New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 27, 1857.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Crescent: If any man, by an unfortuitous combination of circumstances, should feel that he is about to stagnate, it is recommended that he visit Chicago. A few hours here will answer. It will not take longer to dispose of his extra change, or convert the contents of his pocket book into town lots, at fabulous prices, with a pretty-change truly marvelous. The people are used to that sort of thing, and have acquired experience from practice. A "looker-on in Venice" will make a brief sojourn. A little jostling among the lank, restless, carnivorous speculators; a few futile efforts to elicit information respecting anything save stocks and railroads, and the traveler calls for his bill and pushes on.

But whether his stay be long or short, it is absolutely necessary for his comfort and personal safety that he should take oath as soon as possible after his arrival, to the effect, that Chicago is the greatest place in America; that in comparison to it all other places are as grass; that St. Louis is nowhere, and New York and New Orleans would be better and larger places if they were nearer to, and had some of the advantages of Chicago. Some communities are fast, but here they ride the whirlwind; and the faster they go, and the higher they ride, the more comprehensibly do they regard all other cities. The recent arrival of a propeller from Europe, after a boisterous passage of some twenty-five days from Quebec—and I know not how many months from Liverpool—has stolen the little sense that was left. They now anticipate the rain of New York and Boston by intercepting the foreign commerce of those cities. It is sad to think that in those time-honored ports, cooled by the winds of the Atlantic, the grass will soon be growing upon the streets, and the noble stores will be closed, while their princely merchants will sit in the doorway with folded arms and weeping eyes, thinking of the great stream which, in an evil hour, turned its channel into the waters of Lake Michigan.

The buildings in Chicago are magnificent. There is nothing like it in any other part of the continent. Its churches, depots, school-houses, and more especially, its stores, are wonderful. The latter of white marble—and five, some six stories in height—are highly ornamental. Michigan Avenue, fronting the Lake, is a beautiful place—filled with the residences of wealthy citizens, and adorned with shrubbery and works of art. For beauty of situation, and for architectural taste, I have never seen anything to equal the places upon this Avenue.

Two streams pass through different sections of the city, and form Chicago river. They are navigable for schooners, and furnish the city only harbor for the vessels constantly arriving, loaded with grain and the like. The bridges crossing these streams at every street are in constant motion. When open, they obstruct a long line of wagons, carriages and foot passengers. When closed, it is only for a few moments; the tow-boats are constantly employed, and they pass and repass with such rapidity that at their signal there is no time to lose.

The streets of the city are in a terrible condition. For the third time they are altering the grade of the sidewalks, and the present level is at least two feet above the former, consequently the walk is diversified with hill and dale. If walking is unpleasant, riding is still more so. The road is obstructed with lumber, brick and stones, the wreck of old buildings or the material for new ones. I picked my way through the ceaseless mass, and was struck everywhere with the indications of a new city, built by men of daring hopes, confident in the successful issue of a stupendous experiment.

The hotels are of the most independent character. "Come or not—stay or no—as you please," is the language of the house from proprietor to waiters. For cool indifference to the comfort or stay of guests, the Tremont House is unsurpassed. But this is a negative virtue. I saw places where the invitation was of a more positive character, as for instance a showy looking establishment bore the pleasing title "Boot Hog or Die-Saloon." Of course I did not enter, not liking the alternative, or the cool importuitance of the second person spoken to.

I have merely given you some of the impressions Chicago made upon my own mind. Others take different views; for particular information as regards commerce, railroads and population, please to consult guide books.

From Chicago we passed over the Michigan Central to Detroit—a pleasant ride by moonlight, not abounding in adventures. Fearing to be detained over Sunday at Detroit, we pushed on for the Suspension Bridge, through Her Majesty's dominions, over the Great Western Railroad. The scenery on some parts of this ride is very fine, the cars are comfortable, and few rides can be more delightful than this on a bright sunny (not too sunny) day. Chatham, London, Woodstock, Paris and Hamilton seemed to be charming places, nestled amid hills and valleys, and lulled by the sound of waterfalls. Paris is henceforth immortal in the memory of one of the party for its incomparable roast beef. It was with difficulty that we urged his departure, and more than once he was found casting an anxious, remorseful look behind. Need I say he was an Englishman?

At 5 o'clock P.M., we reached the Suspension Bridge, our minds gathering energies anew as the song of the sublime cataract burst upon the ear, filling the heart with old impressions which its first appearance awakened years ago. It would be desecration to do up Niagara at the heel of a letter, more especially as we had sought the place to enjoy its glory and beauty in the calmness of Sunday.

RAMBLES.

The Beginning of the World.

The following extract from a sermon of Mr. Spurgeon, the famous English preacher, is a specimen of the eloquence which within a year or two has made his name familiar in both hemispheres:

Can any man tell me when the beginning was? Years ago we thought the beginning of this world was when Adam came upon it; but we have discovered that, thousands of years before that, God was preparing chaotic matter to make it a fit abode for man; putting races of creatures upon it, who might die and leave behind the marks of His handiwork and marvelous skill, long before He fitted hands on men. But this was not the beginning; for revelation points us to a period long ere this world was fashioned—to the days when the morning stars were begotten; when, like drops of dew from the fingers of the morning, stars and constellations fell trickling from the hand of God; when, by His own lips, He launched forth ponderous orbs; when, with His own hand, He sent comets, like thunderbolts, wandering through the sky, to find one day their proper sphere. We go back to years gone by, when worlds were made and systems fashioned; but we have not even approached the beginning yet.

Until we go to the time when all the Universe slept in the mind of God, as yet unborn, until we enter the eternity where God, the Creator, lived alone, everything sleeping within Him, all creation resting in His mighty, gigantic thought, we have not guessed the beginning. We may go back, back, back, ages upon ages. We may go back, if we may use such strange words, whole eternities, and yet never arrive at the beginning. Our wing might be tired, our imagination would die away. Could it outstrip the lightnings flashing in majesty, power and fury, still it would soon weary itself ere it could get to the beginning. But God from the beginning chose his people, when the unmoulded ether was yet unfanned by the wing of a single angel, when space was shoreless, or else unborn, when universal silence reigned, and not a voice or whisper shocked the solemnity of silence, when there was no being, and no motion, and naught but God Himself, alone in his eternity; when, without the song of an angel, without the attendance of even the cherubim, long ere the living creatures were born, or the wheels of the chariot of Jehovah were fashioned; even then, "in the beginning was the word," and in the beginning God's people were one with the Word, and "in the beginning he chose them unto eternal life."

THE LATE MISUNDERSTANDING.—To Mr. Punch—Sir—Oblige me by publishing the enclosed correspondence. Yours, DIZZY.

"Dear Derby—You are reported to have said in the House last night, that 'you would rather not see a Jew' Chancellor of the Exchequer. You will scarcely be surprised at my asking for an explanation. Yours, DIZZY.

"The Right Hon., etc., etc., July 11."

"Dear Dizzy—You do not seem to be aware that you are a Christian. Yours, DERBY.

"The Right Hon., etc., July 11."

"Dear Derby,—So I am. Your explanation is most satisfactory. I presume you will not object to my forwarding this correspondence to Punch. Yours, DIZZY.

"The Right Hon., etc., etc., July 11."

Coleman, the dramatist, was asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," replied he, "Hook and eye are old associates."

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Peck vs. Butler.

THE GREAT NOTHING TO WEAR CONTROVERSY.

Mr. W. A. Butler, of Trinity Square,
Has published a popular poem,
Called "Nothing to Wear,"
In which he lays bare
The nonsense of fashion and ladies fair,
Undertaking their folly to show 'em.

Now this popular poem had had a great run,
This poetical Butler had just begun
To be puffed and praised and lionized,
By ladies fair
Who "had Nothing to Wear,"
And their husbands, too, who had nothing to spare,
When all at once a certain young Miss,
Who it seems, had once been affected with this
New-fashioned complaint of "Nothing to Wear,"
Comes out in print and proceeds to declare
That she wrote the popular poem in question,
Or at least that 'twas written at her suggestion:
That she penned the first and the finishing stanzas
Of this most successful extravaganzas;
That she lost the MS. one day last year,
When out in search of something to wear,
And she lets us infer
That this Mr. Butler
Picked up the fragment when out for the air,
Far away from Trinity Square;
That he added, multiplied and divided,
Used all the arithmetic to extend it:—
Interest, rule of three and substraction,
And even a little of vulgar fraction:—
And then had the impudence to send it,
With all the lines that just coincided
With those of her own little fugitive poem,
To an editor's room, without daring to show 'em
Which were his and which were her's,
But saying that all were his—But-ler's.

Now this Mr. Butler, of Trinity Square,
Proceeds most solemnly to declare
That the lady (Miss Peck,) who had dared to make
This charge, which puts his credit at stake,
Is wrong—that in fact, she lies—under a mistake;
That she's following plainly a mere paralogy,
(Which means "false reasoning," see, if you please,
Your Webster or Walker, among the P's;)
That in all the Butler genealogy,
No one, no matter what his station,
Had e'er been accused of a Peckulation;
That if his poem resembled her's,
As she, or rather her father, avers,
It isn't plagiarism or stealing,
Nay, it cannot even be called double-dealing,
But it's only a case of Butler's Analogy.

Now it may be
That B. and Miss P.
Are both in collusion to advertise
This poem that caused so much surprise;
That Butler, sitting near Trinity steeple,
Plainly aspires,
Or rather desires,
To sell at once both the poem and the people;
For out of this row throughout the nation
He has some fortunate expectation,
And may give her a share of the speculation.

But Mr. Peck most solemnly swears—
"No, he does not swear, for that would be,
With one who a clerical garment wears,
A shocking thing—but this Mr. P.
Still persists and still declares
That his daughter fair
Had a'n been accused of a Peckulation;
That if his poem resembled her's,
As she, or rather her father, avers,
It isn't plagiarism or stealing,
Nay, it cannot even be called double-dealing,
But it's only a case of Butler's Analogy.

Now it may be
That B. and Miss P.
Are both in collusion to advertise
This poem that caused so much surprise:
That Butler, sitting near Trinity steeple,
Plainly aspires,
Or rather desires,
To sell at once both the poem and the people;
For out of this row throughout the nation
He has some fortunate expectation,
And may give her a share of the speculation.

But Mr. Peck most solemnly swears—
"No, he does not swear, for that would be,
With one who a clerical garment wears,
A shocking thing—but this Mr. P.
Still persists and still declares
That his daughter fair
Had a'n been accused of a Peckulation;
And really, to read the lady's verses,
Which her pa in his published letter rehearses,
One cannot but see
That the poet B.
Writes strikingly like the fair Miss P.;
Like her in his thought and style and phrase,
Like her in his hits at fashion and pleasure,
Like her in rhythm and various ways,
Nay he even writes in a good Peck measure!

All things considered, the public will think
That Butler has sadly misused his ink,
That horse-stealing's not any worse now-a-days,
Than stealing a lady's fresh young bays;
Nay they'll call him a jackdaw and pluck from his sides
The plumage that all his deformity hides,
And mob him from Madison to Trinity Square,
Crying "Nothing to Wear! He has Nothing to Wear!"

To prevent such a dire and distressing exposure,
And avoid any further unpleasant disclosure,
We would offer to B.,
As well as Miss P.,
A sober and friendly piece of advice,
That, if followed, will settle all things in a trice.

Friend B., be wise
And open your eyes
To the wrong you have done both her and you,
Then offer the lady "a compromise."

As your betters have not blushed to do.
For the sake of your mutual reputation,
As well as to silence this great sensation,
This "Nothing to Wear" most terrible strike,
Just offer her Something to Wear for life.
Two such clever souls should be more than friends,
For, divided, the honor of each has a speck.
So come out like a man and make her amends,
For e'en should you be bespeaked for your life,
You will have a wife and poet for wife:
Yes, B., cry "Peck-ut!," and marry Miss Peck!

G. P.

Marmont and Napoleon.

In the Memoirs of the Duke of Ragusa, better known as Marshal Marmont—written by himself—is recited the following interesting anecdote. It occurred in 1798, and illustrates Marmont's firmness and self-respect. An invasion of England was meditated. Bonaparte, who had then won his first Italian laurels, was named "Commander-in-Chief of the Army of England." Marmont was attached to him as Aide-de-Camp. Bonaparte wishing to have accurate information concerning the defensive preparations of the English, was turning over in his mind the means of procuring it. Marmont says:

A. M. Gallois, a man of respectability and distinction, had a mission to England for the purpose of exchanging prisoners. Before setting off, he came with M. Talleyrand to Gen. Napoleon's house, Rue de la Victoire. Suddenly the door of the cabinet opened; the General called my name, and no sooner did I find myself the fourth in this cabinet than he said to me, "Marmont, M. Gallois is about to go to England with a commission to treat for the exchange of prisoners; you will accompany him; you will leave behind your uniform; you will pass as his Secretary, and you will procure information of such and such a character, you will make such and such observations," etc. etc. He detailed to me my instructions. I listened to him without interrupting him; but when he had finished, I answered, "General, I refuse to go." "How!—you refuse to go!" "Yes, General," I continued, "you give me the commission of a spy, and it neither belongs to my duties nor accords with my tastes. M. Gallois fills a commission which is openly recognized; mine would lie beyond the sphere of honorable recognition. My departure with him would be known to all Paris, and it would be known in England that his pretended Secretary is one of the principal officers of your staff—your confidential Aide-de-Camp. Unprotected by the law of nations, I should be arrested, and either hanged or sent back with infamy. My life as a soldier belongs to you; but it is only as a soldier that I am bound to lose it. Send me with twenty-five hussars to attack a fortress, I would go without murmuring, though certain of falling, because that is my profession. The present case is different." He was confounded by my answer, and dismissed me, saying, "I should find other officers more zealous and more docile."

"This bold contest with a man so powerful—this decided answer in opposition to his wishes, made a great impression on M. Talleyrand, who was not acquainted with me then, and who has often spoken to me of it since. When MM. Talleyrand and Gallois were gone, the General called me and said: 'What were you thinking of, to answer me in that way before strangers?' 'General,' I answered, 'I am aware of the pain my answer must have caused you, and of its apparent impropriety; but permit me to tell you, you had rendered it necessary; you had not hesitated to make an offensive proposition to me in their presence, and I could only wipe out the stain by also repelling it in their presence with indignation. If you had spoken to me of it *en tete-a-tete*, I should have discussed it with you in a manner accordant with the respects I bear you and the sentiments I owe you.' He understood me, but for a long time afterwards treated me with great coldness. Duroc, to whom I had narrated this scene, said, 'I am thankful that it did not happen to me, for I should never have been able to refuse him.' Sulkowsky, who witnessed the explanation, dreading lest the mission should devolve on him, hastened to prevent it by saying, 'General, not one of us would have accepted it.' Nothing more was heard on the subject, and every one was saved from the obloquy."

WOULD'NT BE FLEECED.—The New York Evening Post tells the following good story:

Sometime since, Mr. M., of Virginia, a gentleman of rare intellectual endowments, as well as of superior physical strength, was in this city. Passing up Broadway one afternoon, he stepped into an auction room and bid off one or two articles, when he was asked to walk into a back office. In a few minutes a bill was presented to him for $80. Mr. M. examined the suddenly-increased bill, and then, in a manner decidedly cool, arose and said, "Ah, yes, I thought when I came in this was a regular and respectable auction house, but I was mistaken, and I find it is one of the regular 'mock auction swindling concerns,'" said one of the attendants, "is a respectable auction house, and," turning the key in the doors, "we will have you to know, sir, that we are no swindlers, and that you must pay this bill." "Now," said Mr. M., "you are talking things right, and I understand matters, and we will see who will open that door first." At this he drew his arm back, and before the "mock auctioneer" could "take a note of time" he found himself heaped up on the floor, and his companion in rascality knocked into the outer room, through the door, to the no small astonishment of outsiders. Mr. M. deliberately left the room, and heard no more of the bill of $80, as the swindlers found they had locked up the wrong customer. Mr. M. often amuses his friends by giving them an account of his first attendance upon an auction sale in New York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.

BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT,
FOR WOOD, BRICK AND OTHER BUILDINGS,
Steamboats, Ships, Railroad Cars,
DEPOTS, AND ALL OUT-DOOR WORK
—Also, for all kinds of—
IRON WORK, ABOVE AND UNDER WATER.

G. C. BOGERT & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Camp street, N. O.

The superior qualities of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT are so extensively known, and its reputation so favorably established, that the Agents do not deem it necessary to enter into any lengthened description of its merits, and will, therefore, only point out a few of its prominent properties, and referr-their to selected testimonials from parties, for the most part, well known in this vicinity.

For covering Roofs, either Tin, Iron, Zinc, Paper, Canvas or Wood, it will be found invaluable, as the bending, shrinking or warping of the material upon which it is used, does not affect the Paint. In twenty four hours it dries, and in four weeks it becomes a perfect Slate. As a FIRE and WATER-PROOF Paint, it will be found superior to any other, and a perfect protection to building against sparks, cinders, etc.

It possesses great BODY, ELASTICITY, FLEXIBILITY and ADHESIVE properties, superior to any mineral substance now in use.

For DECKS of STEAMERS, either Wood or Canvas, it has no rival, as it not only dries readily, but becomes as hard as stone in a comparatively short time, forming a cooling impervious surface, which, with instructions to purchase ONLY of the Agents, will be found all paints to be the best and cheapest covering for WOOD, TIN, CANVAS or MUSLIN ROOFS.

For every description of SHIP PAINTING, either Wood or Iron, above or under the water, it will be found unrivalled, and it is especially recommended for decks of vessels. The certificates annexed on this point are most conclusive.

For RAILROAD CARS, DEPOTS, BRIDGES AND ALL OUT-DOOR WORK, it has been universally used at the North and has proven of incalculable service in durability, as well as the protection it affords against leaks, and injury to the cars from the effects of falling sparks and cinders.

For the purposes for which the Paint is recommended, it is UNEQUALED, and its value for PLANTATION use, for STEAMBOATS, etc., etc., is INCALCULABLE, besides being CHEAPER than ANY other PAINT in the COUNTRY. Its peculiar qualities must secure its general use in the South; and EVERY PLANTER, BUILDER and STEAMBOAT OWNER will by a single trial, be convinced of the superior advantages of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, on the score of economy, durability and protective properties over all other mineral substances.

DIRECTIONS:

The quantity of oil required to reduce it to a proper consistency for use, depends upon the absorbing character of the surface to which it is applied. Great care should be observed to sweep clean the surface before painting. In applying it to canvas, it is better to use flour sizing first, as it prevents the decaying of the cloth, and makes a smooth, hard body, fire and water proof. One hundred pounds covers a surface of two thousand square feet with two coats.

In mixing with raw linseed oil, one pound of Litharge should be used to five gallons of oil. With the boiled oil no drier is necessary.

The BRIDGEWATER MINERAL can also be used for Fences, Barns, etc., by substituting lime for oil. Thus: One-twentieth lime, well slacked, then mix with the Mineral and reduce to a consistency for use by adding water. Apply with an ordinary white-wash brush.

Selected Certificates.

Certificate of the New Orleans Underwriters.

The undersigned, Underwriters, having confidence in the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for the covering of ships which run and frame buildings, will, at all times, give those fire risks a preference where the Bridgewater Paint is used.

L. MATTHEWS, Agent Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
T. A. ADAMS, Pres't Crescent.
A. BROTHER, Pres't Rose.
J. PEMBERTON, Pres't R. O.
EDWARD OGDEN, Agent General Mutual.
CHAS. BRUDER, Agent Liverpool and Lond. Ins.
SAML. F. ASHTON, Agent Delaware Mutual.

Certificate of John F. Miller, of Attakapas.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 16, 1852.

In July last, I was induced to apply the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT to my Sugar House, and in every respect it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the agents, Messrs. G. C. BOGERT & CO. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best, Fire and Water Protector I have ever known. When I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun three last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface which has proved entirely impervious.

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 28, 1856.

The opinion entertained by me of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, as expressed in the above certificate in 1852, has been more than confirmed since. I consider it the most valuable paint known, and commend all the virtues claimed for it by the Agents. (Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

Certificates of Masters of Vessels, Ship Carpenters, etc.

Certificate of Hughes & Valette.

New Orleans, March 4, 1852.

We have used the Bridgewater Mineral Paint, for which G. C. Bogert & Co. are agents, for the past two years, on steamboats, and on the Louisiana Dry Dock, and have had every opportunity of judging of its merits as a durable and preservative paint.

In our opinion, it is superior to any we have ever seen when applied on fresh work, and is in every respect equal to what it is represented to be. A short trial will satisfy any one, who may use it, that it possesses great body and elasticity. For decks of vessels, railroad cars, bridges, depots, and every description of painting that is exposed to the weather, the Bridgewater Paint we consider invaluable.

(Signed) HUGHES, VALETTE & CO.,
Agents of the Louisiana Dry Dock.

Certificate of Wm. C. Templeton.

G. C. Bogert—Dear sir: I have used your BRIDGWATER PAINT on the roof of my steamboat, and having fully tested its value, cheerfully recommend its use as the best and most economical paint I have ever used. I have find it unequaled for painting decks of vessels, with canvas, being durable, impervious to water, and a protection against fire.

(Signed) W. C. TEMPLETON.

Certificate of Capt. Hall, bark Hiawatha.

New Orleans, Dec. 17, 1856.

I have used the Bridgewater Paint on the decks and houses of the bark Hiawatha, and it has proved to stand a gale of wind. I recommend it to masters of vessels, especially for decks. In June last my decks leaked, and the Bridgewater being strongly recommended, I applied two coats, since which time I have been perfectly tight, and have not needed caulking or painting.

(Signed) DAVID. H. HALL, Master bark Hiawatha.

Certificate of Capt. Gale, of ship R. D. Shepherd.

New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1856.

Having used the Bridgewater Paint, on decks and other parts of my vessel, for some three years, I cheerfully adopt its merits, and consider it the best paint for durability and protection that I have ever used.

(Signed) JAMES GALE, Master of ship R. D. Shepherd.

Certificate of Capt. Hiler, of ship Tirrell.

New Orleans, March 3, 1856.

I have been using the Bridgewater Mineral Paint on the roof of my ship, for the past two years, and consider it a most valuable paint for sea going vessels. I recommend it as such without hesitation, both for economy and its undoubted preservative qualities. (Signed,) THOMAS G. HILER.

Certificate of Capt. R. Tucker, of ship Helen McGunn.

New Orleans, March 20, 1856.

I have tested the Bridgewater Paint, for which G. C. Bogert & Co. are agents, in various ways on my ship for the past two years, and have found it in every respect equal to any paint I have ever seen. It is, in my opinion, invaluable as a durable and preservative substance, and I recommend it to owners for ships' use in preference to any other.

(Signed,) R. TUCKER,
Master of ship Helen McGunn.

Certificate of Capt. St. Clair Thomasson, of the Steamer Magnolia.

New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1851.

Having painted the hurricane deck of the passenger steamer Magnolia, under my command, with the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, I cheerfully recommend it for its impervious qualities, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior, in my judgment, to any mineral paint before the public, and believe it to be a certain protection against the leaks of the decks. It has also proved entirely water-proof on my decks after three months' use. (Signed,) ST. C. THOMASSON.

Certificate of Capt. William Brown, of Towboat Porpoise.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for which Messrs. G. C. BOGERT & CO. are agents, on the hurricane deck of the towboat "Porpoise." Four paints have been on about three months, and stacks and cinders constantly falling upon it, have had no effect whatever. In about four weeks it became a perfect slate, and I am satisfied of its possessing all the qualities necessary to insure it a certain protection against the effects of sparks and cinders. I confidently recommend the Bridgewater Paint for the purposes set forth in the Agent's circular.

(Signed,) WM. BROWN, Captain of Towboat Porpoise.

New Orleans, Feb. 4, 1854.

Having had the Louisiana Dry Dock painted with the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, and its merits thoroughly tested, we concur in opinion with Capt. Thomasson, of the Magnolia, and Capt. Brown of the Porpoise. We cheerfully recommend said paint as a superior article.

HUGHES, VALETTE & THOMAS, Louisiana Dry Dock Co.
J. F. WHITNEY & CO., Agents Louisiana Dry Dock Co.

Certificate of Capt. Thos. S. Minott, of Ship Oxford.

New Orleans, May 4, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT on the iron work, as also on the decks and canvas tarpaulins of the ship Oxford, and entirely to my satisfaction. I find that much of the rusting of iron and rotting of canvas is prevented by the use of the Mineral Paint, and can recommend all ship masters and owners as a valuable and durable paint. THOS. S. MINOTT.

Certificate of Wm. S. Adams, Master of Ship Joseph Holmes.

New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT on the iron work of the ship Joseph Holmes, for the last twelve months, and find it fully equal to any other paint, and a good one for iron that is exposed to salt water. WM. S. ADAMS.

Certificate of Wm. Cutts, Master of Ship Charles Cooper.

New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1856.

I feel compelled, after having the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT on the decks of my ship over nine months, to say that it has proved infinitely superior to any Paint I have ever seen. I have a certificate in March last, after nine months' use, and my convictions then have been more than confirmed, and I have now no hesitation in saying that the Bridgewater Paint CANNOT BE EQUALED for ship purposes, and ship masters may rely on its not cracking by the action of salt water, nor blistering or warping by exposure to the sun.

WM. CUTTS, Master of ship Charles Cooper.

Certificate of Capt. M. L. Carpenter, of Ship Elizabeth Denison.

New Orleans, Dec. 4, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT, for which G. C. BOGERT & CO. are Agents, on the decks of my ship, and I can testify to its superiority over all other Paints I have ever used. It is cheaper and more durable than any other, and my convictions then have been more than confirmed, and I have now no hesitation in saying that the Bridgewater Paint CANNOT BE EQUALED for ship purposes, and ship masters may rely on its not cracking by the action of salt water, nor blistering or warping by exposure to the sun.

M. L. CARPENTER, Master of ship Elizabeth Denison.

Certificate of J. H. Whiting, Master of Bark Yankee Blade.

New Orleans, May 1, 1852.

The BRIDGEWATER Fire and Weather Proof PAINT, having been strongly recommended to me, I was induced to apply it to the decks of my vessel, and it gives me better satisfaction than any other paint I have ever used. I recommend it to ship masters, and to Navy yards, as a cheap and preservative coat of decks and preserve the wood. I consider it a valuable discovery for ship owners, and extend hereafter to use the Bridgewater Paint in preference to any other.

J. H. WHITNEY, Master of Bark Yankee Blade.

Certificate of J. H. Ashley, Master of Schooner L. F. Rogers.

New Orleans, July 15, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT on the decks of the Schooner "L. F. Rogers," and find it to be the best Paint on decks I have ever used. J. E. ASHLEY, Master.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.—In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company submit the following statement, viz:

Amount of Premiums received for year ending 31st Dec., 1856	$348,959 98
Amount of unterminated risks, July 1st, 1856	139,969 45
	$488,929 41
Premiums on Fire Risks	$388,329 80
" Marine Risks	253,192 28
" River Risks	316,232 11
" Life Risks	3,494 23
	$963,248 42
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated	128,381 09
Less Return Premiums	16,683 89
	145,366 98
Amount of earned Premiums year ending as above	$845,561 53
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
On Fire Risks	$17,668 83
On Marine Risks	253,192 28
On River Risks	289,731 98
On Life risks	3,494 23
	$563,648 81
Deduct for interest, profit and loss, discount, etc. $128,355 35	
Less general expenses and reinsurance 8,765 38	137,120 73
	$426,528 08
Net Profit	$419,033 45

The Company have the following assets:

Amount outstanding on bond and mortgages	$389,247 23
Loans on bank and public stocks	69,242 99
Premium notes	426,774 48
Cash	114,037 55
Scrip of the Company taken in settlement of suspended debts $28,870, cost	27,705 81
Scrip of other companies $18,945	17,175 40
149 shares bank stock, cost	113,512 50
42 000 of consolidated bonds	42,000 00
Real Estate	15,000 00
Due for premiums in course of collection	24,866 78
	$1,515,567 72

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that, on the 25th July, 1857, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Charles J. Musson, Secretary of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, does depose and say, the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th July, 1857.

[Signed] C. J. MUSSON, Secretary.
[Signed] CHAS. M. BRADFORD,
Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday in May next, and have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending the 30th of June, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on the 25th September next, and resolved further, that after receiving ONE MILLION DOLLARS of profits, that all the outstanding certificates of the company of the issue of 1853, and of the issue of twenty-five per cent of the issue of 1852 be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on demand.

That of 1853 on and after 12th of August next.

That of 1852 on and after 12th of September next.

And 75 per cent. of the issue of 1854 on and after 12th of October next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to the extent paid.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
GEO. JONAS, Vice President.
C. J. MUSSON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John Watt,	G. S. Hawkins,	E. S. Smedes,
J. A. Barelli,	W. T. Barthy,	Thos. Hertshiron,
Manuel Boll,	C. E. Edmonson,	R. Weisinger,
J. W. Zacharie,	P. N. Strong,	R. W. Adams,
M. O. H. Norton,	P. Sinnia,	M. M. Wright,
C. T. Rudowski,	C. E. Smith,	Augustin Smith,
W. F. Vosielsburg,	Wm. H. Miles,	S. Marquess,
S. H. Kennedy,	John D. Rein,	Geo. Mauregnon,
B. B. Emmons,	J. W. Church,	S. B. Newman,
H. Fenlam,	C. Fellowes,	J. J. Parson.
W. P. Saunders,	Lionel C. Levy,	jy27 1y

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING TARIFF OF BROKERAGE are for the purchase of all articles mentioned has been agreed upon by the undersigned, to take effect on and after the 1st of February, 1857:

Flour, per bbl	4 cents.
Bulk Pork and Bacon	¼ per cent.
Barrel Pork	¼ "
Whisky	¼ "
Oil Cake	¼ "

For all other articles, as heretofore charged.

J. MUSINA, THOMAS MEWHAN,
J. A. WILLIAMS & SLOAN, B. F. SIMS,
J. T. BELKNAP, JAMES W. BURKE,
E. H. BIX, JOHN HOWRAN,
J. A. W. BALLS, CHAS. H. SHARPE,
New Orleans January 8st, 1857. 6t

HARMON DOANE, AGENT LIFE, FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE,
OF THE
No. 18 Camp street, New Orleans.

LIFE.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE
United States Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Assets January 1, 1857	$1,556,766 34

THIS BRANCH OFFICE of the above well known Company was established in New Orleans, October 8, 1851, since which date she has paid to the Widows and Orphans of her insured members, and Commercial Men, who have prudently relied upon Life Insurance as a safe investment, the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-seven Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-four 10-100 Dollars ($137,224 10.)

It is, therefore, the duty of every man in New Orleans in which contracts for Life Insurance (on Waste Persons) can be completed and Policies issued without the delay at a reference to the Parent Office North, that the risk of the business should be distributed.

The undersigned continues to insure on the lives of White Persons and Slaves at the table rates, and by permission has pleasure in submitting to his friends and the public the following

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

W. H. Lethbridge & Co., Boyle, Amedee & Co.,
J. Burnside & Co., A. D. Kelly & Co.,
S. O. Nelson & Co., John Minard,
Wm. M. Perkins, A. M. Jones,
Cammack, Squires & West, John Morlanis,
John Pemberton, President Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co in part.
Thomas Sloan, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company;
John Tyler, President Louisiana Insurance Company;
John Calhoun, President Jackson and N. Railroad Company.
Henry T. Lonsdale, John D. Rein, Benjamin Flournoy,
J. K. Lodge, Thomas Barrett, Mark Walker.

Policies issued direct from this Branch Office, and Losses paid there.

Pamphlets, blank forms, etc., can be obtained at the office.

RICHARD BEIN, G. H. C. Medical Examiners.
JOSEPH BENSADON, M. D.
In attendance, daily, from 12 to 2 P. M. Medical Examiners.
HARMON DOANE, General Agent.
No. 48 Camp street.

SOUTHERN MUSICAL EMPORIUM.—Main Depot, 93 Baronne street—Branch, 88 Chartres st.

L. GABICI, Proprietor.

The stock of these two stores comprises a full and complete assortment of—
EUROPEAN MUSIC
AND THE AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.
ERARD'S and PLEYEL'S PIANOS,
Directly imported from Paris.
STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE & PIANOS.

N. B.—These celebrated Pianos are considered, by all the prominent artists, the best in the United States. In the last two years Messrs. Jaell, Thalberg, Gottschalk, Satter, and other public virtuosi, received Premiums and Prize of the North not less than SIX PREMIUM GOLD MEDALS, for the superiority of their Pianos.

ALSO, large assortment of CONCERTINAS.

B. C. FISCHER'S PIANOS, of all sizes, at moderate prices, so as to suit the convenience and means of all classes of buyers.

MASON'S and HAMELIN'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS, Harps, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Flutes, Brass Instruments of all kinds, and Musical Merchandise of every description.

Music Bound. Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Any order for Music, Pianos, Instruments or anything relating to music, can be left at either store, or if addressed by mail, will be promptly attended to.

TERMS LIBERAL.

my 1y L. GABICI.

STEAM ENGINE—A SECOND-HAND SIX FEET 25 stroke and 18 inch cylinder, in good order, suitable for a small mill, drawing machinery or steamboat; will be sold a bargain. ALFRED KEARNY,
72 Magazine street.

BOARDING—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT house known as the DESHAN VERANDAH, in Bayou Sara, will be ready for the reception of families and single gentlemen. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city, and its family accommodations unsurpassed for comfort, each one having a dressing room or mid-ut attached. There is also a fine bath house in the premises, and every convenience for the comfort of boarders. A few Day boarders can also be accommodated.

jel30 CATHARINE B. SOWERS.

COAL—MORE COAL!—GET YOUR SHARE of the above well known Coal, as Exchange Place, opposite the Post Office, where is always on hand, at the lowest notch in the market, a good supply of best Pittsburg, English and American Cannel Anthracite, by one or hogshead, and Lower Ohio Coal.

Having removed from our old stand, 17 Customhouse street, to 18 Exchange Place, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage to be by leaving their orders at 18 Exchange Place, or at our Coal Yard, No. 1 Magazine street, corner Notre Dame, opposite Alfred Hecht, of Water Line.

P. S.—Also, Oak, Hickory and Pine Wood.

F. M. WILLARD, Agent.

DUCLOS & CO., NO. 82 BERNVILLE STREET, CORner of Dauphine, have the honor to inform their friends and to outside that they have just opened at their store, as above, a DEPOT OF FURNITURE, of every description, such as Bedsteads, Armoire, Centre Tables and others, Tete-a-Tete Chairs and others, Sofas, Fountains, Mosa, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, etc. Time, workmanship, Reasonable Price, Prompt attention, and take its course. They hope, by care and industry, to obtain a share of the public patronage.

INSURANCE.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The following statement of the affairs of this company is published