The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1849.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1849.

The Act of March 16, 1848, entitled "an Act to amend the Act entitled an Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs and payment of the debts of insolvent corporations, approved May 4, 1847," is in direct conflict with articles 118 and 119 of the Constitution, and therefore null.

ALEXANDER WALKER, LIQUIDATOR, *vs.* J. H. CALDWELL, T. O. STARKE....*Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans*....EUSTIS, C. J....Walker, as liquidator of the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Co., instituted this action to recover from Caldwell $600, the amount due by him for instalments on stock. The office of liquidator having expired under the Act of May 4, 1847, the Legislature passed the Act of March 16, 1848, under which M. M. Reynolds was appointed as the successor of Walker. Caldwell excepted to the validity of Reynolds's appointment, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Act under which he was appointed. The District Judge sustained the exception. Reynolds afterwards resigned and T. O. Starke was appointed as his successor, and upon his attempting to proceed with the suit, the same exception was taken to his appointment, which being also sustained and the suit dismissed, Starke has appealed.

Walker was appointed under an Act entitled "an Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs and payment of the debts of insolvent corporations," approved May 4, 1847, and his term of service of one year, to which his appointment was limited by said Act, had expired. His successors were appointed under the Act approved March 16, 1848, entitled "an Act to amend the Act entitled an Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs and payment of the debts of insolvent corporations, approved May 4, 1847." The first section provides that after the expiration of the term of office of the liquidators appointed under the Act of 1847, the Governor shall appoint the liquidators who shall continue in office until the affairs of the respective insolvent corporations shall be liquidated and settled, provided the term shall not exceed two years; and the liquidators shall give bond and conform to the provisions of the Act hereby amended.

Per Curiam: The article 119 of the Constitution provides that no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but in such case the act revived or section amended shall be reënacted and published at length. The act of 1848 purports expressly to amend the act of 1847 by reference to its title, and without reference to the act of 1847 its provisions would be inoperative. It purports to do that which the Constitution declares shall not be done, and the act must yield to the operation of the Constitution, or the articles of that instrument providing for the forms of legislation be held to be of no effect. Those forms have been placed under the guarantee of the Constitution as a safe-guard against errors and abuses in the legislative power. It has become the fundamental law of the State that every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that object shall be expressed in the title of the law; that the Legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference, but in all cases shall specify the general provisions of the laws it enacts, and that no law shall be amended or revived by reference to its title.

The condition of our statute law was such at the time of the formation of the Constitution as to impose on the Convention the necessity of providing in the Constitution itself for the forms of legislation. The title of an act often afforded no clue to its contents, important general provisions were found placed in acts private or local in their operation; provisions concerning matters of practice or judicial proceedings were sometimes in the same statute with matters entirely foreign to them, the result of which was that on many important subjects the statute had become almost unintelligible, as they whose duty it has been to examine or to act under it can well testify. To prevent any further accumulation to this chaotic mass was the object of the constitutional provisions under consideration. The Legislature having provided for a revision of the former statutes, if those provisions are observed by future Legislatures this body of our law will be preserved in an intelligible form; otherwise the confusion which prevails will be continued and increased.

The argument of the counsel for the plaintiff is that the act of 1848 is constitutional, because it provides for the appointment of the officer after the term under the former act had expired, and therefore did not revive or amend that act in the intendment of the Constitution. Notwithstanding this formal provision in the act of 1848, the objections to its form still remain. The object of the law is not stated in the title, except by reference to the title of the act it purports to amend. The object and purpose of the Constitutional provision being evident and unquestionable, and its language free from ambiguity, the duty is imposed on the Judiciary of giving it effect.

Considering, therefore, that the first section of the act of the 16th of March, 1848, is in direct conflict with the 118th and 119th articles of the Constitution, the appointment of the plaintiff under it as Liquidator of the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company confers on him no capacity to maintain the present action against the defendant. The judgment of the District Court is therefore affirmed, with costs.

EDWARD SPARROW, Curator, *vs.* PENELOPE MCGILL....*Appeal from the Tenth Judicial District Court, Parish of Tensas*...EUSTIS, C. J...Action by plaintiff, as curator of Ducker's succession, to recover from defendant the balance due on four promissory notes of $22,225 98, given by him for the purchase of lands at the succession sale of Ducker in 1838. The judgment below was reversed, and judgement rendered against defendant for $60,895 72, with 10 per cent. interest from Jan. 28, 1848, and also for $6591 17, without interest, and the costs in both Courts, and that the mortgageed property described in the act of mortgage be sold to satify this judgment.

When the rights, credits, claims and demands of a debtor are sold under execution, they must be properly described in the advertisement so as to give bidders a clue to their value; otherwise the sale will be a nullity.

ELIZA HENNEN GALES, WIFE OF GEORGE RAMSEY, *vs.* WM. CHRISTY, ASSIGNEE OF T. D. WALDEN ET AL....*Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans*....ROST, J....In this case it was held that when the rights, interests, claims and demands of minors against their mother and natural tutrix are seized and sold at the suit of a judgment creditor, those rights, etc., must be stated, in the advertisement, in such a manner as to give bidders a clue to their value; and that Art. 647 C. P. authorizing the seizure of the rights and credits of the debtor, when he has neither moveable nor immoveable property nor slaves, does not dispense with a proper description of the rights and credits seized. McDonough *vs.* Gravier's Curator, 9 L. R. 542. The judgment dismissing plaintiff's action was affirmed with costs. The sale of the rights, etc., of the minors was held to be null.

BARNBURNER ADDRESS.—The Courier and Enquirer furnishes us with the following summary of the address recently published by the free soil democrats of the New York Legislature. As the Courier and Enquirer is a strong whig paper, we read over the address in order to be assured that the epitome was correct. A small allowance being made for party expressions of the Enquirer, the subjoined summary give an accurate idea of the matter of the address. The address, like most of the documents emanating from the democratic party of New York, is ably and powerfully written.

The Albany Atlas publishes an address adopted by the free soil Locofoco members of both branches of the Legislature, to their party. It is moderate in length and well written. It begins by referring to the division in the Locofoco party in this State, and to its defeat at the late election, which it attributes to "its prostration before the slave power of the country." It then enters into a review of the measures of the Government upon this subject, and to the fact that at the Baltimore Convention "allegiance to the slave power was openly and publicly made the sole and controlling test of eligibility to office." In speaking of the future, it says that slavery is now the great question of the day; and it adds:

"We are told that slavery will be prohibited in California by its inhabitants, and that thus the subject will cease to be of practical interest. This seems to us a partial view of the difficulty. We believe that the General Government should relieve itself of the shame and sin of human slavery wherever it is responsible for its existence. This blot upon free institutions, this reproach upon a Republic, should be effaced. We are opposed to the admission of any more slave States into the Union than are provided for or admitted."

The administration of Gen. Taylor is next assailed, not for any thing it has done, but on the strength of declarations made on its behalf by the Intelligencer. The address then proceeds to speak of other questions thus:

"We are the advocates of a reform in the mode of selling and settling the public lands. We believe that the sales should be made in small quantities to actual settlers for nominal prices. We desire to see the patronage of the General Government reduced, and its offices made elective. We are the friends of reduction in the rates of postage."

The Supreme Court of the United States is next assailed, as an "anomaly in our system of government," its judges being appointed for life and being above the reach of public opinion. It denounces also the recent decision of the Court against the constitutionality of the health and quarantine laws of this State. It proposes, however, no action upon it. The address calls a convention at Utica for the second Wednesday of September, to nominate State officers, and concludes with submitting resolutions embodying the principles set forth.

LITERARY MEN IN BOSTON.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives an interesting account of what the literary men in Boston are now doing:

Mr. Prescott is getting together his materials for the History of Philip II., but it is not so far advanced in its progress as to warrant the reports so current of late that his next work is "nearly ready" for publication. If the Harpers issue a complete copy in 1855, the author will have done a great work in a brief space of time. The historian looks in fine health, and may be seen any morning before breakfast, with his rudy face made fresher by exercise, rapidly walking around the Common or on the street toward Roxbury. His library room in Beacon street is a superb apartment, admirably arranged, containing many splendid tributes to his genius from abroad.

Mr. Longfellow is bringing "Kavanagh" through the press, and any one who may have seen his portrait may recognize him on Saturday mornings most generally seated at his publisher's in Washington street. His residence is in Cambridge, where he is said to entertain his many friends with a hospitality not usually available among poets. No writer has more personal popularity, aside from that which his genius always commands.

Mr. Whipple, the essayist and reviewer, has, we believe, achieved nothing later than his fine article in the North American on Fielding, an effort already recognized in England as a first-rate contribution to literature in its department. Mr. W. is himself a capital subject for a magazine or newspaper article—his accomplishments as a speaker as well as a writer affording good matter for personal description. His lectures during the season just closed have been more brilliant than those of any former years, and his position is now above all cavil or envious carping.

Mr. Emerson, since his return from Europe, is rarely seen about town, preferring the airs of Concord to those of Boston. His presence anywhere in the city is a marked one, and the *understanding few* rally about his lips like bees, when he opens those musical leaves of thought and wit.

Mr. Hawthorne seldom lights up the haunts of Bostonians with his fine eyes. Busily occupied in the Salem Custom-house, he finds but little leisure for a railway trip over a sixteen miles road. His "Twice-Told Tales" should be increased in the number of volumes, but it is doubtful if he intends an addition to his fame in that department at present.

Mr. Sargent sits in the editorial chair as staid and steady as if he had never written those stirring songs and ballads which, to hear read or sung, always send the best blood of a listener pulsing about his heart. The poet-editor resides in a delightful cottage in Roxbury.

Whittier is seen now and then in town, but he is shy of the city, and seldom leaves Amesbury, his quiet residence, for many days. Washington street got a rapid glimpse of him last week, but he flitted again before it closed. His last prose work, "Margaret Smith's Journal," increases in popularity, and has had already a great circulation.

Mr. Everett is looking less pale than usual, and his intellectual front loses nothing by time. His last oratorical effort was as brilliant as any of his far-famed previous ones in earlier years. That he is engaged in some literary production, has long been rumored, but what it is nobody in the latitude of State street can divine.

Mr. Choate is making splendid speeches in Court, and has hardly time to allow his early walks to encroach on his daily labors. His lecture suggested by Macaulay's History of England was a performance twenty coming years may not match again in our cold climate.

Mr. Sumner is lying *perdu*, but he is never idle. Whenever he comes up, the waters are not only sure to be troubled, but cleansed also. His active intellect does not allow him much repose.

Mr. Hillard is in duty bound to write a No. 1 book of foreign travel. What part of Europe he will choose to describe, no one knows, and, although nothing in this way is yet announced from his pen, he is loudly called upon, from all quarters, to *write*. Since his European tour, he has grown ruddier, and somewhat English in his bulk.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, professor and physician, is reaping a wide reputation everywhere for his great acquirements and skill. Late English reviews speak of him as one of the most accurate physiologists of the present day.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.—The act creating a fund for the Stockbridge Indians, was passed by the Legislature of New York by a vote of 18 to 4. The Knickbocker thus states the facts concerning this bill: "The State acts as the guardian of the Stockbridge Indians, the descendants and representatives of the Mohegans; they own in this State a noble tract of land, but the spreading advance of the whites has made their position replete with annoyances, and at last they concluded to sell their lands to the State, who held the preëmption right at a certain price. The lands were purchased, and they moved to Green Bay to get into the forest again. The State received the lands and made a profit of eighty-two thousand dollars. This bill proposes to invest for the benefit of these Indians, to be used in advancing them in the arts and civilization, $30,000; as it is considered but fair that the Indians should share in the profits."

DIPLOMATIC.—The post of Chargé d'Affaires to Bogota has been tendered to Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, the New York papers say.

LETTER FROM PANAMA.—By the arrival of the Falcon at New York, letters have been received from Panama to the end of March. One letter, dated 30th of March, published in the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, says: "More than a hundred emigrants took passage yesterday in the British steamer for Valparaiso, going down the coast in search of vessels for California, as few ever come in here, which is 500 miles out of their way. Col. Zabriskie, his family and party, chartered a vessel (schooner) of 58 tons, paying $200 each, after the Oregon left. About 500 more have secured passage in some half-dozen other coasters at like prices, but over 1000 of us remain, living in hope—some having tickets for the California sold them at an enormous advance on the cost....Two hotels on the principal street, called the *Calle de la Merced*, are pretty well kept. We live at the Hotel Americano, the other being a French house, and are well served in spacious, well-ventilated apartments, with cool stone-walks, at about $7 a week each. Oranges, bananas, pine-apples, etc., are abundant and cheap. We breakfast at 8, on chocolate and fruits; dine at 4, on poor meats and good vegetables; take tea at 9; and retire when we please."

THE SMOKE CASE.—Cecil County Court was occupied ten days in the trial of the suit brought by Dr. John K. Sappington, of Havre de Grace, against Messrs. Whitaker, iron manufacturers, of the same place. The alleged injury caused by the smoke of the furnaces of the defendants, which entered the adjacent dwelling of the plaintiff, was the ground of the suit. The Cecil Whig says:

Among the witnesses were a large number of physicians, and the differences between them as to the component parts of smoke, were as wide as between the arguments of the opposing lawers, and all their attempts to resolve it into simpler elements and to describe the effects of each, only served, as far as we could see, to envelope the jury in a denser cloud, and they seemed in a quandary as to "who shall decide when doctors disagree." Pyroligneous acid gas, carburetted hydrogen gas, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, sulphurous acid gas, carbonic acid gas, empyreumatic oil, acetic acid, and a hundred other gasses and acids, were new sounds to their ears, and added but little to the comprehension of the case.

The jury gave a verdict in favor of defendants.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—By the last Montreal papers, which bear date the 13th inst., we learn that the new tariff proposition of the government had been debated for several days at great length, and with a strong opposition from those whose views are inimical to free trade. This appears to have been in a measure successful, for the Inspector General on the 11th submitted to some important modifications. These were to raise the duty on cattle to 20 per cent.; to admit pig and other iron at a lower rate; to substitute 12½ instead of 10 per cent. on unenumerated articles, and to make some change as to the valuation of goods for the ad valorem. The Montreal Gazette claims this as substantially a defeat of the ministry. Inspector General Hincks had reported a series of resolutions relative to assistance to railroad enterprises. The proposition is to afford the guaranty of the province for the interest on loans to be raised by any company, chartered by it, for the completion of the final half of the road, said company having previously constructed and paid for the first half of the road. The resolutions farther pledge aid to the railway from Halifax to Quebec, provided that her Majesty's government shall undertake its construction as a national road.

NEW YORK AND CANADA.—A letter from the city of New York says: "The State Legislature has passed an act for the construction of a railroad from somewhere in the neighborhood of Albany, to connect with a proposed Vermont railway, which is to terminate in a connexion with a Canada road running direct to Montreal. This will give a continuous railroad connexion between New York and the capital of the Canadas, making the British possessions in North America even more than at present tributary to this point. For the last ten years silently but surely this city has been monopolizing the commerce of the Canadas, until already the people of the Canadian border counties come down here as regularly to trade as from the border counties of this State. With this road completed, which will soon be accomplished, Montreal will be within a few hours' travel of New York, giving us almost as many business advantages by the connexion as we have by the connexion with Philadelphia by railroad."

PRIVATE RAILROAD.—The Annapolis Free Press mentions that the owners of the iron furnaces near the Annapolis railroad are about to apply to the corporation of that place for permission to construct a railroad through the city, at their own expense, to connect the Annapolis road with the wharves of the city. It will be about a mile in length.

THE TROUBLES IN PERU.—The following is a very interesting account of the late revolutionary attempt at Lima:

The design of the revolutionists, who were commanded by no less a personage than Gen. San Roman, Grand Marshal of the Republic, and a member of the Cabinet, was, first to secure the person of President Castilla, then to depose the Cabinet, proclaim the Constitution of 1834, and divide among themselves the treasures and offices of the Government. Their base plans were, however, completely frustrated through the personal courage and sagacity of President Castilla. He had been secretly apprised of the earliest movements of the conspirators, and allowed them, closely watched, to go on, step by step, toward the completion of their plans. It was his daily practice to spend an hour or so in walking on the Alameda of Lima, either alone or accompanied by a single aid. The Alameda is a large park, shaded with beautiful trees, and is considered the favorite promenade of the capital. The 21st of February was the day fixed upon for the seizure of the President. This the latter well knew, and had made preparations. Guards were privately stationed in the houses looking toward the spot where the seizure was to take place, and also at all the other points in the city where demonstrations were to be made. Notwithstanding the danger which threatened him, President Castilla left his house at the usual hour, his only companion being his sword, and with the utmost serenity turned his steps toward the place where the fracas was to occur. In the streets he met some of the boldest of the conspirators, who had assigned to themselves the duty of taking possession of the President's house. At this moment the rebels saw that their plots were discovered, and fled in all directions. Warrants were then immediately issued, and San Roman, together with all the principal leaders in the conspiracy, were arrested and placed in close confinement. A proclamation was then issued, making public the attempted conspiracy, and convoking an extra session of Congress, to meet on the first of May next, in order to provide better means for the preservation of order in the Republic, as well as to consider some course to counteract the paralyzation of commerce, which has occurred in consequence of events in Europe.

BOSTON PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—Saturday before last the Boston printers held a festival in honor of the birth day of Franklin. It appears to have been a very pleasant gathering, and much good feeling and some fine sentiments were elicited. Mr. B. Perley Poore delivered the address, and Mr. Randall, president of the Printers' Union, presided. The company took supper at the Revere House.

NAVAL PROMOTION.—Lieut. George Adams has been promoted to a Commander in the Navy, in place of Commander Irvine Shubrick, deceased.

THE COMET MEDAL.—The gold medal awarded to Miss Maria Mitchell by the King of Denmark for discovering a new comet has been received by that lady. The medal is of pure gold, and weighs about two ounces. On one side is the head of the present King of Denmark, with the simple inscription, "*Christianus VIII, Rex Danie.*" On the reverse is the figure of Urania, the Muse of Astronomy, as depicted in ancient works of art. Underneath the figure is this inscription: "*Cometa visus 1st Oct., 1847.*" Surrounding the figure is the following appropriate line from Virgil:

"*Non frusta signorum obitus speculamur et ortus.*"
Not in vain we contemplate the rising and setting of the constellations.

On the edge of the medal is the name of the discover, and the whole medal is executed in the highest style of art.

MACAULAY AND THE QUAKERS.—It is stated in the London papers, that a deputation from the Quakers had an interview recently with Mr. Macaulay, upon the subject of his notice of William Penn, thinking that justice was not done to him. After a long conversation the deputation failed in proving any of Mr. Macaulay's statements incorrect. It is also said, that among the authorities of Mr. Macaulay to prove his estimate of William Penn's character, was an extract from the proceedings of the Society of Friends where they expel Penn for *courtier-like compliances*, and afterwards re-admit him on his submission.

M. GUIZOT IN PARIS.—The *Gazette de France*, of March 23, says:

"The arrival of M. Guizot in Paris is mentioned as positive in the lobbies of the National Assembly. It is said that he will remain in Paris only a few days, and leave for Lisieux to present himself as a candidate for the next elections." The *Estafette* asserts positively that he has arrived in Paris.

UNION TOW-BOATOFFICE.
WE have on hand, and for sale, a number of SECOND HAND BOILERS and a quantity of Scrap Iron.
mh24 1m JUNIUS BEEBE, Manager.

GOLD ROCKERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
ANY person wishing to purchase GOLD ROCKERS, such as are recommended in this paper, apply at No. 26 TCHOUPITOULAS street, or at No. 93 CARONDELET. fy20

J. G. WEBER, Boot and Shoe Dealer.
CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (his Old Stand.) CORNER OF *Camp & Duplantier sts.* (New Store.)
....BOOT AND SHOE STORE....
Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—and will sell at the lowest Cash Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ap7 1y

SMITH & BROTHER,
52 COMMON STREET.
HAVE received large additions to their stock of INDIA RUBBER GOODS. These Goods are of the best manufacture, and warranted to stand all extremes of weather. S. & B. would call the particular attention of Californians to their Bottles, Canteens, and Water Buckets, manufactured with special reference to the many dry places and arid deserts between the Rio Grande and the "Gold Diggins:" Air Beds, which weigh only 12 pounds; Water-proof Bags; Pontoon Bags; Saddle Bags, etc. INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING of all kinds; Wading Boots, Leggings, etc. India Rubber Blankets, Pillows, etc., etc. Also—TENTS, TENT-CLOTHS, Saddles, Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups, Spurs, etc., etc. at 52 Common st. mh15

CONVENIENT COTTON TABLES.
WE have just received a copy of a little work, showing the cost of Cotton per pound, shipped either at Mobile or New Orleans, when landed on the wharf at Liverpool, at any given price, rate of exchange and freights; and also showing the price of the article at Liverpool when the factor's commissions and other expenses are added. This work is compiled and published by Mr. James L. Lawrence, of this city, and is one of much arithmetical labor, and will no doubt prove a very valuable and practical assistant to those engaged in the staple. It is got up in neat style, pocket-book form, and for sale by
DAVID FELT & CO., 24 Chartres st.
mh15 B. M. NORMAN, 16 Camp st.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
No. 75 MAGAZINE STREET.
THE Subscribers have constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of Furniture, consisting of BUREAUS, DINING and CENTRE TABLES, SOFAS, ARMOIRS, DRESSING CASES, LOUNGES, OTTOMANS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING-GLASSES, DESKS, Etc. etc. ☞ *City and Country Dealers* are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as our stock is at all times very large and complete. *Visitors from the Country* are also requested to call and examine our stock, as we are determined not to be beat in prices by any other house in the city.
ja3 McDUFF FLINT & CO., 75 Magazine st.

CHEAP DRY GOODS
At the NEW YORK STORE, 168 Poydras street.
PRINTED Muslins, fast-colors and beautiful patterns, at 12½c. per yard, same as selling at the cheap stores at 15 to 20c.; Scotch Ginghams, 12½c.; 2 cases Swiss Muslins, 5-4 wide, at 30c. per yard, usually sold at 50c.; French Damask Curtain Stuff, at 30c.; Turkey Red do. at 10c.; 10⁰ doz. Gents' large size Linen Cambric Hdkfs., new style at $4 50 per dozen, worth double the money; 5000 yards White Linen Musquito Netting, at 8c., same quality can not be bought for less than 10c. in the city; 8 cases Brown Muslins, by the large or small quantity, at less than wholesale prices; Pure Linen at 20c. per yard, and upwards; Undressed Family Linen at 35c., as good as can be bought for 50c. Buyers can test the truth of the above assertions, by comparing samples. Also, a full variety of the newest and richest styles of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, equally low. The subscriber would remark that it is not the practice of this establishment to offer a few leading articles very cheap, with a view of obtaining exorbitant profits on other goods. With facilities unsurpassed for receiving goods from the North at the lowest rates—an active and increasing business, unaffected by cholera or hard times—a saving per diem of from fifteen to twenty dollars in rent and expenses—he can afford to sell cheap. Heavy expenses must be met by enormous profits. New Yorkers are especially invited to call; they will be reminded of the cheap establishments in Grand and Catherine streets.
mh12 R. BROWN 168 Poydras st.

REMOVAL.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN have removed their entire Stock of HARDWARE, IRON, &c., &c., from Nos. 19 New Levee and 38 and 40 Tchoupitoulas street, to their New Stores, *Nos. 89 and 91 CAMP Street*, opposite Natchez street, where they have on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers, full supplies of every description of GOODS in their line, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, and on accommodating terms. Country Merchants, Planters, Mechanics and purchasers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves. The following embraces a portion of their stock on hand and afloat, viz:
300 tons English BAR IRON, roun , square and flat;
50 do. Best Cable .. ..
50 do. Pennsylvania .. ..
300 do. Tennessee .. ..
10 do. do. Boiler Iron;
10 do. Pennsylvania do.;
300 bundles Braziers' Rods, ¼, 5-16 and ⅜, round;
300 do. Sheet Iron, 10 to 26;
800 do. Hoop Iron, ⅝ to 4 inch;
100 do. Band Iron, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ inch;
100 plates Tennessee Plough Iron;
500 Tennessee Plough share Moulds;
1000 kegs Cut NAILS and SPIKES;
100 kegs Pressed Spikes;
300 boxes TIN PLATE, Pont Pool;
30,000 lbs. BRAZIERS' COPPER, 10 to 120 lb sheets;
5000 lbs. Block Tin, Spelter Zinc, &c.;
20,000 lbs. Cast, German, Shear and Blister STEEL;
ANVILS, VICES, SMITHS' BELLOWS, Sledges and Hand HAMMERS;
Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, Fire Irons and Smiths' Tongs;
Files and Rasps, American and English LOCKS of every description;
Sliding-door Furniture; Hooks and Plate Hinges;
Butt and Parliament Hinges; Woodscrews;
Shutters and Fasteners of every description, and patterns;
BITS, CUT TACKS and BRADS;
Brass and Block Tin Cocks and Faucets;
Hand, Panel, Brass and Iron-back SAWS;
Crossent, Mill, Pit and Circular Saws;
Scythes and Scythe Sneaths;
Shovels and Spades, (Ames, Woods & Bourland's);
Crown, Louisiana, Carolina and Grubbing HOES;
Ox, Fifth, Breast, Log, Halter and Coil CHAINS;
Iron, Copper and Brass WIRE;
Gun Locks and Gun and Pistol Flints;
Single and Double-barreled GUNS and RIFLES;
Corn, Coffee and Pepper MILLS;
Curry Combs, English and American;
Plated and Brass Stirrups, Bits, Buckles, etc.;
Horse and Mule Collars; Hall & King's PLOUGHS;
Hames, Cart SADDLES and BRIDLES;
Combs; Paper; Pens; Shoe Thread;
Paint, Cloth, Scrubbing, Whitewash, Floor, Tooth, Hair, and Shoe BRUSHES;
Shovels and Tongs, Fire Irons, Brass and Iron Andirons Fenders, etc.;
TINWARE, a full assortment;
Pocket, Pen and Desk KNIVES;
Iron-handle Knives and Forks, and Knives only;
SCISSORS and RAZORS; Table Cutlery, a great variety;
Cork, Butcher and Shoe KNIVES; Augurs, Chisels, Gouges, &c., a full assortment;
Carpenters' and Coopers' PLANES and TOOLS, of every description;
Cotton, Wool and Horse CARDS;
300 coils Manilla ROPE, from 6-thread to 7-inch;
100 do. Tarred do. do. do. do.;
50 do. Marline and Houseline;
OAKUM, TAR, PITCH and ROSIN;
Sperm, Whale, Lard and Linseed OILS;
Spirits Turpentine and Varnish;
20,000 lbs. Pure Atlantic WHITE LEAD;
10,000 lbs. Brooklyn Nos. 1 and 2 White Lead;
200 kegs Black, Red and Yellow PAINT;
1000 lbs. Chrome and Paris Green; 500 lbs. Verdigris;
25 tons CASTINGS, assorted;
1500 French Pots, assorted, 1 to 50 pints;
MILL and GRINDSTONES; Sheet, Bar and Pig LEAD, Lead Pipe, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. oct3 tf

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 $2 per dozen; Scovill's No. 1 for $3 25—guaranted the best plates made in the United States; Cases $3 75 and $3 50; New York Cameras at $18.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended
☞ Entrance No. 6 CAMP street.

DENTISTRY, &c.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DRS. PEARSON and ANFOUX, inform their patients that they can be consulted daily at their office, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. Pearson's many improvements in DENTAL SURGERY, are too well known and appreciated to require enumerating. His Block Teeth are particularly worthy the attention of those requiring artificial ones. Their prices are graded to suit the circumstances of all. Office at their residence, *BARONNE street*, near Canal street. ap2 tf

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

DR. MENSING, Dental Surgeon,
HAVING returned to the city of New Orleans from his tour in the North and East, is prepared to perform all operations appertaining to the TEETH; and has become acquainted with the best mode of operating approved by the College of Dental Surgeons of Baltimore, Md. His price for operations are in proportion to suit the times. a16 tf

TOOTH-ACHE CURED
IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE, by Dr. MENSING'S *TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR*, or no charge. ☞ Office No. 53 Baronne street, 4th door above Common st.

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. mh8

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. I. Tobins, 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
ja21 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, Ladles, Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Trays, Plated Cassion, 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 Gent's finest 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., a 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 a2 1le

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. I. Tobins, 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, 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 5m

BOARDING.
THREE OR FOUR Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 236 *Baronne street.* n23 tf

SPRING STYLES.
JUST received, by ships Creole, Atlantic, W. B. Jones and Wilbasset, 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 DURRIDGE'S, mh8 28 Custom-house street, Up Stairs.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
SADDLES, BRIDLES, BITTS, STIRRUPS, etc., of every description.....*INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING*, of all kinds....AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, TARPAULINS, SADDLE-BAGS...TENTS, India Rubber Tent Cloths, of all sizes, for sale by
Fa19 SMITH & BROTHER, 52 Common st.

Crockery, China and Glassware.
P. R. FELL & CO.—84 Common st., New Orleans,
Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail.
Lamps, Plated and Britann