The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 27.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1849.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.—We have intelligence from Toronto, by telegraph, up to the evening of the 23d ult., of the most important character. On the 22d the ministerial measure for the payment of the extra rebels of 1837 and '38 resulted in a serious riot in Toronto. Messrs. Baldwin, Blake and Mackenzie were burned in effigy. They were carried through several streets, elevated upon long poles, passing from the residence of Mr. Blake, and then returning to Mr. Baldwin's. The effigies of the two were then burned. The mob, to the number of some thousands, then proceeded to the house of Mrs. McIntosh, where Mr. Mackenzie was stopping, where his effigy was burned, and the house assailed by stones and all manner of missiles, completely riddling the windows. The gas lights in the vicinity were put out, and the police resisted. The house of Mr. Montgomery, which is situated nearly opposite, was attacked, and the windows much damaged. Mr. H. Price, son of the Hon. J. H. Price, was severely beaten, and on being conveyed to the residence of Dr. Rolph, that gentleman's house was assailed by the mob, and slightly damaged. The residence of Mr. Brown, of the Globe, was also injured....The Representation bill was lost in the House of Assembly by one vote—Mr. Papineau against it. The course to be pursued by the Government on the Rebellion bill has not transpired. £500 damages has been given against the Pilot newspaper, for libelling Col. Gugy.

A YOUTHFUL CHURCH-BURNER.—Several attempts have lately been made at Boston, to burn the Park Street Church, and a boy named Wm. Weaver, only 10 years old, was caught inside on Friday night, the 23d, applying fire with waste paper. Since his arrest, the boy has confessed that he set on fire the livery stable of Wm. Prescott, on the 17th inst. He is said to have been a remarkably good boy at school. His father and a friend became his bail in $3,500 on the two charges.

☞ The "Hatless Prophet," George Munday, was, at Philadelphia, on complaint of his wife, committed in default of $2,000 to keep the peace for two years. She desired that he might be kept away from her house.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1849.

Under the acts of 1842 and 1843, providing for the liquidation of the banking corporations whose charters had been forfeited, though no forfeiture had been judicially decreed, a debtor of such corporations has legally a right to give in payment, by way of compensation, the obligations of such banks, without reference to the date at which they may have been acquired.

L. SAUNDERS, ET AL. *vs.* MARY L. SMITH, ADMINISTRATRIX....No. 1285....*Appeal from the Seventh Judicial District Court, Parish of East Feliciana*....EUSTIS, C. J....*Per curiam:* This suit is brought on a stock note subscribed by Caswell Smith in favor of the cashier of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company on the — day of February, 1840, payable eighteen months after date. Previous to the institution of this suit the defendant had tendered in payment, by way of compensation, a bond of said company which was then due, and ten per cent. in gold and silver which was received by the Commissioners, but the bond was refused. The amount received was credited on the note. The District Judge decreed the compensation to have taken place as pleaded in the defendant's answer and gave judgment, and the liquidator, who succeeded the plaintiffs in office, has appealed.

The Legislature having, by its acts of 1842 and 1843, provided for the liquidation of the banking corporations of the State, whose charters had been forfeited, though no forfeiture had been judicially decreed, established certain rules upon which the Commissioners should proceed in effecting the liquidation. One was that the debtors to a bank might give in payment the obligations of such bank without reference to the date at which the debtor may have acquired the same. We concur with the District Court in the opinion that the rules established under those acts were obligatory upon the officers appointed under it. 6 Rob. 398.

The Commissioners for liquidating the affairs of those banks have acted uniformly in conformity with this rule. The subject is one of great difficulty, but we have been able to come to no other conclusion than that the judgment of the District Court is correct. Bank of Maryland *vs.* Ruff, 7 Gill & Johnson R. 465. The judgment of the District Court is therefore affirmed with costs.

CHARLES A. LACOSTE FOR THE USE, &c., *vs.* J. F. HARPER, EXECUTOR, ET AL....*Appeal from the Ninth Judicial District Court, Parish of Concordia*....SLIDELL, J....Judgment affirmed with costs.

Where a citizen of Arkansas subscribed a note, made payable in the State of Mississippi, and after the lapse of five years from its maturity, suit was instituted thereon in Louisiana, by attachment: *held*, that he was protected by Art. 3505 C. C., and that he could not be considered as having done any act by which his creditor had been prevented from collecting his debt.

SHEPHERD BROWN *vs.* RUFUS STONE....No. 1290....*Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Madison*....ROST, J.....*Per curiam:* This suit was brought by attachment upon a promissory note of the defendant, who is a citizen of the State of Arkansas, subscribed and made payable in the State of Mississippi. At the time of the institution of this suit more than five years had elapsed after the note became due, and the defence set up is the plea of prescription, under Art. 3505 C. C. The case is before us on the appeal of the defendant and the only question it presents is whether the action, not having been commenced within the period prescribed by the law of Louisiana, can now be maintained under the statue of limitations of the State of Mississippi.

As the defendant lived in Arkansas at the time he became a party to the note, the plaintiff did not contemplate that he should bring or keep himself within the jurisdiction of Mississippi, and he cannot be considered as having done any act by which his creditor has been prevented from collecting his debt. Under the circumstances we consider the defendant as protected by Art. 3505 C. C., the general rule being that the law of the forum governs the prescription of actions. Newman *vs.* Goza, 2 Ark. 642; Story, Conflict of Laws, sec. 576, 577; Union Cotton Manufactory *vs.* Lobdell, 7 N. S. 108. It is therefore ordered that the judgment in this case be reversed and that there be judgment in favor of the defendant with costs in both courts.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA *vs.* THE JUDGE OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS....No. 1357....*Anthony Barrett praying for a writ of mandamus*....SLIDELL, J....Mandamus refused, the Supreme Court referring to 13 L., 576; and 2 Rob. 550.

Very Interesting Foreign News.

AUSTRIA.

Several battles have been fought in Hungary lately. The accounts of the N. Y. Tribune are the best.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR—*Surrender of Esseg.*—The *Wiener Zeitung* of the 18th ult., contains a bulletin declaring that a dispatch had been received from General Nugent, stating that the garrison of Esseg had capitulated on the 14th, at 9 in the morning. The fortress was immediately occupied by the imperial troops. In it were found 614 pieces of cannon of every size, 2000 quintals of gunpowder, considerable stores, and 34,000 florins. General Welden has also published the 23d bulletin of the army of operations in Hungary. From this bulletin it appears that General Glasew had driven the enemy from Altarad. After an obstinate combat the batteries raised on the right bank of the Maros against the fortress were destroyed, and 23 pieces of cannon taken. Altarad was then bombarded from the fortress. General Schlik had joined the brigade of General Gote and taken up a position near Torna, to attack the insurgents in flank. General Schatezig had taken up a position near Miskoloz with a considerable body of troops.

DEFEAT OF PUCHNER.—*Aid from the Russians.* An extraordinary supplement of the *Wiener Zeitung*, of the 21st ult., contains news from the seat of war in Transylvania, to the effect that after the engagement which General Puchner had with the Hungarians at Hermanstadt on the 21st January, his communications with the Banat and the City of Carlsburg were cut off, and the country round was devastated by the Hungarian insurgents, who made an immense booty, which they carried to their head-quarters at Klausenburg. The devastation of the country acted at once on the towns which were held by the Imperialists, and where soldiers and inhabitants alike were suffering from want of food. The inhabitants of these towns, for the most part Saxons, were moreover threatened by the guerilla warfare of Szeklers, and they appealed to the Russian General Luders, who occupied the Wallachian frontier, for his protection. Gen. Puchner, too, cut off as he was from all hopes of reinforcement, and surrounded by the enemy, was pressed to call in the help of the Russians to save his troops and the population which he was to protect. Gen. Puchner saw the necessity of attacking the leader of the Hungarians and Szeklers, Gen. Bem, before that chief's successes could increase the number of his troops; but he was too weak to risk the chances of a battle. Though he had no instructions on this point, Gen. Puchner yielded to the urgent necessities of the hour. His determination was ripened by the news of fresh successes which the Szeklers had obtained at Kronstadt, which town they threatened. This was the 1st ult. Russian troops, to the number of 6000, entered Kronstadt that very day, and on the 4th ult., Hermanstadt was taken possession of by a detachment of 4000 Russians. The safety of the Saxon capitals being thus provided for, Gen. Puchner was enabled more effectually to oppose the insurgent hordes which pressed him on all sides. Being informed that Gen. Bem intended to lead the Szeklers again against Hermanstadt, and that that General's troops were marching from Stolsenburg upon Salzburg, Gen. Puchner directed the march of his troops upon the latter town, where they arrived early in the morning of the 4th ult., and where they found Gen. Bem's corps, to the number of 9,000 men, with 29 pieces of artillery, in an advantageous position in front of the town. Gen. Puchner ordered a feigned attack to be made upon the enemy, and he succeeded in inducing General Bem to quit his favorable position and to pursue the Imperial troops to the heights around Hermanstadt. A general attack was then made by the Imperialists, and the affair ended with the retreat of part of the insurgents and the flight of others. Gen. Puchner's troops took 13 guns and 10 wagons, with a number of muskets and other weapons. The number of killed and wounded is quoted in the Austrian bulletin as follows: Hungarians—killed, 700; wounded and captured, 140. Austrians—killed, 70; wounded, 160. Gen. Bem retreated with his troops to the city of Mühlenbach, which he barricaded, but which he quitted after being threatened by an attack of the Imperialists, and retired to Szassvaros, from which place he was dislodged with some loss on the 7th ult. and driven upon Deros.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND SZEKLERS (SHEKLERS.)—A Transylvania paper of the 10th of February gives a bulletin issued by the Austrian Major General, Schurtter, respecting a battle at Kronstadt, between the Russians and the Szeklers. On the 4th ult., the Russian Major General Engelhard left Kronstadt with one battalion of Russian infantry, 170 Cossacks, two field-pieces, and three companies of the 1st Romanen regiment (Austrian troops), intended to reconnoitre. Near Königsberg they fell in with the Szeklers, who, as has since been learned, intended going by way of Petersburgh to attack Kronstadt. On catching sight of the Russians the Szeklers at once employed their artillery. Gen. Engelhard, seeing that his force was insufficient to oppose them with success, sent orders to the Russian troops in the city to join him, and managed to keep the enemy occupied for more than two hours, when, being reinforced by his own soldiers, and one squadron of Austrian dragoons and a few hussars, he assumed the offensive. After a battle, which lasted five hours and a half, the Russians obtained a complete victory over an enemy four times their own strength, and took possession of Petersburgh and Königsberg, which the Szeklers had not been able to maintain. According to the bulletin, the rebels lost 150 men, and the Russians and Austrians not 20, including officers.

BATTLE IN TRANSYLVANIA.—A Transylvanian semi-official paper gives an account of an action which took place on the 14th ult. The insurgents, after receiving a reinforcement of 4000 men and 8 guns, employed a most dishonorable stratagem, which led to a great loss of life on the side of the imperialists. A strong detachment of hostile infantry advanced towards the Austrians, under pretence of surrendering, at the same time offering their flag as a pledge of their sincerity. When quite close, their ranks suddenly opened to the right and left, and a battery which had been concealed behind them poured such a tremendous fire into the imperialists that 300 fell either killed or wounded. In the first moment of surprise the Austrians gave way, but soon recovering themselves they advanced to attack the bridge of Büski, which, after being repeatedly repulsed, they at length took, though they were not able to retain it, as all their ammunition was exhausted. The loss of life must have been most serious, as the battle lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening. The imperialists received a supply of ammunition next day, but were obliged to retreat toward Hermanstadt, which they reached on the 12th ultimo. The right wing of the Austrian army was also repulsed by the enemy near Alvinz, during the night of the 10th of February, but it managed to reach Carlsburg without any serious loss.

THE BATTLE OF ERLAU—*Disasters to the Imperialists.*—Later accounts from Vienna, of the 3d inst., state that a great battle had been fought between the Hungarians and the Austrians, on the 26th and 27th ult., near Erlau.

According to Baron Welden's bulletin, Field Marshal Windischgrätz, who was in head-quarters on the 25th ult. at Gyöngyös, gave instructions to Field Marshal Lieut. Schlick to join the main army on the 26th.

On the 26th, the column commanded by Field Marshal Lieut. Count Wrbna, advanced toward Kapolna, and that of Field Marshal Lieut. Prince Schwartzenberg toward Kaal. At 2 o'clock these two columns found the enemy drawn up near Kapolna, with their left wing reclining on Kaal. They had also taken possession of a wood between Kaal and Kapolna.

The Hungarians seemed at first inclined to act against the left flank of the imperialists, and to this effect occupied a well-wooded height with two battalions. They were, however, soon dislodged from this important position with the point of the bayonet. Hereupon the enemy attempted to break through the Austrian centre with their cavalry, passing between the two before-mentioned columns, but were repulsed with great loss by Civilart's lancers and Kress's light horse. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was 7 killed and 35 wounded. The enemy had 60 killed and wounded.

Field Marshal Lieut. Schlick, who was to have arrived on the 26th, could not fulfil his intentions, as he found the narrow defile of Sirok occupied by the insurgents, who were so advantageously placed that it was not until after a desperate conflict that he could succeed in getting possession of it by nightfall.

On the 27th the Field-Marshal recommenced the attack, being apprised of the presence of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Schlick by a heavy cannonade on his left flank. The latter soon threw the enemy back upon Verpeleth, where they came to a stand, and offered a most obstinate resistance. At last the village of Verpeleth having been taken by Krieger's brigade, the enemy fled with all speed to the neighboring heights. A part took shelter in the mountain gorges leading to Erlau, but the main body returned to the centre of their army, which had retired along the high road to Miskolez, after having been ejected from Kapolna by Wyss' brigade. This latter place seems to have been considered as a point of great consequence by the enemy, as they made two fruitless attempts to gain possession of it. At last, seeing that notwithstanding their powerful artillery they could effect nothing against Kapolna, and remarking that Colledro's brigade had got possession of the village of Dobro, which lies as high as Kapolna, they lost no time in retiring to the heights. Field-Marshal Lieut. Schwartzenberg had in the meantime taken the village of Kaal by storm. The retiring hostile forces, which had a large train of artillery, took up a position near Maklar; they were pursued, but nightfall and the fatigue of the soldiers induced the Field-Marshal to recall his troops. When Kapolna fell into the hands of the imperialists, a battalion of Zanini infantry, which had deserted at Esseg, were taken prisoners in the church. All the reports not having been sent in from the extensive line, the loss on either side cannot be exactly given. The Hungarians, however, must have had 200 or 300 killed. They lost from 900 to 1000 prisoners, among whom were 15 officers, and captured a flag. The Imperial loss is in all probability less considerable.

The above account is that of the Austrians, and is more favorable to them than those received from less interested sources.

It is also said that Windischgrätz has been defeated in a battle near Asad, where Count Erback, his Aid-de-camp, and Count Montecucoli, an officer of his staff, were made prisoners. Certain it is that both Erback and Montecucoli have arrived at Debricsin. In this battle 200 men of the regiment of Leissinger passed over to the Hungarians. The Austrian Field-Marshal, Ernest de Kis, has also quitted the imperialists, and has arrived at Debriesin to offer his services to Kossuth. The army of Gen. Schlick has been nearly destroyed near Tokay by the Hungarians. Bem is still victorious in Transylvania; he has again defeated Puchner, and has taken Hermanstadt by storm, in spite of its Russian garrison. Puchner is retiring on Temeswar, and Bem is in full pursuit of him. In his late action Bem was wounded in the hand, and has had three fingers amputated. The Breslau Gazette says "there are no traces of the Russians now to be discovered in Transylvania. At Debricsin, the decisive victory of Bem, of the 20th February, was celebrated by a Te Deum and the firing of salutes. We have received from Pesth authentic intelligence that Windischgrätz was defeated on the 26th February, near Zebachaza, and that everything is prepared at Buda for an immediate retreat. The pontoon equipage has been already sent to Raab, and the park of artillery has been brought back to Buda. It is said that 2000 Croatians have gone over to the Hungarians." Windischgratz has put a sudden stop to the military executions, in consequence of his having received from Kossuth an intimation that the Hungarians would make reprisals on the Austrian officers who were prisoners

The Independence of Brussels says: The journals of Vienna contain grave news from Hungary. The Magyars, who at one moment were believed to be completely crushed, have, it appears, derived new vigor from their very defeats. They have resumed the offensive on several points, have obtained some advantages, and the insurrection again shows itself very menacing. The entry of the Russians into Transylvania clearly indicated that the situation had become a difficult one for the Austrians; and we now learn that at the date of the last news the Magyars were marching on Pesth, and were even at only a few miles distance.

SARDINIAN MOVEMENTS.—The King has conferred the Presidency of the Council on General Chiodo, and the Department of Foreign Affairs on Marquis Vittorio Colli. Letters from Turin state that very great agitation prevailed in that capital. Many persons had signed petitions for the reappointment of M. Gioberti to the Ministry, but the democratic party actively agitated against Gioberti and his proposed intervention in favor of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It would seem that, before Gioberti's resignation, Piedmontese troops actually moved towards Tuscany, but were afterwards recalled. In the sitting of the Senate of Turin on the 26th ult. the Minister Cadorna replied to the questions put to the Ministry, confirming fully the declarations made by the Ministry on its advent to power with Gioberti. The Government of the King would not prejudge the question of the central Italian Republic before the Chamber had decided on it; but it had always the intention of giving its assistance to every Italian nation, pursuded that this was to conciliate the interests of the country and the King. The Government would continue in this reserve, because, above all things, it desired war with Austria. After this and some similar explanations from the other Ministers, the Chamber passed to the order of the day. It is said that the Sardinian Ministry has protested against any intervention in the affairs of the Papal States, if Sardinia should be excluded therefrom. In the sitting of the 1st inst. of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that he had no information concerning the supposed entrance of the Neapolitans into the Roman territory, and that he believed hostilities would soon be resumed against Austria. The Deputy Duzoni addressed interrogations to the Ministers as to the state of the finances, to which the Minister replied, with some warmth, that he could assure the Chamber that there was nothing to create uneasiness in the financial position of the country. On the 2d inst. the address was voted by a majority of 94 to 24.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROMAN ASSEMBLY.—In the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly, on the 13th, the Minister Sterbini, in the name of the Minister of Finance, presented a bill providing that all ecclesiastical property shall henceforward belong to the State; and that all alienation of the said property, whether real or moveable, shall be considered null and void. A project was moved by Deputy Tantini to the same effect, but directing also that proper provision should be made for the support of public worship, and that the estates shall be granted to agriculturists upon a ground rent. The first and third articles of the Ministerial measure were voted; and the others, with the counter project, were sent to the Committees. Among other bills that have been submitted to the Roman Assembly are measures for the abolition of all Ecclesiastical Courts, and every clerical privilege and exemption in matters of criminal jurisprudence; the declaration of universal freedom of conscience throughout the territories of the Republic; the melting of superfluous church bells for the augmentation of the National Artillery; the immediate establishment of an entrenched camp on Monte Mario, which commands the northern entrance of Rome, and the temporary demolition of some arches of the Milvian bridge. Letters from Rome, to the 17th ult., state that the Prince of Canino had been elected Vice-President of the Republic. On the 16th about 400 persons sat down to a democratic dinner on Mount Palatine, on the site of the palace of the Cæsars, with the usual accompaniment of bands, banners and speeches.

At the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly on the 18th of February bills were presented by M. Manzoni for the sale of *apanage* lands to the amount of 200,000 crowns; for the emission of 1,200,000 scudi, in bank notes, with forced currency; and a forced loan, according to the amount of income, from 2000 crowns upward, in the proportion of from one-fifth to two-thirds. The Minister, Rusconi, in reply to a question, stated that the protest of Pius IX had been received, but not officially. This document was afterward read, by order of the Assembly, amid a general and enthusiastic cry of "*Viva la Republiqua!*" A question was then asked concerning the relations existing between Rome, Tuscany and Piedmont. Minister Rusconi stated, in reply, that the feeling between Rome and Tuscany was most cordial, and that the relations with Piedmont were not in a bad state; the Roman envoys had indeed been ordered to leave the country, but without fixing a day for their departure, and they had received their passports before the Republic had been proclaimed. Letters from Rome, to the 24th ult., state that a corps of 17,000 Neapolitan troops was reported to have arrived within a few miles of the Roman frontier, at Fondi, a place not far from Terracina. About 25,000 Roman troops were distributed between Rome and the same frontier, under Garibaldi. All the Austrian property in Rome had been confiscated, as a retaliation for the contributions lately levied by the Austrians at Ferrara. On the 21st the Assembly decreed the confiscation of the entire property of the Church. The parish clerks only were to have salaries paid to them by the State. The salaries of all the cardinals, except five, who continued to reside within the Roman territory, were suspended. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a protest, in a circular to the diplomatic corps, dated Rome, the 21st ult., against the invasion of Ferrara by the Austrians, and their conduct there.

The Pope has published a proclamation, warning person not to purchase any church property that may be offered for sale by the Roman Republican Government.

AFFAIRS IN TUSCANY—*Union with the Roman Republic.*—Late intelligence fully confirms the statement that the Tuscan troops under Gen. Langier had submitted to the Provisional Government, and that their commander had been compelled to flee into the Piedmontese territory. The Grand Duke embarked at San Stefano on the 21st ult. on board the English war steamer Bulldog, which conveyed him to Gaeta, where he arrived on the 23d, and whence he was expected to proceed to Naples, as the King of Naples had ordered the palace of Chiatamone to be prepared for him.

On the 6th inst. the French Government received dispatches announcing that the Austrian army had invaded Tuscany. The Austrian Government claim a right to enter the Tuscan territory, under the treaties which guarantee the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to Austria, on the failure of the line of the present Grand Duke, or on his retirement from the Government. The Austrian troops which have thus marched on the Grand Duchy amounted to 6,000 men. Letters from Turin say that the Provisional Government at Florence has demanded of the Piedmontese Government a counter intervention. The Turin journals also quote letters from Sarzana of the 1st inst. which say, that on the 20th ult. Gen. La Mamora crossed the Tuscan frontier with a squadron of cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and two howitzers. Montanelli had left Florence for Massa Carrara as Commissary of the Government.

The Tuscan *Monitore* of the 28th ult. contains a notification of the Provisional Government at Florence, informing the people that negotiations had been entered into with Rome for the fusion of the two States on the following basis; 1. Junction of the two territories by suppressing the custom-house line which separates them. 2. Equal tariffs for importation, exportation and transit of merchandise. 3. Uniformity of the postal system, diminution of postage, telegraphic communications throughout the territory. 4. Reciprocal equality of the currency of both States, and adoption of a common currency. 5. Reciprocal currency of the paper money and treasury bonds of either State. 6. A common diplomatic representation at foreign governments. 7. Establishment at Bologna of a common central military committee of defence. 8. Subsidies to be furnished to Venice in common. *Il Pensiero Italiano*, of the 2d inst. says the Grand Duke of Tuscany has solicited the intervention of Piedmont.

DENTISTRY, &c.

DENTAL NOTICE.

B. F. SMITH, *DENTIST*, begs leave to assure his friends and the public that he has not left, and does not intend to leave, the city. He may still be consulted at his *Old Office*, at the Corner of *Lafayette Square and St. Charles street.* mh24 tf

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☞ J. W. refers to the following gentlemen who have honored him with their patronage:

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ONE of the undersigned will on the 18th inst. proceed to Washington City, for the purpose of attending to CLAIMS now in their hands, and will give particular attention to any business with the different Departments entrusted to them.

fy15 LANGDON & GRICE, 34 St. Charles st.

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JUST received, by ships Creole, Atlantic, W. B. Jones and Withasset, some fine Drab BEAVERS, Fashionable No. 1 MOLESKINS, CASSIMERS, B. B. RUSSIAS, and a complete assortment Spring Goods. Also, some very fine Black soft BUENA VISTAS. For sale low at JOHN DURBRIDGE'S,
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Super black cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
Fine and medium do. do. all colors.
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Super fancy Linen Coats, of every description.
Black and colored Spring Cassimere Pants.
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India Nankeen, and Silk warp do.
Super white Marseilles and Linen Vests.
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mh17 3m M. BARNETT, 13 Camp st.

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS and City Retailers will find at the sign of the GREAT PITCHER, 37 Camp Street, near Gravier, one of the largest stocks of QUEENS WARE ever imported into the United States, all of superior quality, latest pattern and shapes. Assorted Crates for Country Trade.

Also, Dolentine Goods for the Mexican market. A large assortment of GLASS WARE.

☞ Terms moderate, and packing guaranted.

fy3-3md&W SAM'L. E. MOORE, 37 Camp st.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, etc.

☞ AT RETAIL. ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER offers at greatly reduced prices, his large stock of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, Cutlery, Plated, Britannia, and Japan Ware, and HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.

Families, Hotels, Steamboats, &c., supplied at the lowest CASH Prices. Goods for the Country carefully packed.

fy3-d&W3m SAM'L. E. MOORE, 37 Camp st.

COAL.

250 CASKS Screened Schuylkill Coal, in yard, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & CO.,
mh26 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PORTRAITS.

BY the application of the above mysterious agent to Daguerreotype, (a discovery of the subscribers,) the undersigned is enabled to produce PORTRAITS of the most superior kind in a SINGLE SECOND—catching the precise expression instantly, and fixing it indelibly upon the silver plate. ☞ Those who wish to retain in their families good LIKENESSES of relations or friends, can do so at a moderate price. Rooms, corner of Canal and Chartres sts.—Entrance No. 3 Chartres street. [my3 1y] W. H. HUTCHINGS.

MAGUIRE'S DAGUERREOTYPE.

J. M. would respectfully return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since he first had the honor of introducing the DAGUERREOTYPE into New Orleans, five years ago, during which time he has taken more portraits than any other person in the world. His specimens were exhibited at the Fair, in competition with others taken by the best operator from New York, and he was awarded the First Premium. No specimens exhibited at his establishment but those taken by himself. J. M. assures the public that his portraits will continue to be what they always have been—the BEST. His long experience, and constant practice are the best inducements to persons desirous of instruction in the beautiful art. Genuine Voigtlander Cameras 20 per cent. cheaper than any in the city; all other articles the same. Plates at $3 per dozen; Scovill's No. 1 for $3 25—guaranted the best plates made in the United States; Cases $2 75 and $3 50; New York Cameras at $18.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended.
☞ Entrance No. 6 CAMP street.

WATCHES—JEWELRY.

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 CAMP street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. m18tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of very superior Gold and Silver Watches, with Hunting Cases of M. L. Tobias, Roskell and other superior makers; also, Fine *London Duplex Watches*, rich Jewelry, of the latest styles, comprising Fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Ladies' Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast Pins, Gold Pencil Cases, Finger Rings, &c. Also, a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by one of the firm in the European markets, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules and other fancy articles. Also, fine Scissors and Needles Table Knives and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, Double and Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Military Goods, &c., &c., for sale at moderate prices, by

je21 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

E. A. TYLER, 39 *CAMP St.*, has constantly on hand, and is receiving by every arrival, Gold Lever, Duplex and Cylinder WATCHES of all the best makers. Also—Fob, Vest and Guard CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, in every variety. Gold Pens, Pencils, Thimbles, Buckles, &c.; Fine Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Rings, Silverware, Spoons and Forks, Ladies, Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Trays, Plated Cassions, Tea-Setts, Candlesticks, Urns, rich Fancy Goods, Lubin's fine Perfumery—together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Also—SPECTACLES, with Gold, Silver, Shell or Steel bowed frames, and Glasses of every kind—Eye-Protectors, etc., etc., constantly on hand, and fitted to suit the eye at short notice. a15

YOUNG'S, No. 8 Camp Street, New Orleans,

NOW receiving, at the above Store, by every arrival from the North, an entire new and extensive stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine patent Lever Watches, hunting and open-faced; Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains; latest and most fashionable style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast Pins. Also, new patterns of Studs, Finger and Ear Rings, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Suspender Buckles, gold and silver Specs, gold Pens, of the best makers. Also, a large stock of Silverware, consisting of table, tea and dessert Spoons, Soup, Ladles, Castors, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The strictest attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Canes, Diamonds, and all kinds of Jewelry mounted in the latest and best manner. All repairs warranted, or no charge a22 1e

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WE are now in receipt of a large and splendid stock of Gold and Silver, Lever, Lepine and Duplex WATCHES, of the BEST ENGLISH and Swiss manufacture. Also, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Spectacles, Gold Pens, Pocket and Table Cutlery, and Fancy Goods. We particularly invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen to our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as it is selected by ourselves in the Northern cities with care, and shall be sold as low as at any house in the city.

KNOWLES & NOEL, 35 Canal street.

N. B.—Our *personal* attention will be devoted to repairing every description of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., which shall perform satisfactorily as ever, or *no charge*. a6 tf K. & N.

WM. S. MORGAN,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

37 CANAL STREET, Third Door from Camp street.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, consisting of very superior Gold and Silver Watches, with Hunting Cases, of M. L. Tobias, Roskell and other superior makers; also, fine London Duplex Watches; rich Jewelry, of the latest styles, comprising fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals; Ladies' Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast Pins, Gold Pencils Cases, Finger Rings, etc. Also a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by himself in the Northern markets, from the latest European importations, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules, Scissors; a fine assortment of SILVER WARE, *pure as coin*; and other fancy articles.

All the above articles will be sold at the most moderate rates. ja16 3m

FOR SALE OR CHARTER:

A LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMBOAT, only three years old, will be sold or chartered on reasonable terms. The boat is 110 feet long, 22 feet beam, and she has two engines, and only draws 20 inches water. She is now in excellent running order, and capable of carrying from five to six hundred bales of cotton, and stands well in the insurance offices. For particulars, apply to

TINER & CONREY,

fy28 tf Nos. 2 New Levee and 4 Tchoupitoulas sts.

LOUISIANA CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

45 AND 48 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

IN STORE, and constantly receiving, a great variety of CARRIAGES, of the latest and best Patterns, made expressly for this Market, suitable for City or Country—which are selling LOW FOR CASH or good paper. Purchasers can depend on satisfaction being given by this old and well established house.

☞ Particular attention given to Packing and Delivering on board. mh2 1m

SPRINGS, AXLES and COACH-VARNISH for sale.

AN OFFICER OF COM. JONES' SQUADRON SAYS IN A LETTER which has appeared in the Papers of this City, that during a visit which he paid to the mining region of the new found El Dorado, he sold his HAT, which he confesses was a very indifferent one, for the sum of *Sixty-four Dollars!!* What a field for speculation this fact vouches for! Parties about going to California would do well to bear in mind that a single and very indifferent HAT sold for $64.

WILLIAM BOOTH, Hatter,

Wholesale Sales-room, No. 13 Gravier street, up stairs, where may be found the precise article for the California market. fy5

BLACKSMITHING, Etc.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the following business—viz: BLACKSMITHING, WHITESMITHING, Finishing Brass Founding, Pattern Making, and Jobbing in general. All work entrusted to them will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

FOSTER & PRENTICE,

110