New Orleans Daily Crescent.

AT CHURCH.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

At church I once more. Toward her seat
I turn my eyes in fear;
My need this latter of the heart
Be calm—she is not here.

Oh, blank despair! How can I pray?
The virgin does not come,
To lay my poor petition up,
And bear it to the throne.

I hear the preacher read and pray,
I hear the clerk sing;
My tremble is the hand that sweeps
The harp without a string.

My penitence here before the shrine,
I bear my gift away,
Put on the altar of my heart
My incense burns to-day.

THE BLACK ART.

Second Testimony of Dr. Adam Clarke, touching Alchemy, Black Art, and Diabolical Manifestations.

The following interesting account of Dr. Clarke's intercourse with Mr. Hand, an alchemist, is taken from the forthcoming "Life of Adam Clarke," and is by himself:

Dr. Clarke, as most of our readers are probably aware, was a very learned Methodist clergyman—probably the most learned man who ever belonged to that branch of the Christian Church. He is the author of Clarke's Commentaries," the most complete and valuable work of its kind ever written.

The Mr. Hand, referred to below, was also eminent in his day as a man of science. The reader will perceive from his decided refusal to master the profoundest problem of occult philosophy, by the aid of the Fiend, that the scientific men of that time were more pious and less sceptical than those of the present generation, among whom we think it would be difficult to find many who would hesitate to comply with the conditions proposed by Mr. Hand's mysterious visiter.

Dr. Clarke had always a yearning for the recondite in nature; a disposition which led him to diverge somewhat from the orthodox chemical course, at a time when chemistry was the now almost forgotten art of the old alchemists. We have seen how, when a mere boy, he tried to master the "Occult Philosophy" of Cornelius Agrippa. In his early manhood years he tells us that "he read several alchemistic authors, the perusal of which was attended with no harm to him by a friend who was blessed to such studies; and he also went through several of the laboratory operations recommended by professed adepts in that science. This study was the means of greatly enlarging his views on the operations of nature, as he saw many wonders performed by chemical agency." It may surprise the reader to see palms to wade through Basil Valentine, George Ripley, Philalethes, Nicholas Flamel, Artephius, Geber, Paracelsus, the Hermetical Triumph, all the writers in Ashmole's *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, etc., not with the hope of finding the philosopher's stone, but *rerum cognoscere causas*, to see nature in her own laboratory.

Among the few men who have followed such pursuits in modern times, Dr. Clarke became acquainted with one in Dublin, of whom he has left some memoranda, too curious not to be transferred. On Sabbath morning, preaching in Whitefriars street Chapel on Isiah i, 25, 26: "And I will turn my hand upon thee, and purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin," etc., he mentioned by way of explaining the metapor, the method by which the dross is separated from the silver in the process of refining, and made some observations on the nature and properties of metals, tending to throw light on the subject he was discussing. A gentleman, eminent as a man of science, was present on that occasion, whose name was Hand, who had been for some time a mistaken and unwarited experimentist in the problems of alchemy—for he had, in fact, a serious expectancy of finding the grand secret itself. The sermon arrested his attention, and from the turn of phraseology employed by the preacher, he was sure that in Mr. Clarke he could know a man like-minded with himself, and one who had traveled in the same track as that which, he believed, might conduct them both to wealth and immortality. He sought an introduction; and if, on becoming acquainted with the learned preacher, he did not find a devotee to the mysterious art as thorough as himself, he nevertheless found one who, as an inquirer into the arcana of nature, was glad to spend an hour occasionally with him in his laboratory. The memorandum we refer to refers to two visits paid by the gentleman to Mr. Clarke, after the latter had removed from Dublin to Manchester. In the first he makes the following remarkable recital:

"The second of November last, came to my house two man; one I thought to be a priest, and yet believe so; the other, a plain, sedate-looking man. They asked for me. As soon as I went to them the last-mentioned person said he had called to see some of my stained glass, and hoped, as it was curious, I would permit him to call and see me now and then. Of course I said I should be happy. After much conversation he began to speak of metals and alchemy, asking me if I had ever read Boyle's books of that kind (but I believe he well knew I had). After some compliments on my ingenious art they went away. At 12 o'clock the next day he came himself, without the priest, and told me he had a little matter that would stain glass the very color I wanted and which I could never get. I do, a deep blood-red. Said he, 'If you have a furnace and coals, we will do it, for the common fire will not do well.' I replied, 'Sir, I have not one hot; but if you will please to come with me I will show you my little laboratory, and will get one lighted.' When we came out, he looked about him and said, 'Sir, do not deceive me, you are an alchemist.' 'Why do you think that, sir?' 'Because you have so many foolish vessels as I have seen while passing my house engaged in that study.' 'I have,' I answered, 'worked a long time at it without gain, and should be glad to be better instructed.' 'Do you believe the art?' 'Yes sir.' 'Why?' 'Because I give credit to many good and pious men.' He smiled. 'Will you have this air-furnace lighted?' I did so. He then asked for a bit of glass, opened a knife, and turned aside, laid a little red powder on the glass with a pen-knife, put the glass with the powder out into the fire, and, when hot, took it out, and the glass was like blood! 'Have you scales?' I got them for him, and some lead; he weighed two ounces; he then put four grains of a very white powder in a bit of wax, and, when the lead was melted, put the wax into it, and then raised the fire for a little while, took it out and cast it into water; never was finer silver in the world!' I exclaimed, (uttering also the sacred name) 'Sir, you amaze me.' 'Why,' he replied, 'do you call upon God? Do you think he has any hand in these things?' 'In all good things, sir,' I said, 'all, friend, God will never reveal these things to man. Did you ever learn any magic?' No, sir.' 'Get you then.' 'I will instruct you. But I will lend you a book, and will get you acquainted with a friend that will help you to knowledge. Did you ever see the devil?' 'No, sir, and I trust I never shall.' 'Would you be afraid?' 'Yes.' 'Then you need not; he harms no one; he is very ingenious man's friend. Shall I show you something?' 'Not if it is anything of that kind.' 'It is not, sir; please to get me a glass of clean water.' I did so. He pulled out a bottle and dropped a red liquor into it, and said something I did not understand. The water was all in a blaze of fire, and a multitude of little living things like lizards were moving about in it. I was in great fear. This he perceived, took the glass, and flung it into the ashes, and all was over. 'Now, sir,' said he, 'if you will enter into a vow with me, as I see you are an ingenious man, I will let you know more than you will ever find out.' This I declined, being fully convinced it was of the devil; and it is now I know the meaning of 'coming improperly by the secret.' After some little time, he said he must go, and would call again, when I should think better of his offer. He left two ounces of *luna*."

From my second letter: "I have not seen the individual. I have used a quarter of an ounce of silver in my own work, and have sold the remainder for pure silver. The metal was in fusion; and when the powder was put in, which in size was not larger than the head of a lady's bonnet-pin, the lead in a moment became like some dried power or calx; the fire was then raised to melt it again, which was of a heat to melt any silver. In about a quarter of an hour he said: 'It is in perfect flux.' He took it out, and cast it into the water, and you never saw finer silver in your life. I have heard too much of the tricks of alchemists, and was too attentive to all that passed for any man or devil to deceive me in this.(?)

"When I mentioned the name of God, he smiled with a kind of contempt. The glass of water was a common tumbler, and he said something as he was putting it in, and looked very sternly at me. The blaze did not take place the moment he put the red liquid in, but little flashes in the water, and a strong smell of sulphur, so much so, that I thought some had fallen into the furnace; but such was not the case. The glass soon became all on fire, like spirits of wine burning; and a number of little creatures became visible, exactly like lizards. Some of them moved their heads almost to the top of the glass, and I saw them as distinctly as I ever saw anything. He observed me tremble; and exclaimed, 'Christ save me!' On his flinging the water with the lizards under the grate, I looked to see if I could observe them there. He said, 'They are gone.' 'Where is that?' 'Why, sir, I believe this is magic. You could, I have no doubt, raise the devil, if you liked.' 'Would you be afraid?' 'Yes, sir: I hope to be saved from having anything to do with him.' He replied, 'You are a very ingenious man, Mr. Hand; and I wish you to be better acquainted with nature, and the things in this curious world, through which I have almost been, and have more knowledge than most I have met with; and yet I know many wonderful men.' 'Do you know any person, sir, who has the red stone?' 'I do; multitudes.' 'I wish I knew some.' 'You shall, and the whole secret.' 'Sir, you are very good.' 'But you must know that we are all linked, like a chain; and you must go under a particular ceremony, and a vow.' 'I will vow to God, sir,' I replied, 'that I will never divulge.' Here he stopped me, and said I was going beyond the question,' and appeared vexed. He said the vow must be made before another, and added, with an angry tone, 'It is no matter to you whether it be before God or the Devil, if you get the art.'

"Then, indeed, my dear friend, I saw almost into his fiercest soul. I grew all on fire, and said, 'I will never receive anything, not even the riches of the world, but from God alone.' 'O sir,' he replied, 'you seem to be angry with me; my intention was to serve you. You are not acquainted with me, or you would rather embrace than offend me.'

Much more conversation passed. He spoke of ——, and many other such books, and said he would lend me one. After some time he added he would leave me to reflect on the subject, and he would call again. He had told me that there was but one way for earth of knowing the transmutation of metals; and of that he said I knew nothing.

"You did not tell me if Mr. —— is still in Manchester. I wonder he would not acknowledge to you that he had the art, and how. If he is still in Manchester tell him of a distressed brother, and perhaps he will give me light.'

From the third letter: Since I wrote to you last I have seen the man. I said, 'How do you do, sir?' He replied, 'sir, I have not the honor of knowing you.' 'Do you not remember,' said I, 'the person who stains glass, and to whom you were so kind as to show some experiments?' 'Oh,' was, sir; you are mistaken;' and he turned red in the face. 'Sir,' I answered, 'if I am mistaken, I beg your pardon for telling you that I was never right in anything in my life, and never shall be.' 'Sir, you are mistaken, and I wish you good morning.' He several times turned round to look after me; but, be assured, I never saw a man if this was not the one who was with me. I intend to inquire and find him, or who he is; of this I am determined.

I am at work again, and building a digesting-furnace, exactly after Philethes, with a tower to contain charcoal sufficient to last 24 hours. I will have it to give any degree of heat I please. So, you see, I cannot have done; nor will I while I have even a little to enable me to proceed. I spend nothing in any other amusement, so that I may do something at this; that, if God pleases, I may have a little to spare to do good with.

How Apes Catch Crabs.

In "Frank Wildman's Adventures" we find the following amusing account of the manner in which apes capture crabs and sometimes catch a Tartar:

At length they reached the boundary of the former settlement—a dry, sandy soil and strip of beach, where all vegetation ceased, and only a single tall pandanus tree whose roots were thickly interlaced with creeping plants, formed, as it were the advanced post of the vegetable kingdom. Behind this they crawled along, and cautiously raising their heads, they saw several apes, at a distance of two or three hundred paces, who were partly looking for something as they walked up and down the beach, while others stood motionless. It was the long-tailed, brown variety, and Frank was beginning to regret that he had not his telescope with him to watch the movements of these strange beings more closely, when one of them, a tremendously large fellow, began to draw nearer to them. Carefully examining the ground, over which he went on all fours, he stood at intervals to scratch himself, or to snap at some insect that buzzed round him. He came up so close that Frank fancied he must scent them and give the alarm to the other monkeys, when, suddenly pausing over a little elevation of coral with a wonderfully grave, he discovered a party of crabs parading up and down on the hot sand. With a bound he was amongst them, but not quickly enough to catch a single one; for the crabs, though apparently so clumsy, darted like lightning into a quantity of small holes or cavities, which made the ground here resemble a sieve, and the ape could not thrust in his paw after them, for the orifices were too narrow.

The mandoor nudged Frank gently, to draw his attention, and they saw the ape, after crawling once or twice up and down the small strip of land, and peering into the various holes, with his nose close to the ground, suddenly seat himself very gravely by one of them, which he fancied most suitable. He then brought round his long tail to the front, thrust the end of it into the cavity, until he met with an obstacle, and suddenly made a face, which so amused Frank that he would have laughed loudly, had not the mandoor raised his finger warningly, and directly after the ape drew out his extraordinary line with a jerk. At the end of it, however, hung the desired booty, a fat crab, by one of its claws; and swinging round on the ground with such violence as to make it loose its hold, he took it in his left paw, picked up a stone in the other, and, after cracking the shell, devoured the savory contents with evident signs of satisfaction.

Four or five he thus caught in succession, on each occasion when the crab nipped him making a face of heroic resignation and pain; but each time he was successful, and he must have found in the dainty dish and the revenge for the nip, abundant satisfaction for the pain he endured, or else he would not have set to work again so soon.

Thus then the ape, quite engaged with the sport, and without taking his eye off the ground, had approached to within about twenty paces of the party concealed behind the pandanus tree. Here again the ground was full of holes, and looking out the one he conjectured to be the best, he threw in his line once more, and probably felt there was something alive within, for he awaited the result with signs of the most eager attention. The affair, however, lasted longer than he had anticipated; but being already tolerably filled by his past successful hauls, he pulled up his knees, laid his long arms upon them, bowed his head, and half closing his eyes, seemed almost asleep such a picture of exquisitely comical face, as only an ape is capable of putting on under these circumstances. But his quiet was destined to be disturbed in a manner as unexpected as it was cruel; he must have discovered some very interesting object in the clouds, for he was staring up there very fixedly, when he suddenly interrupted a loud yell, left hold of his knees, felt with both hands for his tail, and made a bound in the air, as if the ground under him was beginning to grow red-hot. At the end of his tail, however, hung a gigantic crab, torn with such desperate energy from his hiding place, that Frank could not restrain himself any longer, but burst into a loud laugh. The mandoor at first retained his gravity; but when the ape, alarmed by the strange sound, looked up in spite of his pain and saw men, and then bounded off at full speed, with his tormentor still dangling at the end of his tail, the old man could no longer refrain either, and they both laughed till the tears ran down their cheeks.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.—Mr. Hewitt gives the following interesting anecdote of the Duke of Portland:

The Duke found that one of his tenants, a small farmer, was falling year after year into arrears of rent. The steward wished to know what was to be done. The Duke rode to the farm, saw that it was rapidly deteriorating, and the man, who was really an experienced and industrious farmer, totally unable to manage it through poverty. In fact, all that was on the farm was not enough to pay the arrears. "John," says the Duke, as the farmer came to meet him, as he rode up to the house, "I want to look over the farm a little." As they went along, "Really," said he, "everything is in a very bad case. This won't do. I see you are quite under it. All your stock and crops won't pay the rent in arrear. I will tell you what I must do. I must take the farm into my own hands. You shall look after it for me, and I will pay you your wages." Of course, there was no saying nay—the poor man bowed assent. Presently there came a replacement of stock, then loads of manure, at the proper time seed, and wood from the plantations for repairing gates and buildings. The Duke rode over frequently. The man exerted himself, and seemed really quite relieved from a load of care by the change. Crops and stocks flourished, fences and outbuildings were put into order. In two or three rent days it was seen by the steward's books that the farm was paying its way. The Duke, on his next visit, said, "Well, John, I think the farm does very well now. We will change again. You shall be tenant again, and, as you now have your head fairly above water, I hope you will be able to keep it there." The Duke then rode off at his usual rate. The man stood in astonishment; but a lady ploughed behind, when, on applying to the steward, he found that he was actually reentered as tenant to the farm, just as it stood in its restored condition. I will venture to say, however, that the Duke was the happier man of the two.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—An anecdote is told in connection with the recent departure of the Queen and Royal family from Edinburg, on their way south:

As the Sheriff of Edinburg stood in shrieval dignity on the platform of the railway station, a lady sought audience of him. It was granted, and the lady proceeded to tell him that she had a little girl with her who was deeply in love with Prince Arthur, and that nothing on earth would satisfy her short of presenting Prince Arthur with a bouquet. The Sheriff pondered a moment, but was afraid he had not jurisdiction sufficient for the presentation of the bouquet; however, he would see. Accordingly he entered the royal carriage and explained the matter to the Queen, pointing out to her the expectant young lady, who stood, a bewitching little creature, all blushes, hopes and fears, on the platform. Her Majesty, with the utmost promptitude, declared her willingness for the boquet scene, and said she would not for a moment "come between the two." Whereupon the Sheriff returned with the welcome tidings, and little Miss ——, stepping forward with the grace of Feraris, presented her flowers, with a charming consciousness beaming from her child-face, which no doubt the youthful prince fully appreciated.

Some joker calls Holloway and Brandreth the pillars of the medical profession.

COMPTROLLER---OFFICIAL.

Comptroller's Office,
City of New Orleans, Nov. 22, 1859.

[No. 418.]

AN ORDINANCE concerning the Markets, and providing for forming the revenue thereof.

The Common Council of the city of New Orleans ordains as follows:

On the first Monday of December in each year, the Comptroller shall adjudicate, or cause to be adjudicated, at this office, the collection of the revenue of the markets for the year. He shall give ten days notice in the official gazette of the city of the day and hour at which said adjudication shall take place.

[Signed] FRANCIS ALPUENTE,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] W. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved 20th November, 1859.
n22 12t [Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

[No. 1860.]

Be it ordained, That ordinance No. 418, concerning the markets, be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 1. The farmers or lessees shall, immediately after said adjudications, furnish one-twelfth in cash, and their promissory notes for the balance, endorsed to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee, payable from the 1st of January, at one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven months. Should any farmer or lessee refuse or neglect to furnish the one-twelfth in cash, and his notes, as aforesaid, the Comptroller is authorized to cause a new adjudication to be made forthwith, for the account and risk of said former or lessee.

[Signed] L. H. PLAUR,
President pro. tem. Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. J. LUGENBUHL,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

Approved 29th November, 1854.
n22 12t [Signed] JNO. L. LEWIS, Mayor.

[No. 3632.]

AN ORDINANCE to amend Ordinance relative to markets, etc.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That from and after the first day of January next, the lessees of the markets of this city shall be entitled to demand and receive from persons occupying stands on any of said markets, for the sale of coffee, chocolate, tea, etc., the following dues and no more, to-wit:

For each stand of sixteen feet, one dollar per diem.

For each stand of eight feet, fifty cents per diem.

It being well understood that the parties occupying said coffee, tea and chocolate stands, shall have the right of using the same for the sale of coffee, tea, chocolate, etc. day and night, without paying any other dues than those fixed by the ordinance.

[Signed] J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] A. LANDRY,
President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.

Approved December 10, 1859.
n22 12t [Signed] CHAS. M. WATERMAN, Mayor.

[No. 4555.]

Resolved That section No. 33 of ordinance No. 418 be so amended as to read as follows, to-wit: That the farmers or lessees of the several markets of this city wherein vegetables, poultry, game, bread and fruit are allowed to be sold, shall be entitled to collect the dues hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: For each vegetable table of four feet and each stand for the sale of poultry, game, bread and fruit, fifteen cents per day; it being understood that for every table or stand situated at the end of any of the rows of the tables in the markets the farmers shall be entitled to charge twenty cents. And it shall be the duty of the Surveyor to designate which are corner tables. And for each coffee stand one dollar per day.

[Signed] CHAS. H. WALDO,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. MEXICO,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved May 6, 1859.
[Signed] GERARD STITH, Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, 5th December next, I will adjudicate at my office at 12 o'clock M., the above ordinance.

n22 12t V. DUPLESSIS,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, November 22, 1859.

[No. 431.]

Resolved, That the Comptroller adjudicate to the lowest bidder, after ten days notice, for one year from the first of January next, four separate contracts—one for each District—for burying and boarding all cows, dogs, etc., found in the city. The bids shall be a certain sum for burying and handling each cow, dog, etc., and the persons holding drays or other licenses shall not in any case pay more than the amount of the adjudication.

[Signe d] WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] ARMANDO ALPUENTE,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved 23d November, 1852.
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, 6th December next, I will adjudicate at my office, at 12 o'clock, M., the above contracts.

n22 12t V. DUPLESSIS,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, July 7, 1858.

[No. 2129.]

RESOLVED, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay notes, by advertisement in the official journal, that in accordance with the ninth section of ordinance No. 1442, approved March 30, 1854, the Council will not pay any bill against the city unless contracted under authority of an order from the Comptroller, in accordance with the ordinance referred to.

[Signed] E. L. TRACY,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] M. PLACE,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved April 28, 1855.
[Signed] JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

The attention of the officers of the city and of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing resolution.

V. DUPLESSIS,
n16 1t Comptroller City of New Orleans.

STREET COMMR---OFFICIAL.

SECOND DISTRICT POUND—Was brought to the Second District Pound, on Dorbigny street, between St. Ann and Main streets, as estrays:

One dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, with long mane and tail, an old saw on the left shoulder, not shod and no visible brands.

One dark brown mare mule, about 13 hands high, with saddle and collar marks, branded on the left shoulder, lame in the left fore leg, short mane and tail, shod all round.

Which if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said Depot, on FRIDAY, November 25, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.

New Orleans, November 19, 1859.
n20 6t C. O. FLECHICE, Street Commissioner.

Registered November 17, 1859.
HENRY DUREL,
For Comptroller.

EPAVE DU SECOND DISTRICT.—Il a été conduit aux parcs du Second District, rue Derbigny, entre les rues du Marais et Bas-Arme, comme épaves:

Une jument bai-brun, environ 14 mains de haut, la crinière et la queue longue, une visible plaie sur l'épaule gauche, pas ferrée et sans étampes visibles.

Une mule brun noire, environ 16 mains de haut, ayant des marques de collier et de selle, étampée M sur l'épaule gauche, boitant de la jambe gauche devant, la crinière et la queue coupées.

Si les dits animaux ne sont pas réclamés dans cinq jours et les frais payés, ils seront vendus à l'enchère publique, au dit dépôt, le VENDREDI, 25 de novembre 1859, à midi.

C. O. FLECHICE, Commissaire des rues.
Nouvelle-Orléans le 17 novembre 1859. n18 13 21 28 25

POLICE JAIL---OFFICIAL.

Was brought to the City Police Jail on the 8th of November, 1859, the black boy BILL. Says he belongs to Dr. Vick, who lives in Bayou Lafourche; he is 5 feet 6½ inches high, and is about 20 or 22 years old.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

ED. PLANCHARD,
Registered November 11, 1859. Keeper of City Police Jail.
HENRY DUREL,
n12 15t For Comptroller.

Was brought to the City Police Jail on the 8th of November, 1859, the black boy DAN. Says he belongs to Dr. Pickens, W. Baker, who lives in Iberville, La.; he is 5 feet 8½ inches high, and has a scar above the left eye, and has marks of cuppings on the breast.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

ED. PLANCHARD,
Registered November 11, 1859. Keeper of City Police Jail.
HENRY DUREL,
n12 15t For Comptroller.

Was brought to the City Police Jail on the 8th of November, 1859, the black boy NAT. Says he belongs to Dr. Hallow, who lives in Lake Providence, La.; he is 4 feet 9½ inches high, and is about 14 years old.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

ED. PLANCHARD,
Registered November 11, 1859. Keeper of City Police Jail.
HENRY DUREL,
n5 15t For Comptroller.

Was brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of November, 1859, the black boy JOHN. Says he belongs to Mr. Francois Webber, who lives in the Parish of St. John Baptist, La.; he is 5 feet 3 inches high, and has two or three of his upper teeth missing, and has his eyes very red, and is about 50 years old.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

ED. PLANCHARD,
Registered November 11, 1859. Keeper of City Police Jail.
HENRY DUREL,
n5 15t For Comptroller.

Was brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of November, 1859, an African negro not able to give his name nor his master's name, and speaks nothing else but the Congo; he is 5 feet 5½ inches high, has a full face, and is about 20 or 22 years old.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

ED. PLANCHARD,
Registered November 11, 1859. Keeper of City Police Jail.
HENRY DUREL,
n12 15t For Comptroller.

Was brought to the City Police Jail on the 31st of October, 1859, the black boy FRANK. Says he belongs to Dr. Dalfore, who lives in Lake Providence, La.; he is 4 feet 9½ inches high, and is about 14 years old.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

ED. PLANCHARD,
Registered November 4, 1859. Keeper of City Police Jail.
HENRY DUREL,
n5 15t For Comptroller.

Was brought to the City Police Jail on the 3d of November, 1859, the black boy JOHN. Says he belongs to Mr. Francois Webber, who lives in the Parish of St. John Baptist, La.; he is 5 feet 3 inches high, and has two or three of his upper teeth missing, and has his eyes very red, and is about 50 years old.

The owner will call and claim his property according to law.

ED. PLANCHARD,
Registered November 11, 1859. Keeper of City Police Jail.
HENRY DUREL,
n5 15t For Comptroller.

MARBLE MANTELS
—And—
GRATES.

A most splendid assortment of MANTELS—the American, Italian, Egyptian, Sienna, Brocatelle, Libon, Tyrenee, and other rare and costly Marbles, combined with the Roman Antique, Lelievre, and other styles.

Grates.

An endless variety, of the newest styles and patterns, from four dollars each to one hundred dollars.

YALE'S CELEBRATED
Treasury, Bank, Store, and Safe Locks,
Pick, Powder and Water Proof.
Together with our well-known
LARGE STOCK OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
Locks, Bolts, Screws,
Butts and Hinges,
Sash Weights, Pulleys and Cord,
Nails and Castings, Ventilators,
Columns, Capitals, etc.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices and on the most accommodating terms.

LUNECHLOSS BRO. & CO.,
n24 1y 114 Camp street, near Poydras.

TO THE LADIES.....TO THE LADIES.

DETER'S WORSTED STORE,

Canal street, near Dauphin.

Is now receiving Goods personally selected in Europe. Besides, WORSTED, EMBROIDERIES, and all Materials for FANCY WORK, Ladies will find a full assortment of HEAD DRESSES, ornamental as well as useful. n11 2p3t-1m

W. S. CHANDLER, DENTIST,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
67 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette.
d23 1y&W

WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, ONE who speaks French and English, or German and English, can find a comfortable situation on application at No. 132 St. Joseph street, with recommendations or satisfactory references. n21 3t

INFORMATION WANTED—OF Mr. MORROW, who came passenger from New York in the schooner J. W. Roche to Rinehear, and from there to this city on last Friday. Any information of him will be thankfully received at the United States Hotel, by his friend, WALTER. n19 2t*

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OVER TWENTY-FIVE years a resident of this city, and perfectly familiar with the Grocery and Western Produce Business, speaking French and Spanish, is desirous of making an engagement with some Wholesale Grocery, or Western Produce House, to act as Salesman and General Out-door Business Man, for a compensation which will enable him to support a small genteel family. He is disposed to devote all his time. Address G, care of Box K, 37, Post Office. n4 tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A SMALL family. Apply at 48 Gravier street. n4 tf

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FOR SOME YEARS a resident of the city, a situation in a grocery, produce or commission house.

The advertiser respectfully refers to Messrs. Parmele & Fox, E. Salomon, Esqs. (of E. J. Hart & Co.) Clark, Morby & Co., Nixon & Adams.

Please address "Advertiser," at this office. n19 1t

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—A GENTLEman can be accommodated with a Bed Room and Parlor, or a few Gentlemen with Bed Rooms. The rooms are large and airy, well furnished and lighted with gas. Apply at No. 135 Baronne street, one door above Lafayette. n15 6t*

DRY GOODS STORE TO RENT—THAT desirable Dry Goods Store, No. 55 Chartres street, opposite the market, will be rented low to a good tenant, if immediate application is made to

WM. W. HUTCHINGS, on the premises.
n11 1m

FOR RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE TWO-story Frame House, No. 261 Magazine street. For terms, apply to S. JONES & CO.,
n7 No. 16 Carondelet street.

DWELLING-HOUSE FOR RENT—ON Felicity street, between Prytania and Saxades, a good door from Prytania, with a large garden attached, containing flower and fruit trees. Possession given 1st November. Apply No. 83 St. Charles street. n19 1t

FOR RENT—FRONT OFFICE No. 3, on second floor of Heath's building, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets.

F. W. SMYTHE,
n23 1t 99 Gravier street.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD and FOURTH floors of the store at corner of Camp and Poydras streets, now occupied by Messrs. Henry Rodewald & Co. Apply at the Union Cotton Press. n20 1t

TO RENT, FROM FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT—The Two-story Brick Building, corner Kitchen and Magazine streets, apply to

H. FASSMAN,
je23 Orleans Cotton Press.

NOTICE—MR. FREDERIC B. BRAND ENTERS INTO his employ this day, and holds our full power of Attorney, as per act passed before James Graham, Notary Public, of this city.

JULIAN SEVILLE & CO., Auctioneers.
New Orleans, July 14, 1859. 1y15 6m

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—J. A. BEARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
BEARD, PITTS & GARDNER SMITH,
Successors to J. A. Beard & Co., have removed from No. 38 Magazine street to No. 81 Common street, between Camp and St. Charles streets. n15 1m

REMOVAL—DR. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, THE UNRIvaled Cancer Doctor, has removed his office from 102 Gravier street to No. 20 Baronne street, where he can be consulted professionally, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily. n2 1m*

NOTICE—J. H. BASS HAS REMOVED TO 116 COMmon street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. n51 tf

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS—Third Justice's Court, second District of New Orleans.

The owners of the following properties, accused as behandling no permit, and having no visible owner, the taxes due by them are hereby cited to appear before the undersigned Justice of the Peace, to and for the second District of the City of New Orleans, within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this citation, in the official journal of this city, to answer to the demand of the Sheriff of the City of New Orleans, who has upon the their respective properties, together with the interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from this date, and five per cent. upon the aforesaid costs.

Witness my hand and seal, at the city of New Orleans, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1859.

ARTHUR SAUCIER,
n15 15t Third Justice of the Peace.

Square	Number	Boundaries—Feet front and depth	Number of feet front	Taxes
4	25	Baronne, Dryades, Washington & Fourth streets, half of lots 21 and 22, measuring each 25 feet front on Fourth street, by 125 feet in depth	50	$250 83 75
4	278	Dryades, St. Derris, Seventh and Eighth streets, 50 feet front on Dryades street, by 125 feet in depth	200	3 00
4	28	St. Denis, St. Patrick, Sixth and Seventh streets, 50 feet on Seventh street, by 125 feet in depth	400	6 00
4	215	St. David, Liberty, Second and Third streets, 50 feet front on Third street, by 115 feet in depth	1200	18 00
4	326	Liberty, Howard, Jackson and Philippa streets, half of lots 1 and 2, measuring 18 feet in depth, 60 feet on Howard street, by 138 feet in depth	1400	21 00
4	352	Jackson, Louisa and Philippa streets, 100 feet front on Forest street, by 138 feet in depth	100	1 50

ORLEANS FEMALE ACADEMY—
VERANDA BUILDING,
312 Old No., Camp street, between Poydras and Calliope sts.

Seventeenth Annual Session.

The Seventeenth Annual Session of this Institution begins on the First Monday of September, 1859.

The plan of instruction comprises a general and extensive system of education. It offers great advantages for the acquisition of languages. The French is daily spoken in the school, and the Modern Classics are thoroughly analyzed.

The house is central, healthy and commodious; its spacious and well ventilated. The school is provided with a choice library, the best musical instruments and complete philosophical apparatus.

References are innumerable. Among them the Alumnae of this institution, who now number among the gems of society.

Students are received at any time during the session.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter, at the Institution. M. D. DEMPEY, A. M.,
President of the Board.

New Orleans, August, 1859. n6 3t&W

CAMDEN AND TRENTON DAILY MAIL STAGE LINE.

The above route is now completely stocked. Leaves Camden every day, at 4 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Trenton and Camden on the day following. Two days' Stage Ride, through Ark., and Rapides, Ark., and Trenton, La., every day. Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock A. M., and arrive at Trenton and Camden on the day following, at 4 o'clock P. M.

This line connects at Camden, with the Stage lines to the Hot Springs, Gaines' Landing and Washington, Ark., and at Trenton with the Stage lines to Shreveport, La., and by way of Harrisons Bluff, to Natchez, Miss.

Every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of the traveling community.

☞ It will connect with steamers at Trenton, thus affording uninterrupted transportation to travelers going South.

W. C. CARR,
Cherry Ridge, La., Oct. 28, 1859. n14 1y&W

KATHMAN'S TROPICAL ROOFING—
Cheaper and superior to any other ever used in a Southern climate.

Its tested and recognized qualities are—

1st. DURABILITY—equal to the best slate roofs.

2d. IMPERMEABILITY—Superior to any other; no cracks or leaks are possible.

3d. BEAUTY—It possesses a smooth and granite-like surface.

4th. CHEAPNESS—It costs much less than, though it is as good, as any other roofing material, and even less than inferior composition roofing heretofore offered to the public, saves the cost of gutters and valleys.

5th. INCOMBUSTIBILITY—It will resist fire better than a slate roof.

6th. CONVENIENCE—It will not soften under the heat of this climate; and protects the interior of buildings from the intense heat of summer.

7th. FLEXIBILITY—It becomes harder and smoother from expansion; can be put upon roofs of any slope; and being of light weight, does not require heavy rafters to support it; while it is not liable to expansion and buckling, as are sheet metal roofs.

The "TROPICAL ROOFING" is a chemical compound of substances, several of which are peculiar to it alone, combined in proportions discovered by actual experiment and experience in this city.

Testimonials of the correctness of the above are in the hands of the agent, and may be verified by any person wishing it before contracting.

All orders left at the Post-Office, Box K No. 2, will be promptly attended to; or apply to

J. C. KATHMAN,
corner of Bienville and Manals sts.
jel5 1y

DYEING.....DYEING.....DYEING

J. DONTEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER,
No. 69 Bourbon street,

Has the honor to inform the public that he has just assumed the business of the Dyeing Establishment of No. 69 Bourbon street, and that he will continue, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.

The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may honor him with their patronage. n5 1y

BUILDING MATERIAL, BRICKS, FIREWOOD

V. DEMORUELLE, Dealer,
At the Old Basin, corner of Toulouse and Franklin.

Has constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves. Also, English, French and American Fire Bricks, and all kinds of Firewood.

☞ Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to. n23 1y

THOS. MURRAY & CO., JOHN C. POSEY,
THOS. MURRAY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. Posey, Stout & Co.,) Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard, corner of Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, Hunt's old yard.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of every description of Dressed Flooring and Ceiling, and every description of Sawing. The best Cedar Shingles, and every quality of Lumber necessary for building purposes.

fe26 tf THOS. MURRAY & CO.

LIME—300 bbls. THOMASTON, ROCKLAND, Richard Cape Lime, Bald Mountain, Alabama and Sugar Lime, selling and in store, for sale by

KEARNEY, BLOIS & CO.,
n1 tf 72 Magazine street.

CAPT. J. K. DUNCAN.....WM. F. DUNCAN.....S. L. JAMES

CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. K. DUNCAN & CO.,
Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Superintendents,
Nos. 131 COMMON STREET, and
214½ C