The Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1857.

NEW ORLEANS:

THE MORMON WAR.

Dispatches of Cols. Alexander and Johnston.

COL. ALEXANDER TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH, Camp Winfield, U. T., Oct. 9, 1857.

Col. S. Cooper, Adjutant General, U. S. A.:

Sir—I have the honor to report that I have assumed command of the troops of the United States, consisting of part of the army for Utah, which are now encamped in Ham's Fork valley. These troops are the Fifth regiment of infantry, eight companies of the Tenth regiment of infantry, one battery of artillery (six and twelve pounders) commanded by Captains Phelps, Fitz John Porter, and Reno, Ordnance Department, respectively. This camp is situated on Ham's Fork, a tributary of Black's Fork, which is in turn a tributary of Green River, about fifteen miles above the junction of the two forks. Fort Bridger is distant, in a southeast direction, about thirty miles. The tenth Infantry reached here on the 28th of September—Phelps' battery on the following day. The Fifth infantry arrived on the 4th of October, and Reno's battery on the following day. On the 5th inst. I assumed command, for reasons which I conceive to be of the greatest importance to the troops and their supplies, one of which I shall have the honor to make a full report when a safe and more certain opportunity of sending dispatches presents itself. At present I can give only a statement of what has occurred since my arrival, and report the disposition I have determined to make of the troops.

On the day after reaching Ham's Fork, and at the first camp I made on it, I received the enclosed letters from Governor Young and Lieutenant General Wells. The propositions they contain, however absurd they are, showed conclusively that a determined opposition to the power of the government was intended. I had sent Capt. Van Vliet on the 21st of September, returning from Salt Lake City, and was informed by him that although the Mormons, or rather Gov. Young, were determined to oppose an entrance into the city, yet he was assured that no armed resistance would be attempted if we went no further than Fort Bridger or Fort Supply. I was still further convinced of this by the circumstance that a train of more than one hundred contractors' wagons had been parked for nearly three weeks on Ham's Fork without defence, and had been unmolested, though they contained property of some and surplus which would have been of great use to the Mormons.

Upon receiving these letters I prepared for defence, and to guard the supplies near us, until the nearest troops came up. I replied to Gov. Young's letter, a copy of which I enclose, and have not had any further correspondence with him. On the morning of the 8th inst. Capt. Van Vliet came to me from Gov. Cumming, stating that Brigham Young had sent two trains of government stores on Green river and on the Big Sandy, and a few wagons belonging to Mr. Perry, butler of the 10th infantry, which were a few miles behind the latter train.

Colonel Waite, of the Fifth, though not anticipating any act of the kind, was preparing to send back a detachment to these trains from the canon of Black's Fork, when he received from some teamsters who came in the intelligence of their being burned. No doubt now existed that the most determined hostility might be expected on the part of the Mormons, and it became necessary, from the extreme lateness of the season, to adopt some immediate course for wintering the troops and preserving the supply trains with us. After much deliberation, and assisted by the counsel of the senior officers, I have determined to move the troops by the Fort Bridger route on Ham's Fork about eighteen miles to a road called Sublette's Cut-off, along that road to Bear river and Soda Spring; on arriving at Soda Spring two routes will be open—one down Bear river valley towards the Salt Lake, and one to the north-east, towards the Wind River Mountains, where good valleys for wintering the troops and stock can be found. The decision upon this point will be decided by the following circumstances: if the force under my command is sufficient to overcome the resistance which I expect to meet at Soda Spring, I shall endeavor to force my way into the valley of Bear river and occupy some of the Mormon villages, because I am under the impression that the Mormons, after a defeat, will be willing to treat and bring proposals for the supplies on hand will last six months, and if I can get possession of a town in Bear river valley I can easily fortify and hold it all winter. There are also several supply trains in the rear, to which I have communicated, and if they receive my letter in time they will be saved and can join us. If the Mormons are too strong for us, which I do not anticipate, the other road will be adopted, and I will make the best of my way to the mountains and tent for the winter.

I desire to impress upon you the fact that I, though not the commander appointed to this army, have adopted this course because the safety of the troops absolutely depends upon an immediate effort, and having information which makes it certain that the commander will not reach here before the first inst., and if we waited until that time we cannot leave the valley. The information I allude to is to the effect that Col. Johnston had relieved Gen. Harney and had not left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th of September, and thirty days is the least possible time in which he can arrive here. I cannot, for fear of this being intercepted, tell you the strength of my command or detail reasons of it; it is sufficient to refer to the itself and its supplies; whether it be able to assume and sustain an offensive position, remains to be seen; but should the commands which I have heard are in the rear come up in time, I think we will have sufficient force to carry out an active invasion. If we are obliged to winter in the mountains, you can perceive by a reference to Stansbury's maps that we will have an open road to Salt Lake City in the spring, during which I am told is open early. By this one attack can be made and attention called from the main road (that by Fort Bridger,) which may then be traversed by troops. The Bear river route is, however, said to be the best one into the valley. The other passes through canons that can be defended by a handful against thousands, and is moreover so easily obstructed that in a week it could be made utterly impassable. The want of cavalry is severely felt, and we are powerless on account of this deficiency to effect any chastisement of the marauding bands that are constantly hovering about us. On the 7th inst. I detached Capt. Marcy, 5th Infantry, with four companies to Green river, to collect what he could find serviceable from the burnt trains, and to disperse any bodies of Mormons he found.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that my acts will meet the approval of the Government, and on the first opportunity I will make a fuller and more detailed report. It is unquestionably the duty of the Government to quell by overwhelming force this treasonable rebellion of the Governor and people of Utah, and I must most urgently impress upon the War Department the fact that the small body of troops will need reinforcements and supplies as soon as they can possibly be got here next spring. I would further respectfully suggest that troops should be sent from California and Oregon. It is said that the road from California to Salt Lake is passable all winter, and it is certainly so much earlier in the spring than that from the States.

Your obedient servant,

E. R. ALEXANDER,
Colonel 10th Infantry, commanding.

COLONEL JOHNSTON TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
Camp on the Three Crossings of Sweet Water, Oct. 13, 1857.

Major—To-night two men who live at Fort Laramie and who had been sent on express to Colonel Alexander, arrived at our camp on their way back. From them I learn that the Mormons, having interposed a force in rear of our troops then encamped at Ham's Fork about eighteen miles to a road called Sublette's Cut-off, along that road to Bear river and Soda Spring; on arriving at Soda Spring two routes will be open—one down Bear river valley towards the Salt Lake, and one to the north-east, towards the Wind River Mountains, where good valleys for wintering the troops and stock can be found. The decision upon this point will be decided by the following circumstances: if the force under my command is sufficient to overcome the resistance which I expect to meet at Soda Spring, I shall endeavor to force my way into the valley of Bear river and occupy some of the Mormon villages, because I am under the impression that the Mormons, after a defeat, will be willing to treat and bring proposals for the supplies on hand will last six months, and if I can get possession of a town in Bear river valley I can easily fortify and hold it all winter. There are also several supply trains in the rear, to which I have communicated, and if they receive my letter in time they will be saved and can join us. If the Mormons are too strong for us, which I do not anticipate, the other road will be adopted, and I will make the best of my way to the mountains and tent for the winter.

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Yours respectfully,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Col. 2d Cavalry, commanding Army of Utah.

Major Irvin McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, New York city.

INDIAN SENSIBILITY.—The Red Wing (Min.) Sentinel relates the following incident, which does not exactly square with the popular ideas of Indian stoicism:

In grading near the crossing of Broad and Main streets, the workmen have been obliged to trespass upon the old burying ground of the Indians, who once had their village here, and not a few skulls and bones have been thrown up. Day before yesterday, an Indian with his squaw and little boy happened to pass along just as the workmen struck an Indian mound. He stopped and for a short time silently watched the men as they rudely cast its contents out of their way, but soon, overcome by his emotion, he commenced sobbing, and then sat down upon the ground, drew his wife and little one to him, and wept like a child. The kind-hearted laborers, in pity for his feelings, gathered the bones they had thrown out, and covered them in the mound again, and retired to another part of the work until he went away. It was indeed a sorrowful scene, and could not but affect those who witnessed it.

It has long been a question whether a man's diet has any influence upon his courage. We should like to see the trial made. Let a notoriously brave man, who has fed for a week upon hares' livers, be brought in contact with a crowd who has lived for a week upon lion-stakes, soaked with burning lava, and seasoned with gunpowder.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The jewelry store of Mr. J. D. Hatton, in Clinton, Massachusetts, was entered on the night of the 10th and robbed of property valued at over $1000.

Particulars of Foreign News.

PER STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

Dates from Liverpool by the Niagara are to 1 o'clock P. M. of the 7th inst. We extract the following from her advices:

Great Britain.

Financial affairs were still paramount in importance. On Wednesday, the 4th, Consols fell to 89. There was increased anxiety and pressure in the money market, under the apprehension of a further rise in the Bank rate, but the heavy payments of the 4th were well met.

The suspension of Powles, Brother & Co. was announced. Their acceptances amount to about fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was advanced to nine per cent.

On Thursday, the 5th, the Bank of England, as was apprehended, raised the rate of discount from eight to the unprecedented rate of nine per cent. This movement failed to stale the demand for money, which continued without diminution throughout Thursday.

The Times thinks the continued pressure must be mainly caused by alarm, and the consequent desire of every person to be over-supplied.

Suggestions were current that the Government should be called upon for palliatives, but the Times says it is there is no shadow of pretext for such a step. The Times says: "All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitiably lose its self-possession as to give way to panic, there is but one remedy, and that the Government will be compelled to adopt. There can be no need, however, by formal proceedings, to proclaim the belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded as not only possible, but probable."

The funds fluctuated about a half per cent during the day, closing at 88½ to 88¾.

From all places on the Continent various sums in specie were said to be in course of transmission to America.

The suspension of Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, and having a branch house in America, was announced. Their liabilities were estimated at from £600,000 to £1,000,000, and their assets were believed to be £300,000 in excess. Their difficulties were believed to be temporary, and were said to have been caused solely by the cessation of remittances from America. Messrs. W. Orr & Co., in the River Platte trade, have also suspended.

At a public meeting of merchants at Glasgow, a deputation was appointed to proceed to London to wait upon the Government and urge the necessity of immediate measures for commercial relief.

On Friday, the applications at the bank for money were numerous, but no new difficulties transpired. Consols advanced early in the day, but subsequently a reaction took place.

The Times urges a suspension of the export of specie to India, and thinks India rich enough to be left to her own resources.

The Daily News believed the Glasgow deputation arrived in London on Friday evening. They will, it is understood, urge upon the Government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts.

The freedom of the city of London and a splendid sword were formally presented to the Duke of Cambridge on the 4th. The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honor of the event, which was attended by several Cabinet Ministers and foreign Ambassadors, including Mr. Dallas. The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech, said that he had a letter from Sir Colin Campbell emphatically denying that there was any difference between the Governor-General and him. The Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, and advocated its maintenance in an efficient state of warlike establishment.

Earl Granville defended Lord Canning from the charges with which he had been assailed, but intimated that if they should prove true, he would sacrifice his personal feelings to a sense of public duty.

Mr. Dallas, after making some remarks appropriate to the events of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:

"Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent my Government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India. That is not the thought I wish to express. The thought which I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. A mutiny and murder are heavy crimes—they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they were committed in almost every country and under almost every Government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur, according to law—that is, to the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes at least of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India; not merely crimes inimical to England; not merely crimes inimical to Europe and civilization, but crimes which constitute their perpetrators the enemies of the human race, and which place in the Fejee Islands are—enemies of the human race, and meriting, not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual of any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow-citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong, no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India."

Lord Brougham officiated at the inauguration of Queen's College, Liverpool. In the course of his remarks he strongly denounced the encouragement of African free emigration by France, stating that it was reviving the slave trade and damaging the cause of civilization and commerce in Africa.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 17th December. The Borough Bank was paying all depositors of sums under £200. The prohibition upon the exports of hides, etc., from the Baltic Ports is removed. The Kings of Sardinia and Greece have each subscribed 10,000 francs to the Indian Relief Fund.

The London Times has an article on Central American affairs, and hopes for an amicable adjustment of all pending questions from Sir W. Gore Ousseley's mission; also, an early realization of the projected canal across the Isthmus.

No further attempt has been made to launch the *Leviathan*. An examination showed that there was not the least twist or deflection in the ship, and that she sits as fairly in her cradles as she did on the morning of the attempted launch. There is now no more liability to settle than there was before. The 2d December is the day fixed for the second attempt. The engineers are confident of a successful result.

A suit in the Admiralty Court, by the owners of a cargo on board the American ship Andrew Foster against the owners of the American ship Tuscarora, for causing the loss of the former vessel by collision in the Irish channel, has resulted in favor of the owners of the lost cargo.

France.

The Times Paris correspondent says: "It is pretty certain that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things have taken in the Principalities. Neither the Austrian nor the Turkish Ambassador has been invited to Compiegne."

Something serious must be going on at this moment in Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. Thouvenal has suspended relations with Reschid Pacha, though not the Government. It is added that M. Thouvenal has been left alone in the matter.

The Paris Bourse continued unsettled, but without any great fluctuations.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that recruiting for English service is going on secretly in France, and 100 francs is given to each recruit.

It was rumored in London on Friday that the Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount, but the Daily News correspondent telegraphed that the Bank of France had not advanced the rate, hoping to find other means of self-protection.

There is some question as to the right of exporting gold.

On Friday the funds in Paris closed 66f. 70c. and 67f. The bullion in the Bank of France is said to have increased from 190,000,000 francs to 198,000,000 francs.

Belgium.

The Ministerial crisis continued. M. de Bronker had been called in by the King, but had not succeeded in forming a Ministry. A dissolution of the Chamber was considered probable.

Austria.

A reduction in the Austrian army is said to be positively decided upon. It will be the largest reduction since 1848. Thirty Generals are to be placed on the retired list. It is believed that fifty millions of florins will be saved yearly by the reduction.

A Vienna dispatch of Nov. 3 says that the Credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who have obtained advances on Government and private stock.

Prussia.

A Berlin letter says that most of the German States have notified the Prussian Government that they adhere to the measures projected by Prussia and Austria in the Holstein question.

It is reported that the British Government have written an official note to the Diet claiming justice for the Duchies.

A late dispatch says that England, France and Russia have offered their good offices in the Holstein question.

BERLIN, 5th.—The statement that a Convention would be held to consider the affairs of the Principalities and the Holstein question, is officially denied.

Spain.

Rumors of another Ministerial crisis had been current, but they proved to rest on a slender foundation.

Portugal.

The latest dates from Lisbon report a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from the epidemic, and the inhabitants were returning.

A Judge in Indiana threatened to fine a lawyer for contempt of court. "I have expressed no contempt of the court," said the lawyer; "on the contrary, I have carefully concealed my feelings."

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MARETT BRANDY—THE UNDERSIGNED, duly appointed Agent for the old established house of ARBOUIN, MARET & CO., for the sale of their very superior Brandies, also, sole importer of the justly celebrated Poulliac Brandy, is now prepared to receive orders for either at the lowest market prices in Cognac, to be shipped direct to any port in the Union. A supply constantly on hand. Samples can be seen at the above of.

S. WOLFF.
n17 1y Corner of Gravier street and New Levee.

WINES AND LIQUORS—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, finding the attachment our country and city friends to our large and most complete assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS now in store, which are as follows:

125 bbls. old Bourbon Whisky, superior.
25 .. Winchester Rye Whisky.
100 casks Port Wine, various qualities.
10 bbls. Cherry Brandy.
10 .. Raspberry Brandy.
10 .. Blackberry Brandy.
10 .. Peach Brandy.
10 quarter pipes Pleasl & Co. Brandy.
5 .. .. United Vineyard Brandy.
5 .. .. Escutin Tricoche & Co. Brandy.
100 sixteenth pipes Cognac Brandy, various brands.
100 half bbls. J. Martin's Rye Whisky.
100 half bbls.
8 quarter casks Sherry Wine, superior.
50 .. .. Madeira ..
50 .. .. Sherry .. ordinary.
75 .. .. Madeira ..
30 eighth casks Infinition Brandy.
30 quarter casks Burgundy Wine.
50 .. .. Malaga ..
20 bbls. Peach Brandy.
10 .. Apple ..
100 boxes Schnapps, Voldmer's.
100 baskets Champagne, various brands.
50 boxes Morning Gall.
100 .. Cognac Brandy.
100 .. Assorted Wines—Port, Madeira, Sherry.
60 .. Calhoun Whisky.
20 .. Royal Windsor Bitters.
20 .. Roker's ..
50 .. Dr. Green's ..
50 .. Dr. Babbit's ..
50 .. Kelly's ..
25 .. Hostetter's ..
100 .. Brandy Cherries.
100 .. Cherry Cordial.
25 .. Ginger Brandy.
25 .. .. Wine.
100 casks Byas Porter.
100 .. Ale.

L. S. G—

A general assortment of BAR STORES, too numerous to mention. For sale by

LUSK & CO.,
n23 6t Nos. 2 Front and 10 Fulton sts.

HOCK—
50 boxes Henkell & Co's Sparkling Hock;
50 .. .. Moselle;
50 .. .. Steinwein;
50 .. .. Hochheimer;
10 .. .. Gelershelmer;
10 .. .. Leistenmaulch;
10 .. .. Deidesheimer;
10 .. .. Moselle Muscatel;
In store and for sale by S. WOLFF,
n11 corner of Gravier and New Levee streets.

PURE SPIRITS—100 bbls. first proof, for sale by
n23 JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
33 Tchoupitoulas street.

SHERRY—50 cases Romero's Pale, in store and for sale by
S. WOLFF,
n26 corner of Gravier and New Levee streets.

MALVAISA—3 hhds., in store and for sale by
S. WOLFF,
n26 corner of Gravier and New Levee streets.

WHISKY—50 bbls. Old Rye, for sale by
S. WOLFF,
n26 corner of Gravier and New Levee streets.

WINES—WINES—
1000 cases 12 bottles St. Julien Red Wine.
200 .. Margaux ..
250 .. Cha. Belair ..
100 .. St. Emilion ..
100 .. St. Bein ..
100 .. Ch. Lafitte ..
200 .. Ht. Sauterne White Wine.
250 .. Ht. Barsac ..
200 .. 24 half bottles Ht. Barsac and Ht. Sauterne.
150 casks Red Wine—St. Julien, Margaux, etc.
For sale by J. VIOSCA, Jr.,
n23 21 Chartres street.

SAZERAC BRANDIES—WE HAVE A GOOD supply of these celebrated brandies by direct importations from France, additions to our stock of this celebrated and highly favored brand. We have 1700 in eighth pipes, 1798 in eighth and quarter pipes, 1828 do. 1830 in half, quarter and eighth pipes. We invite the attention of the trade and connoisseurs generally, as this article is pure and unadulterated. For sale on New York terms and prices.

WM. R. LEVERICH & CO., 24 Old Levee st.,
n29 1y Sole Agents in this city.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, etc—
200 cases Pure Old Cognac brand of J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co's Cognac Brandy;
10 half pipes brand Pinet, Castillon & Co. Cognac Brandy;
20 qr cs .. .. Gabriel Boyer .. ..
10 .. .. Melody .. ..
10 .. .. Pleasl & Co. .. ..
10 eighths .. .. 1846 .. ..
10 Salvas United Proprietors' La Rochelle;
10 quarters
50 barrels superior old Bourbon Whisky;
60 .. medium, different grades ..
25 .. .. old Monongahela ..
5 pipes Holland Gin;
100 baskets Champagne, Heidsieck & Co.;
250 cases Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps;
500 cases Turner Brothers' celebrated Ginger Wine;
6 casks ..
50 cases .. .. Blackberry Brandy;
50 .. .. Raspberry ..
50 .. .. Assorted Syrups;
800 .. different brands Bitters, viz: Roker's, Hostetter's, Gentry's, Mill's, etc;
100 .. 2 dozen each 1 lb. Lobsters;
50 .. .. Clams;
50 .. .. Oysters;
100 casks quarts and pints London Porter and Scotch Ale, of best brands.

A large assortment of Preserves, Pie Fruits, Jellies and Jams. Sardines, etc.

A general stock of Steamboat and Bar Stores on hand and for sale at the well known house of

CADY & HOLMES, 7 Gravier st.
fo4 tf

CHAMPAGNE AGENCY—MOET & CHANDON'S Fleur de Sillery, Gill de Ferdrix, Versenay and Vin Impereial.

JULES MUMM'S & CO.'S Anchor, Versenay, Cabinet and Imperial.

The subscriber is authorised to receive orders on liberal terms for direct importation of the above named very superior Champagne, and solicits the attention of dealers in general. A stock always on hand. Samples can be seen at the office.

S. WOLFF,
n17 Corner of Gravier street and New Levee.

LUMBER—LUMBER—LUMBER—
400,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
150,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet ⅞ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
100,000 feet ⅞ wide dressed Florida Yellow Pine CEILING, tongued and grooved.
200,000 feet 1½ narrow dressed Florida Yellow Pine FLOORING, square edged.
100,000 feet dressed WEATHERBOARDS.
1,000,000 feet rough Yellow Pine LUMBER, consisting of inch Boards, Weatherboards, Scantling, Joists, etc.
350,000 feet assorted Cypress Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

—ALSO—

Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., etc.

For sale at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit purchasers, by

SIMPSON & DOYLE,
se30 1y New Basin.

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Canal and Camp streets—Entrance on Camp street.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Arithmetic taught by practical exercises and instructions, imparted individually and not in classes.

Mr. Soule also pays particular attention to correcting, posting, closing or re-opening Books; averaging and adjusting Accounts; Partnerships, Account Currents, etc., etc. Office at his residence, Commercial College.

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ANDERSON D. DIETER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AGENT FOR JEFFERY'S DOUBLE-ACTING SUCTION AND FORCE PUMP WITH INDIA RUBBER BALL VALVES.

NOTICE.

Jeffery's Double-Acting Suction and Force Pump, with India Rubber Ball Valves,

Suitable for Sugar and Cotton Plantations, Draining Excavations, Dry Docks, Ships, Ocean and River Steamers, Dwellings, etc., etc., etc.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this State for the sale of Jeffery's Improved Double-Acting Pump, with India Rubber Ball Valves, is now prepared to receive orders and furnish same. This valuable invention was patented June 9th, 1855, and was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York State Fair, held at Elmira in that year. In introducing this new Pump to this community, the undersigned feels a confidence that the efforts to bring it into general use will be seconded by all who once its operation and construction.

The perfect adaptation of Solid Balls of India Rubber for Pump Valves, will at once be appreciated by Sugar Planters. Their imperviousness to water and their yielding surface secures a certainty of operation and a perfection of action which cannot be attained by the use of any other Valves. The simplicity of arrangement, the facility with which the parts can be removed and replaced, the compact form, renders this the most perfect and desirable Pump in use. Every Planter, Ship or Steamboat Captain should possess one or more of these valuable Pumps, as apart from their general purposes, they can in a moment be transformed into an efficient Fire Engine.

Size No 2 possesses a capacity of forcing 20 gallons per minute. Price $20.

Size No. 3 possesses a capacity of forcing 40 gallons per minute. Price $35.

Size No. 4 possesses a capacity of forcing 75 gallons per minute. Price $50.

And larger sizes, suitable for Dry Docks or heavy Drainage, up to a capacity of 500 gallons per minute, are now in course of construction and may soon be expected. Nos. 2 and 3 are admirably adapted to Sugar Houses for forcing the cane-juice, molasses and the ordinary uses to which a Pump is generally applied, while for redemption of swamp lands, the 4 is the most desirable.

The subscriber feels convinced that when these Pumps are seen they will speak for themselves, and that sooner or later they will go into general use.

Samples of Size No. 2 can be seen in operation at C. C. Bier & Co's, No. 95 Camp street; Price & Coulon's, No. 107 Poydras street, or at the office of the undersigned, where persons are invited to call and examine same before purchasing.

ANDERSON D. DIETER, Agent,
m24 1y 32 Gravier street.

THE WATCH STORE, CORNER CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, has just opened, for sale, a fine stock of GOODS, consisting of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, GUNS, PISTOLS, and every variety of fancy goods of the latest patterns.

Having engaged the services of Mr. Jos. E. Euler, an experienced Watchmaker, we are prepared to do all kinds of work in that line.

.. Also ..

Diamonds mounted, and Jewelry repaired and manufactured to order.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought.

n24 1y GREGOR & WILSON.

M. PAPPENHEIMER HAS REMOVED from No. 92 Baronne street to No. 175 Canal, where he has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor and Bed-Room FURNITURE, all selected by himself, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, to suit the times. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

o10 2m

PORTER—30 casks London, in store and for sale by
JONES, MACKINTOSH & CO.
o12 91 Gravier street.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL LARGE OFFICES IN IRON front building, No. 82 Camp street. Apply to
jy18 GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp st.

BRAZIL NUTS—30 barrels, for sale by
o21 A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,
26 Gravier street.

CAMPEACHY HATS—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale by
J. B. VALERY, 184 & 186 Canal st.
jel5 tf 54 Common street.

WHISKY—300 bbls. and half bbls. Doyle's Rose, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
n23 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

BACON—10 casks choice Clear sides, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
n23 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

BEANS—150 bbls. new Bailpoints Red, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
n23 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

CANDLES—1000 whole, half and quarter boxes Proctor & Gamble's star, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
n23 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

BRANDY—300 quarter and eighth casks first proof imitation Cognac, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
n23 33 Tchoupitoulas street.

PORTER AND ALE—300 casks Marzetti's, for sale to arrive, by
S. WOLFF,
n16 corner of Gravier and New Levee streets.

FELT AND SHEATHING PAPER—100 bales Felt and bundles Sheathing Paper, for sale by
ALFRED KEARNY,
n20 72 Magazine street.

HARDWARE.

LUTHER HOMES, FOUNDRY AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, Corner of Magazine and Sophronine streets; Office, No. 106 St. Charles street: Two doors from the St. Charles Theater; Manufacturer of the latest and most approved Patterns of Railings, Verandahs, Doors, Shutters, Vaults, Bridges, Staircases and Ornamental Stairs, Stoves, Fronts, Capitals and all kinds of CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK for Building purposes.

Railings, Castings, Guard Rooms, Cash Weights and Vent-Gilders, for sale at the Old Stand, 106 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

o20 1y

B. C. K. BENNETT. FRANCIS LURGEN.

NEW ORLEANS ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.—The undersigned beg leave to inform the public and builders generally, that they are manufacturing all kinds of Architectural and Building Iron Work, at Nos. 85 and 87 Citrus street, such as Verandahs, Railing, Shutters, Safe and Bank Doors, Straight and Circular Stairs, Iron Bridges, Roofs, etc.

They keep constantly on hand Cast and Wrought Iron Columns, Verandahs and Bank Weights, etc.; and fill all orders of every description of Castings, Columns, Store and House Fronts with despatch.

BENNETT & CO.

JOS. H. WATERMAN. GEO. H. WATERMAN.

J. WATERMAN & BROTHER, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, corner of Commons and Magazine streets, have on hand and are daily receiving by foreign and domestic arrivals, a general assortment of articles comprising in part, as follows:

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Rope.
Axes, Hoes, Chains, Screws,
Carpenters' Tools complete,
Coopers' Tools,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows,
Stock and Dies, Screwplates,
Garden Engines, Pumps,
Plowing, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Agricultural Implements,
Mill, Cross-cut and Pit Saws,
Ox Yokes, Bows, Singletrees,
Turning Lathes,
Hoes, Hames, Shovels and Spades, Platform Scales,
Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs Corn Mills,
Copper and Iron Coal Hods, Cob Crushers.
Single and Double Barrel Guns,
Coffee Mills, Chafing Dishes,
Chinese Gongs, Iron Bedsteads,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers,
Stock Kettles, Portable Forges,
Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc., etc.

n28 1y

CHAS. C. GAINES & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc., No. 36 Magazine and 40 Gravier streets, have on hand, and are constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers:

Nails, Castings, Axes; Carpenter's Tools;
Hoes, Spades and Shovels; Corn and Coffee Mills;
Ox and log Chains; Cotton and Manilla Rope;
Fifth and Trace Chains; Mill, Pit and Cross Cut Saws,
Anvils, Vices and Bellows; Counter and Platform Scales;
Hooks and Hasps, Screw Plates; Andirons and Fenders;
Hampers and Tongs; Shovels and Tongs;
Grind Stones, all sizes; Cotton and Wool Cards;
Hooks and Hinges. Iron and Brass Screws;
Tin Ware; Kogger's Cutlery.

Together with a large assortment of Fancy Goods, viz: Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Paper and Blank Books, etc., which are offered at the lowest prices for cash or city paper.

no30 1y

F. F. FULGER & CO., NEW LEVEE and Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Lafayette streets, New Orleans, offer a large and well assorted stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Swedes and English Bar Iron, Steel and Boiler Iron.

Agents for the celebrated Tennessee Iron, manufactured by Woods, Lewis & Co., at the Cumberland Iron Works, and will be continually supplied with a full assortment. Its great superiority over other descriptions of iron is fully established.

They are also agents for Isaac Strauss's highly approved Queen of the South Cora Mills, which they offer at a large assortment of the various sizes, to which attention is invited.

d3 1y

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP, McCAN & PATTERSON, corner of Delord and New Levee streets.—The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY of all kinds for Steam Boats, Sugar Plantations, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Draining Machines and Machine Work, Gin Gearing, Gudgeons, Pulleys, Forges, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Patented, or otherwise, as they are agents for several patentees of Grate Bars. Brass Work of all kinds, such as Gudgeons, Boxes, Cocks and Valves, of every description; Metallic Packing for Steam Cylinders, Gun Metal Rings, etc. Blacksmith Work for Sugar Houses, Saw Mills, or Machinery of any description that may be required.

They have on hand as all times Grate Bars, Wheel Bitrings, Plunge Bolts, Gauge Cocks, Valves of all sizes used by Steam Boats.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they hope by assiduous attention to their business, to merit a continuance of the same.

McCAN & PATTERSON.

JOHN HALLER & BROTHERS, 247 TCHOUPITOULAS street, above St. Joseph, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, such as putting up Tin and Copper Gutters, Valleys, etc. Also, putting on Copper, Tin and Zinc Roofs in all parts of the city, and warranted to accompany the work dispatch. All kinds of Jobbing and Repairing attended to with dispatch. By strict attention to all orders, we hope to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen: Messrs. Crosby & Wing, Jamison & McIntosh, Cook & Mordecai, Rice & Hughes, W. Church, Thomas Murray, Isaac Thayer Gallier, Forgyth & Co., J. W. Jewell.

Letter Box 80 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, 19 St Charles street.

fel14dWtf

RAILROAD TRAVELING.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Trains and after Sunday, November 1st, 1857, the steam train will leave as follows:

	The City—			The Lake—
At.....	6 o'clock A. M.	At.....		6½ o'clock A. M.
At.....	7 ..	At.....		9 ..
At.....	9 ..	At.....		10 ..
At.....	11 ..	At.....		12 .. P. M.
At.....	1 P. M.	At.....		2 .. P. M.
At.....	3 ..	At.....		4 ..
At.....	4½ ..	At.....		5½ ..
At.....	6½ ..	At.....		7½ ..

There will be a special train at 9 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday mornings for steamer Creole.

On Sundays the steam train will make extra trips from the city at 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A Horse Car will leave the city depot every morning at 8 o'clock, and the Lake every night, one hour after the steam train. Extra or special trips when required, by notifying the conductor.

A Station House has been erected at Gentilly Ridge, where the steam train will stop when required—going down, at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.; and coming up, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Fare each way, 15 cents in steam train, and the Conductor must have timely notice to stop.

The daily Horse Car, to and from Gentilly Ridge, stopping when required, will come up from the Lake at 7 o'clock A. M., and will leave as follows, immediately after the steam train:

	The City—			The Gentilly Ridge—
At.....	10 o'clock A. M.	At.....		11 o'clock A. M.
At.....