent medical men of the day, and cannot but be approved of.

For sale by R. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Custom House streets, THOMAS RANKIN, corner of Poydras and Camp streets, and J. SYME, corner of Carondelet streets.
d5 8tip&1SW

HAVING heard frequent inquiries as to the location of the Engineering Office, Opelousas Railroad, I beg leave to say that matters have been considered under the following Engineers, according to the resolution of the Board, in June last, for the construction of the road, as follows:

Algiers to Barataria Canal—SIDNEY SMITH.
Canal to Hanson's Plantation—ROBERT E. GREEN.
Hanson's to Alligator Bayou—A. S. PHELPS.
Alligator Bayou to Des Allemands—A. STUDER.
Des Allemands Prairie to Lake Verret—R. S. BARNES and J. G. GUSSNARD.
Terrebonne to Tigerville—G. W. B. BAYLEY and Assistant LAWES.
All under the charge of J. G. GIBBES, Chief, and the road has made every progress could have been expected under the many obstacles encountered of sickness and weather.

N. O. and O. R. R. Co.
New Orleans, December 1, 1858. d8

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. LEES, T. S. RIDGWAY and M. FELTON, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. T. S. RIDGWAY & CO. retiring without loss from the firm, and all business of the firm, WM. LEES & CO. are duly authorized to settle and receipts to be liquidated.

WILLIAM LEES,
T. S. RIDGWAY,
M. FELTON.
New Orleans, November 25, 1858.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of conducting the LUMBER business, under the style and firm of WM. LEES & CO., at the old stand of LEES, RIDGWAY & CO., corner Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets.

WILLIAM LEES,
M. FELTON.
New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1858. [d6 1m]

LESSONS IN FRENCH and SPANISH at $5 per Month, through the Day and Evening, by Monsieur ALEX. NELSON, late Professor of Languages at the Kentucky Military Institute. Rapid progress guaranteed in every instance. [jd 17MoTh

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his BILLIARD SALOON, on Common street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, on very accommodating terms. The Tables are in good condition.

☞ This situation is one of the best in the city. Apply to

F. W. COELES, 116 Common street.
d4

STRAYED from the Subscriber's Store, on the 6th inst., a ROAN PONY, with Saddle and Bridle on. Any person returning him will be suitably rewarded.

JOS. LITTLEJOHN, 19 Fulton st., corner of Gravier.
d5 4t

RICE—50 tierces in store and for sale by

JOS. LITTLEJOHN, 19 Fulton st., corner of Gravier.
d5 4t

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—500 boxes, all qualities, in store and for sale by

JOS. LITTLEJOHN, 19 Fulton st., corner of Gravier.
d5 4t

NEW CIGAR STORE.—M. VIDAL would announce to the public that he has opened the store on the corner of Commercial Place and St. Charles street, with a very large and choice assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best brands of Havana manufacture will be constantly received, and the most approved qualities of VIRGINIA LEAF. d5 1m&p

BAY ST. LOUIS PROPERTY for SALE

The improved portion of the property known as Bemelmans, having about 400 feet front and 10 arpents deep; contains about 1200 French and other Fruit Trees of the choicest variety; also, ornamental and Shade Trees, Strawberry, etc. There are several comfortable buildings on the place, one large water tank, and a new and substantial wharf, boiling-house, etc. The property is finely located for a Boarding-house, or for several families wishing to purchase together. Apply to

T. B. MADDOX, WELLS & CO. 32 Poydras st.

NEW BRICK STORE FOR SALE.—The new three-story Store, just finished, running through from New Levee to Fulton streets, near the corner of Commercial street, built on the most approved plan. Granite Pillars, front on Levee and Fulton streets; large counters and extra large windows. The per y walls to be sold with building.

Terms—One-fifth cash; balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years; interest 8 per cent., with mortgage on premises. Apply to

T. B. WINSTON, 21 Commercial Place.
d5

THE GRAND SALOONS OF E. JACOBS,

No. 82 CAMP STREET

Were opened to the public on the 1st inst. They contain the most valuable and extensive COLLECTION OF PICTURES in Oil and Water Colors, Engravings, Statuary, frames of the most costly Engravings, Parian Marble and Bronze STATUETTES, with other choice Works of Art, ever exhibited in the south.

Strangers and citizens, particularly the Ladies, are invited to assemble—free of charge—the unrivalled and unique Gallery of the Fine Arts.

☞ The DAGUERREOTYPE DEPARTMENT, in its various improvement and appointments, surpasses any Daguerrean Establishment in Europe, or in this country.

PORTRAITS are executed in the finest style known to the art, and by a new philosophical process are fully equal to the most beautiful colored Miniatures, display the life-like expression of the features, instead of that spectral appearance so peculiar to Daguerreotypes taken by the ordinary method.

☞ The stock of MEDALLIONS, LOCKETS, RINGS and BREAST PINS, of fine Gold, numerous every variety, and of the newest fashion, for sale at the manufacturers' prices.

☞ All orders for Daguerreotype Materials must be accompanied by cash. The Dry Sensitive, prepared by E. JACOBS for Operators, is warranted to retain its chemical properties pure for six months; price $10 per jar. d5 6mtp

NEEDLES.—S. BEISSEL'S WIDOW & SON,

OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, (Prussia,)

Established since 1126, is the only house on the Continent exclusively by the PRIZE MEDAL OF THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1851, FOR NEEDLES.

Inferior qualities of German Needles have still now been sold in the United States labelled in New York with counterfeit English labels. To avoid this deception, the above firm have made arrangements to furnish the genuine with the English labels. Purchasers should be particular to inquire for BEISSEL'S GENUINE PRIZE MEDAL NEEDLES, strictly observing that each paper of invisible Needles bears the her to affixed label and trademark, as good against any counterfeits that might be attempted.

Our NEEDLES ARE SOLD in the PRINCIPAL RETAIL STORES of the UNITED STATES at the price of

$1 $ 1000 the best quality, or 10c. a paper.
$5 do. do. the second quality, or 5c. a paper.

As an INDUCEMENT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS we have made arrangements to allow them a liberal discount from the trade price of—

$1 $ thousand, the best quality;
$5 $ thousand, the second quality.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents, Messrs. C. F. King & Co., in Boston; Stout & Backie, in New York; Dilworth, Brewer & Co., Philadelphia; Fred. Fickwell & Co., Baltimore; Dewing, Thayer & Co., in Charleston; F. Ding; & Co., in St. Louis; T. T. & M. Edwards, in Chicago; Geo. W. Pohlmann, Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be directed.

HYDE & GOODRICH, corner of Canal and Royal sts., General Agents, New Orleans.
d5 3m

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. | JOHN JOHNSTON vs. P. MEIGHAN.

BY VIRTUE of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaiennie, First Justice of the Peace for the parish of New Orleans, I will proceed to sell at auction, on THIS DAY, TUESDAY, December 28, 1858, at the hour of 12 o'clock m., on the premises of P. Meighan, defendant, the whole to Johnston street, between Pandido and Gravier streets, the following property, viz:

9 BEDSTEADS; 4 MATTRESSES;
4 SLANKETS; 2 TABLES;
1 LOOKING-GLASS; 2 BED-SPREADS, etc.

☞ Seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

J. J. HOPPE, Constable.
d4

METAIRIE COURSE.—TROTTING RACE.—THURSDAY, December 9.—There will be a Trotting race over the course on THURSDAY, December 9, for a Purse of $100, free for all Trotting Horses, three in to harness, with the following entries:

John Farrer entered.....b. h. [illegible]
Wm. Miller entered.....[illegible]
Geo. Wilson entered.....[illegible]
Jacob L. Hoff entered.....[illegible]

☞ Race to come off at 3 o'clock, p. m.

d7 J. L. [illegible]

The Old Stand,

34

MAGAZINE STREET, Corner of Gravier,

MORE FRESH AND

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

☞ Just received per Steamship Empire City,

FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS and CHILDREN.

.... ALSO ....

A complete assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
RUBBER CLOTHING,
TRUNKS AND UMBRELLAS.

☞ ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.
d2 10tp&1W

Irwin & Forno,

No. 40 CAMP STREET,

☞ Has just received a New Invoice of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

.... CONSISTING OF ....

BLACK, BLUE and BROWN CLOTH MONTE CHRISTO JACKETS
BLACK, BLUE and BROWN POLKA SACS;
BLACK, BLUE and BROWN CLOTH OVERCOATS;
PANTS and VESTS of all styles and colors.

Also, a lot of fine BLACK, BLUE and BROWN FRENCH CLOTH FROCK and DRESS COATS, and a superior article of HEAVY CASSIMERE UNDERGARMENTS; all to be sold low at

d1 1w&p No. 40 Camp street.

Fashionable Clothing.

FRANCIS FABRE & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,

Under the St. Charles Hotel,

☞ Are now receiving from their Manufactory, in New York, their Fall and Winter supply of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Which, in quality, style and finish, are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ They invite their friends to an examination of their stock, which will be found complete in all articles pertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

☞ Additional supplies received by every arrival. n28 1m&d&W

New Clothing Store,

No. 40 CAMP STREET.

IRWIN & FORNO

☞ Have just received, and have now opening, a new and fine stock of CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

.... CONSISTING OF ....

BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCK and DRESS COATS, of a superior article, and of the neatest cut and finish;
BLUE CLOTH FROCK and DRESS COATS, with Plain and Gilt Buttons;
BROWN and OLIVE FROCK and DRESS COATS;
A superior article of FRENCH BEAVER and ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, CLOAKS, PALETOTS and SAC COATS, of all colors and styles;
BLACK DOESKIN and CASSIMERE PANTS;
100 different styles and patterns of FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS;
Fancy SILK and PLUSH VELVET VESTS;
Plain and Figured SILK and SATIN VESTS;
WHITE SILK and MARSEILLES VESTS;
Plain and Embroidered MARSEILLES VESTS;
LINEN and LINEN BOSOM COTTON SHIRTS;
FRENCH SHIRTS, of Mechanical Worked Bosoms;
Plain, Fancy and WHITE SILK CRAVATS;
Fine Heavy CASSIMERE UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS;
SUSPENDERS;
HOSIERY;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES;
UMBRELLAS;
TRUNKS;
VALISES;
CARPET BAGS, etc.

☞ We will receive new additions to our stock by the arrival of every steamship from New York, and invite our friends and the public generally to examine our stock, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

n23 3pif

The Excelsior Hat and Cap Store.

☞ First quality of MOLESKIN SILK HATS, no mistake, at $4 25, the same as you pay $6 for in any other store in the city. Call and examine. A large assortment of FANCY HATS AND CAPS FOR CHILDREN, the Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine. The new style of CUBA SOFT HATS for YOUNG GENTS, call and see.

☞ Wholesale Merchants would do well to give us a call and see our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DURBRIDGE & VALLETTE,
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