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The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements in Foreign Tongues, Page One Dollar per square each insertion.
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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to parties who strictly adhere to the line of their business, and in extent to less square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,521.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17.

THE CRISIS DISAPPEARING.

The financial crisis—that huge portent of calamity which erewhile seemed big with ruin and disaster to the entire country—is slowly passing away. So terrible a visitation will not, however, disappear without leaving traces of its withering power. As the simoom blasts the vegetation over which it has passed, though its progress may have been rapid, and its presence hardly perceived ere it departed, even so the commercial revulsion, which came upon us without a warning, and is leaving us after a brief sojourn, will still be remembered by the injury it has wrought. Those who were stricken down by the panic have indeed grievous cause to bear it in their recollection. As for those whom it has slightly affected, but not killed, their name is Legion, and they embrace nearly every inhabitant in the community.

And still the day is not distant when people will begin to ask each other, what occasioned this madness of the hour, this aberration of all sense and reflection in vague, all-pervading dread of financial trouble? Wherefore did we of the South—or, to particularize, we of New Orleans—yield to a foolish impulse born of unreal apprehension, and nurtured by universal sympathy? Can any one adduce one plausible reason why, on a sudden, a terrific rush upon the banks should be made, an utter and total absence of all money facilities should prevail, why cotton fell five cents in less than five days, exchange ruled fifteen or twenty per cent. below par, paper could not be negotiated on any terms, and the entire commercial and working population stared in one another's faces, in consternation and affright?

There really did exist no adequate cause for the panic. Our situation was essentially different from, and far more favorable than that of New York and the North generally. Our banking system had been carefully fashioned round with every possible guarantee of efficiency. Theirs, though nominally found with the free-banking basis, was worm-eaten and feeble, as the weekly reports of the proportion of deposits and circulation abundantly testified. Our merchants were absolutely free from any connection whatever with stock speculations. Their business was confined almost exclusively to a legitimate line of operations. The factor stuck to his cotton, the grocer to his sugar, coffee, &c., the dry goods merchant to his silks and linens. Not one man in five hundred diverted his capital from regular trade to dabble in fancy stocks, and gamble in that fascinating but most dangerous, unhealthy and immoral species of enterprise.—Hence, under ordinary circumstances, the numerical community of New Orleans were fully capable of honoring all their business engagements without the slightest embarrassment. In New York matters bore a very different aspect. Thousands were tempted to stock operations, and thousands more by conforming to the extravagant style of living set in vogue by the foolish aristocracy of the North. The liabilities of this large class were real and formidable; their assets shadowy and uncertain. The moment fancy stocks began to give way, the wealth of their owners vanished like smoke.

As we should never have yielded to the panic which burst over the North, because our business were on a sound foundation, yet it is evident that the suffering we have endured, slight and transient compared with that experienced elsewhere. How many houses have required in New Orleans? Perhaps about possibly twenty, all told. In New York the list already published reaches several thousands, and there is reason to fear that a large number of minor bank failures have escaped notice. In fact New York is in a state of virtual liquidation. New Orleans, though tried hard, heavily and recklessness in which she had no share, but nevertheless emerged from the ordeal nobly and triumphantly—a little crushed, perhaps, but without material injury. We have just suffered detriment enough to teach us fresh lessons of wisdom and caution, and to preserve us from the rock of disaster hitherto fatal to so many which is one of the leading causes of the reverses which have fallen upon other cities.

ORLEANS THEATRE. This evening HALEVY'S Opera-comique *La Juive*, will be represented at the Orleans Theatre, in which occasion the public will have an opportunity of judging of the artistic merit of Mlle Pauline Rey, prima donna, and of M. Julian, tenor, and of Bonfort, first light tenor. Mlle Pauline, whose early career from moved in our city, returns to us with a fund matured by experience and study, and with a reputation enhanced by triumphs achieved in France. Mr. Bonfort's excellence as a musician and vocalist is well known, while Mr. Julian, though suffering somewhat from the change of climate, will, we think, have recovered sufficiently to enable him to appreciate the fine voice and refined taste which has the reputation of possessing.

FASHIONABLE AND FANCY STORE.—The fine assortment of winter goods at Olympe's, 114 Carondelet street, corner Custom-house, is now open. It comprises every variety of all kinds adapted to the toilet of a lady, made up in the latest and most fashionable styles. Her stock of bonnets, shawls, dresses, dies, &c., is unsurpassed in richness and taste by any other in the city.

GREAT DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.—Great inducements to purchasers, and especially retailers, are offered by Tilt and Dawson, at their cheap dry goods store, 125 Rampart street, and corner Robertson and Orleans streets. Silks and silk goods at about one half the usual prices are certainly worthy the attention of the public.

THE GENUINE LANGKE QUADRILLE.—We are indebted to Mr. J. Vinas for copies of this beautiful and spirited dance, as taught by him to his pupils, with the figures clearly and accurately indicated.

FOR COBA AND A MARKET.—Amongst the clearances at the Custom-house, yesterday, may be seen a rather unusual one, that of the ship *Royal Oak*, Capt. Tyler, for Cuba and a market, with 3,000 bags coffee.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE YESTERDAY. *Cotton.*—Per Magnolia, from Vicksburg, 4791 bales; per Cahawba, from Mobile, 1121; Ingomar, from Memphis, 1011; Dixie, from Red Sara, 387; C. D. Jr., from Bayou Grande, 172; Era, from Red river, 195; Capitol, from Bayou Sara, 47; Swan, from Red river, 306; schooner Hunter, from Pensacola, 11. Total, 13,532 bales.

Per steamer Lotus, 95 hhds. sugar, 78 hhds. molasses; C. D. Jr., 245 hhds. sugar, 162 hhds. and 170 half do. molasses; Dr. Batey, 354 hhds. sugar, 365 hhds. and 32 half do. molasses; Cora, 102 hhds. sugar, 200 and 170 half do. molasses; Dixie, 137 hhds. sugar, 44 hhds. and 54 half do. molasses; Capitol, 39 hhds. sugar, 45 hhds. and 161 half do. molasses; Ceres, 99 hhds. sugar, 70 hhds. and 100 half do. molasses; schooner E. S. Leiper, 5 hhds. sugar, 126 hhds. molasses; schooner Almena, 11 hhds. sugar, 30 hhds. molasses; schooner Tonnere, 5 hhds. sugar, 40 hhds. molasses. Total sugar, 1149 hhds.; total molasses, 2064 hhds. and 706 half hhds.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.—The Spanish bark *Pastora*, from Matanzas, arrived on Sunday, with 1,175 pattiot doubloons, (say $18,212) consigned to Messrs. Castillo & Harispe.

The Spanish brig *Peninsula* also arrived from Havana, with 49,000 in gold coin, consigned to Messrs. Fong, Mr. Co.

The New York *Tribune* says: Precautionary measures have been taken in view of the possibility of a riot and attack upon government property in this city. An officer in charge of the United States funds has requested permission to call upon the federal troops, if necessary; a Cabinet meeting was held respecting the matter yesterday afternoon, and orders were given of the most efficient character. The administration is said to be greatly incensed with Mayor Wood, and in serious dread of what his message may lead to. The city authorities are also on the alert, and it is hardly probable that any serious disturbance can occur.

The Americans in New York city have nominated Jas. E. Cooley, Esq., their candidate for Mayor. Mr. COOLEY was late a Democratic State Senator, and is an independent, straight-forward man. As the object is, if possible, to beat that prince of demagogues, Fernando Wood, all parties will probably unite on Mr. COOLEY. The election is held in December next.

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We regret to learn that a young man named Joseph Badeall, living near Washington, in this county, accidentally shot himself yesterday evening with a fowling piece. He lived but a short time after the accident.—*Natchez Courier, 14th inst.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM UTAH.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The Santa Fe mail confirms the account of the destruction of the three government supply trains by the Mormons. Brigham Young denies any participation in the affair.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

New York, Nov. 16.—The *St. Louis* has arrived from Aspinwall, with $1,170,000 in specie.

Commodore Mervine, of the United States ship *Independence*, with some of his subordinates and crew, is passenger on the *St. Louis*.

ACCIDENT TO THE PHILADELPHIA.

Augusta, Nov. 15.—The *Philadelphia*, which left Havana on the 9th, arrived at Charleston on Saturday, the 14th. She experienced heavy gales from the 10th on the coast of Florida, and on the 13th she broke her main shaft.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The Kansas Constitution was adopted by a vote of 28 to 12. The white number in the Constitutional Convention was 60. The Constitution will be submitted to the people on the 21st September. The State and Congressional elections will take place on the first Monday in January.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says the Free State men will not vote on the ratification of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is believed that a Nicaraguan treaty has been signed to-day by Cass and Yrisarri. The Transit route is to be protected by United States troops in case Nicaragua is unable to protect it. A free port is guaranteed at each end of the line. The protection extended is only to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, created September 22, 1849.

Col. Bonneville's expedition into the Gila country has proved entirely successful, the Indians having sued for peace.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—By the *City of Washington* we receive $75,000 in specie.

The Swedish Diet has rejected the Religious Liberty bill.

In Austria a tax has been laid upon newspapers. A telegraph (submarine) communication is established between Sardinia and Austria.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Rosin heavy. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugar lower. Linseed Oil 35s. Pig Iron 58s. 6d. to 59s. Tallow is declining.

The money market is unfavorably affected by the *Niagara's* advices.

The bank continues to lend gold.

An advance of the bank's rates to 9 per cent. is anticipated.

The acceptances of R. Wilson, Hallett & Co., in Liverpool, have been returned.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Nov. 16.—Decrease loans, $627,000. Decrease specie, $296,000. Circulation, $15,500. Increase of deposits, $370,000. The amount of specie in the banks is nearly $19,500,000.

SUSPENSIONS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Crocker & Sturgis and B. & S. Goddard are reported to have suspended.

BURST A BOILER.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—The steamboat *Mississippi Belle* burst her boiler on Saturday, near Chalk Banks, scalding six persons.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamship *City of Washington* has arrived. Her advices are anticipated.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Flour, $4 15 to $4 30. Wheat, 75c. to 80c. Whisky, 24c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton quiet. Sales, 1,000 bales. Flour, $4 35@$4 45. Lard, 11c. to 11½c. Bacon, 12½c. Coffee lhc. to 11½c. Tobacco, 9½c. to 9½c.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—The river is rising, with eight feet on the falls.

FURTHER BY THE ARIEL.

SPECIE FOR NEW YORK. New York, Nov. 15. The *Ariel*, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday, brings $500,000 in specie.

The sales of Cotton for three days amounted to 15,500 bales, closing dull, with a declining tendency.

Consols closed at 96, to 97.

Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency. Corn closed dull, with a declining tendency. Cotton closed firm.

The English Money market is depressed. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

FIRE AT BATON ROUGE.—Baton Rouge, Nov. 15.—Burns Dispatch—Sugar-house, with 300 cords of wood, was totally destroyed by fire last night. It is supposed that the place was accidentally set on fire by a drunken Indian.

The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000, of which $5,000 is covered by insurance.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT NORTH STAR.—Grand Gulf, Nov. 15.—The steamboat *North Star* struck a snag last night, near the mouth of Big Black river, two miles above this place, and sunk in ten feet of water. No lives lost. The boat was insured.

SHOOTING AT BATON ROUGE.—Baton Rouge, Nov. 15.—A shooting affray took place this morning, between A. W. Bates and Brooks Chapman, in which shots were exchanged. Chapman is wounded but not seriously.

STEAMBOATS COMING.—Vicksburg, Nov. 16. The Fashion, Blue Wing, Choctaw passed down at 4 o'clock, Ariel at 5 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, the Powell at 2, and Tennessee Belle at 8, this morning.

STEAMER NORTH STAR SUNK.—The officers of the steamer *Fanny Bullitt*, from Louisville, report that on Saturday night last the steamer *North Star*, Captain Hazlett, from Arkansas river for this port, struck a log when about three miles above Grand Gulf and sunk; after having drifted down a mile and a half. The boat will, it is thought, be raised. The *Bullitt* brought from her 65 bales cotton and 5 head cattle. No lives were lost. There were to be head cattle on board, all of which were lost except the 5 saved by the *Bullitt*.

A list of the cargo and consignees will be found in our marine column.

RIO GRANDE.—We have Brownsville papers to the 11th inst., but they are wholly destitute of interest.

THE FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.—The Alexandria *Democrat* contains the following particulars of the recent disastrous conflagration in that city:

On Friday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable adjoining the Ice House Hotel. J. Clark, the proprietor of the stable, informed us that he is satisfied it was the work of an incendiary.

The following is a list of those who suffered by the fire:

M. R. Ariail, Ice House Hotel and two stables. W. Fant, store-house and dwelling-house; the dwelling-house was occupied by G. Walker as a bar and bowling saloon.

It is useless to multiply words about the loss which Ariail has sustained in the destruction of the Ice House Hotel; it was dear to all of us as a thing of beauty and comfort, and an inviting resort for the strangers who came among us. And now, while we write, the smoke from the mouldering ruins curls up as in mockery of the fair proportions that looked down so proudly upon the waters of our river.

Mr. Ariail, the owner of the hotel, has the sympathies of all our citizens. He had erected this splendid hotel at the expense of his last fifteen years of toil and untiring labor, and we saw him, as he stood when the flames were creeping in his beautiful halls, winding themselves around the dome, fling, ing their horrid banners of fendish triumph upward and outward and in the face of night, survey the ruin and destruction of his hopes.

The devil who lit that fire on Friday morning still is permitted to breathe the air and walk our streets, and look in the face of the pure heavens, and we are all mourning the desolation around us.

It is heart-sickening to pass the ruins of that hotel. It was the pride of our whole country, our entire town, and it is now a mass of black smouldering ruins defacing our city.

Mr. Fellows, the gentlemanly proprietor, was also a severe loser, the little furniture saved, even, being broken and injured.

Loss in money $30,000, and our home.

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LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Concordia *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, speaks of the weather and crops, as follows:

There was a heavy thunder-storm—almost a hurricane attending—it which occurred on Saturday evening last, doing some damage to dwellings and fences.

Monday morning it had become clear and cold, with a severe frost on Monday night.—The frost on Tuesday night was not so severe as on the night previous—Tuesday and Wednesday being both remarkably clear days.

The great frost on Monday night, the 9th November, which was the first decisive frost of the season in our region, has entirely checked any further growth of cotton, but was by no means injurious to the ripened bolls. The frost, in checking the further growth of the plant, has also put a final stop to the progress of the rot, which was beginning to become prevalent. The deluging rain and high winds of Saturday night did far more damage to the cotton in this vicinity than the severe frost did.

The De Soto *Columbian* says:

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—These exhaustless and all-absorbing topics seem to engage the attention and conversation of our people afresh every week and every day, and the weather, especially, changes so often and so suddenly that new points are presented almost every hour. The last week that we have had several changes from warm to cold and from cold to warm, so that colds, and fevers, and influenza have been made to prevail to an uncomfortable extent. The crops are greatly complained of, and particularly the cotton crop, which at present does not seem disposed to hold out bright hopes to our cotton-planters. The frost, which has heretofore generally visited us ere this time, has very charitably refrained up to this date, and the longer it stays off the more cotton will be made.

THE WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK AND THE COUNCILS.—We copy the following from the New York *Herald*, of the 10th instant:

The workingmen again held forth at Tompkins Square and at the City Hall Park yesterday, and became so violent in their demonstrations that it was deemed advisable by Mayor Wood to send for the police to maintain the public peace. Accordingly some fifty policemen were at once dispatched to the Park, who remained there during the remainder of the day and evening, and prevented any further public speaking or demonstrations. There was much excitement about the Hall during most of the day, but happily no breach of the peace was committed.

The question of affording relief and work to the suffering poor and unemployed workingmen of the city is rapidly assuming extensive proportions. Both branches of the Common Council devoted last evening's session to the subject. Propositions were offered and adopted, in view of the commencement of work upon the new Croton reservoir, the Central Park improvements, the Madison Square, and an extended system of economy-nary relief by the Almshouse Governors and the various benevolent associations. An important report was presented, giving the views of the special committee appointed to consider the Mayor's message, relative to furnishing work for the unemployed, was presented, and the resolutions appended, recommending the commencement of various public works, were unanimously adopted. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $250,000 for Central Park improvements. A motion of Mr. Warner, to take all the papers passed to a third reading from the table, in order to furnish additional employment to the workingmen, was lost. Mr. Boole stating that the Street Commissioner equally precluded the city government from taking any action in the matter. A series of resolutions offered by Mr. Ottarson, calling upon the new City Hall Commissioners to commence that structure, were adopted.

The gates of the City Hall were all locked Monday, with the exception of two, which were strongly guarded by policemen, while made every person pell mell his business before he was admitted. A large crowd of laboring men gathered outside. The Reserve Corps room and Clerk of Common Council's room were filled with policemen. The object of the crowd appeared to be to intimidate the Common council to afford the poor relief.

The Caddo *Gazette* thinks one of the staunchest Democratic journals in the State—has declared its independence of party in the following manly strain:

Now, however, we are wholly untrammeled, and shall adopt that line of policy in future that regards itself least subject to notions of Southern rights—giving or withholding our support to men and parties just as circumstances and duty may dictate. We belong to the State Rights party of principle; that is, we are decidedly favorable to a strict and rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, and the preservation, in all their vital force, of the rights that belong to each separate State sovereignty. If the National Democratic party stood upon the broad platform of the Constitution strictly and legitimately interpreted, we should not hesitate to acknowledge our firm and unshaken adhesion to that party; but as this is not the case, we shall in future stand exclusively upon a Southern State Rights platform—withholding support from any national party until the rights of the Southern States have been fully vindicated and sustained.

FACETIÆ.

Mr. Henry Strong, of South Carolina, advertised last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his wife's daughter. This is the most reprehensible instance of two *strings* to one bow we ever heard of.

The Raleigh *Register*, acknowledging the receipt of a bottle of brandy forty-eight years old, says: "This brandy is so old that it very much fear it cannot live much longer."

The *Transcript* calls Kansas "the Slaughter-house of the Government." The Territory has certainly proved a most unfortunate place for those who have been set over it.

When Col. Lee, of New York, was collecting subscriptions for the equestrian bronze statue of Washington, now standing a monument of patriotism and art at the corner of Union Park, he had occasion to visit an old curmudgeon in his neighborhood, and pulling out his subscription paper, requested him to add his name to the list. But old Pure Grit declined. "I do not see," he said, "what benefit this statue will be to me; and I give hundred dollars is a great deal to pay for the gratification of other people." Benefit to you," replied the Colonel; "why, sir, it can be seen from every window in your house; it will be an ornament, and add dignity to the whole neighborhood, and it will perpetually remind you of the Father of his Country." "Pshaw!" the Colonel, answered old Lucre, "I do not require a statue to remind me of him, for I always carry Washington in my hand," and he placed his hand upon his heart. "Then let me tell you," replied Col. Lee, "that is so, all I have to say is, that you have got Washington in a very tight place!"

One of our exchanges contains the advertisement of an "Retired Physician," who declares that he is seventy-five years of age, and that he has lost his father, two brothers, a daughter, both his nephews, and nieces by consumption, and was in a fair way to lose himself, when he suddenly bethought himself of going to Japan, as every body knows that Japan is a favorite resort for Christian invalids, the inhabitants being so hospitable and such capital nurses. While he was there he discovered, of course, a certain cure for consumption, which he offers to sell to any person willing to pay the moderate sum of ten cents. Couldn't some physician, aged a hundred or thereabouts, retire to the moon and learn something about green cheese?

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The Mobile *Tribune*, of Sunday, says:

The steamship *Fashion* left this city yesterday morning for Greytown, Nicaragua, with a cargo of assorted merchandise, and a large party of emigrants. This vessel has been purchased by a company of Mobile merchants, for the purpose of plying regularly between this city and the above-named port in Nicaragua.

It is the intention to have a good and reliable line composed of two steamships. The second will be put on in a short time.

☞ How often do we hear the inquiry made, what can I get to cure this violent cramp I am mighty subject to? I well know the cause to be my too frequent indulgence in eating the vegetables and fruits of the season, besides taking a dozen or more glasses of ice-water during the day—consequently, must pay the penalty. Our advice to such would be, always to keep a bottle of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters in the house, as it will afford instant relief to any person having a fit of cramp, Spasms, Cholera Morbus, &c., &c., which are generally the result of over-indulgence in vegetable diet. In fact, when internal is consulted, no family can afford to be without these Bitters. They can be had of any of our druggists for one dollar per bottle, containing a full quart, which will last the season. Sold by all druggists and dealers generally, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO,
nov17 6 doc 21 and 181 Chartres st

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

GRANDPORT, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 6, 1857.
DR. C. W. ROBACK, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir*: The spring I hired to work on a farm, during the summer, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism, and it disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured of your agents at this place, Messrs. Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Sanatorative Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is as invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that other similarly afflicted may have the benefit of my experience.
1 y94 SILAS SPRINGER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ Every person should read the advertisement of Dr. GERMAN'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUND AND ANODYNE LIFE PILLS, which appear alternately in another column. They are the 100 most remarkable medicines in the world! *Try them and be cured.*
nov3—1y

SPANISH PROSODIST.—100 or more Gentlemen wishes to form a Spanish Class, 100 hr do do do, do do, 75 cr do do, 50 hr Spanish Grammar, 50 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Dictionary, 10 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Reader, 10 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Phrase Book, 10 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Letter Writer, 10 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Dialogues, 10 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Pocket Dictionary, 10 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Pocket Dictionary, 10 cr do, 10 hr Spanish Pocket Dictionary