The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1849.

STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD CONVENTION.—This convention met on the 26th ult., and was very numerously attended; in fact, the Court-house was found too small to accommodate all who were present. Delegates were in attendance from Indianas, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Mount Vernon, Coshocton, and nearly every place on the route of the proposed railroad to St. Louis. Mr. Ridgway, of Columbus, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The first day was occupied chiefly in hearing and discussing the report of the Committee on Resolutions. No vote was taken on the 26th, and the convention adjourned over to the 27th. A general determination was manifested by those present to take decisive measures to have the work commenced west from Steubenville at as early a day as possible.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—The following telegraphic news has been received at the offices of several northern papers:

"The Consul to Liverpool, in place of Gen. Armstrong, has been appointed, but the name has not yet transpired; it is said, however, that he is from the West. The Second Auditor of the Treasury Department has removed George W. Kimberly, of Ohio, Thomas J. Robinson, of Kentucky, Brown, of —, two other clerks, and Francis A. Dunn, of Pennsylvania, messenger. The salary of Wm. Mechelin, chief clerk, vice Josiah F. Polk, has been reduced from $1700 to $1400; that of Theodore L. Moody, of Maine, has been increased from $1000 to $1400. James Broom, a clerk in the Navy Department, has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of May. John P. Wolf, removed from the War Department, is to have a place in the Second Auditor's office. Rev. C. W. Dennison, of Boston, will commence his duties in the Navy Department on the 1st of May.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.—The democrats of Wisconsin have united on a series of resolutions adopting the principle of the barnburners as to slavery in the territories. The two following are among the resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress has the Constitutional power and ought to make appropriations from the National Treasury for River and Harbor improvements, to facilitate and protect commerce between the several States and foreign nations, such appropriations to be governed by a sound discretion and a due regard for the national welfare.

Resolved, That we approve the principle of free and unrestricted trade, and believe that the most fair and equal mode of raising the revenue necessary to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, is a direct tax upon property, and will demand its adoption by our Government as soon as practicable.

LATEST FROM CANADA.—The Baltimore papers contain a telegraphic dispatch dated New York, 29th April, which reads as follows:

We have advices here by telegraph from Montreal up to Saturday afternoon, at 8 o'clock. The difficulties still continue without abatement, and the indications portend serious results.

In consequence of the announcement that the Governor had given orders to put under arms five hundred French constables, and the fact that these men actually appeared in the streets, the mob became still more exasperated. A party, composed of twenty English gentlemen, formed themselves into a body and encountered these armed police, or constables, in the streets, when quite a fierce engagement ensued. Shots were exchanged, and in the conflict two men were badly wounded and others slightly. The Government authorities perceiving that they had adopted rather an unpopular measure, and in order to preserve peace, countermanded the order in regard to the constabulary force, and had them disarmed.

A public meeting was held on Friday and largely attended. Petitions which had been gotten up were presented to this meeting, numerously signed, asking the Queen to recall Lord Elgin and disavow the Rebellion Indemnity Act.

All the hotels of the city are now guarded by armed forces. The garrisons have also been fully equipped for action, and the soldiery put under strict discipline. Cannon have been planted in the streets, at different points, for the purpose of overawing the disaffected. The streets were quiet at 6 o'clock in the evening.

There are reports of riots having broken out at Kingston and Toronto, but nothing authentic.

☞ It appears that the burning of the Parliament House at Montreal, on the 25th ult., by the mob, involved the destruction of all the archives and records of the Colonies for several hundred years.

Catholic College in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Legislature has rejected a bill to incorporate a Catholic College in Worcester. Those most zealous against the bill grounded their opposition to it upon the fact that it is open to none but Catholics, as if they were anxious that Protestant youths should have a chance for conversion. Mr. Boutwell, of Groton, when the bill was before the House of Representatives, made some remarks on it so sensible that we copy them in full.

"This bill does not appear to me of such importance as has been attached to it by the gentlemen who oppose its passage. The question is not, in any true sense, either political or religious. It will be well to consider the nature and extent of the powers which this bill proposes to confer on the corporators. If this were, as some gentlemen appear to think, the question of introducing a new sect, as an element of the religious character of the State, I should not be alarmed. True civil liberty has been acquired, and is preserved by the differences of political opinion, and the natural conflict which resulted from those differences, and religious liberty arose from the divisions of the Christian Church, and the conflicts which sprang from those divisions, rather than from the particular ideas of either sect. Therefore I should not be alarmed, were we now to permit, for the first time, members of the Catholic Church to enjoy all the religious and educational rights and privileges of Protestant citizens. But this is not the question. Catholics have a right to come here, and, when here, are entitled to religious freedom. Religious freedom is not limited to the enjoyment of our own opinions, but comprises the hardly less valuable right of disseminating those opinions and inculcating them upon others. Hence comes, from the Constitution itself, the right to establish religious schools. The exercise of this right, permit me to say, the Legislature cannot in any manner control. Therefore it is in conformity to a well settled right, that the Catholics have established a school for religious and general education. Now, over this school we have no control; and the granting this charter does not confer on the Catholics any new power. You neither bring Catholics to this country, nor provide for the propagation of their faith, nor for the establishment of schools. They exist here by right—establish schools by right—and by right furnish religious education. This act is necessarily silent on all these points. What, then, do we propose to do? This only: We give to certain gentlemen, their associates and successors, corporate powers for business purposes, with authority to hold real and personal estate to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. This in itself is a limited power, when compared with those which we confer almost daily on other parties. I cannot see that this bill involves any examination of the character of the Catholic religion; whatever that character may be, it was settled, at least as long since as the adoption of the Constitution, that Catholics were to enjoy all the rights of Protestant citizens. And in exchange for the corporate business powers which this bill confers, we get an acknowledgment from the managers of the school, of the right of the State to appoint visiters, and authorize an investigation whenever the Legislature shall see cause. Beyond this, by the first section of the act, the Legislature has power to alter, amend or repeal this charter, whenever it shall appear expedient. I cannot agree, then, that this bill contains any new principle, or is any more dangerous than bills passed in this House without debate; I feel no reluctance, therefore, in giving it my support."

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the Cambria at Boston, enables us to give fuller details of the foreign news up to the hour of her sailing, than were contained in our telegraphic dispatches.

FRANCE.

The Legitimists are said to be in high spirits. They count upon returning 250 pure Royalists to the new Chamber, and are meditating an appeal to the nation to decide, by universal suffrage, whether the old monarchy shall be restored. The partisans of the Regency, of whom M. Thiers is said to be the chief, are in the meantime not idle; and they profess to believe that they will have a majority in the new Chamber. It is expected that M. Guizot will be returned for the department of Calvados.

M. Duchon, the editor of Mr. Proudhon's journal, *Le Peuple*, and M. Louis Menair, were tried on Saturday, for having published a libel in a series of *feuilletons*, entitled "Prologue of a Revolution." They were convicted, and Mr. Duchon was sentenced to three years', and M. Louis Menair to fifteen months' imprisonment. They were further sentenced to pay jointly and severally a fine of 10,000f. It is announced that M. Proudhon has decidedly fled from the consequence of his condemnation. It is presumed that he is gone to London.

In the National Assembly, on Thursday, the President announced the death of three members of the Assembly, viz: the Abbé Fayet, Bishop of Orleans, and MM. Rallott and Coulmann, the last named having been in his place only the day before. It appears that there were early in the present week 58 members of the National Assembly confined to their apartments by serious indisposition. The cause is assigned to the unhealthy exhalations which prevail in the Chamber, and from the difficulty in ventilating the building. The Bishop of Orleans did not die of cholera, but of atrophy, from which he had been suffering for a long time previous. M. Ballott had also been in delicate health. M. Dosne, father-in-law of M. Thiers, died on Friday morning. He was in his 69th year. The total number of cases of cholera in hospitals in Paris, reported to Wednesday, is 1006, of which there are 565 dead. It is remarkable that of this total number of cases 419 have occurred at one hospital, the Salpêtrière.

AUSTRIA.

A letter to the London Times dated at Vienna on the 7th ult. says:

News has arrived that the Austrian troops which had taken refuge in Wallachia were ordered by the Turkish authorities to be disarmed. Our ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the Ambassador at Constantinople to demand his passports.

The Magyars have made a movement against Pesth, and all public moneys have been transferred to Ofen. Kossuth has invited the Hungarian deputies to meet in Parliament at Pesth on the 15th of April..

The imperial army has lost, since the commencement of the Hungarian campaign, one-third of its number, by death in battles and in the hospitals.

It is rumored just now that Prince Windischgratz has been beaten near Pesth, and that all the Hungarians have entered the town.

Another letter to the same paper says that the 33d army bulletin was published on the 8th at Vienna. It throws no light on the issue of the grand battle expected on the 6th. It only states that Major General Bastin, of the corps of the Ban, had on the 4th a warm engagement with the insurgents near Japio Bicke, and taken twelve cannon, of which four were carried off and eight abandoned, for want of means to carry them away.

The bulletin goes on to state that on the 5th Prince Windischgratz, who had his headquarters at Apod, had attacked the enemy at Haivan, but that the attack reduced itself to a mere cavalry engagement, which cost the Magyars 60 dead, 40 wounded, and 32 prisoners. It would appear from this bulletin that the strength of the insurgents on the whole line was very great.

It is further stated that on the 4th Marshal Schlick had had an engagement with the insurgents, and beaten them back from Hatvan to Gyongyos. On the 6th the Austrian army was to assume the defensive all along the line of operations.

At Pesth, on the 5th, several carts full of wounded came in. The Croats accompanying these poor men said that the engagement which had occurred near Tzegbed had been an unlucky one.

The bombardment of Comorn continued on the 6th inst. In his proclamation of the 3d inst., Gen. Simonich declares that there is no reason to hope for a capitulation.

An affair at Losoncz is reported thus: A division of Uhlans and an Italian battalion entered Losoncz on the 28th ult., dead beat with fatigue. No sooner had they betaken themselves to rest than a body of insurgents, who, in full understanding with the inhabitants, were ambushed in the reformed church, and provided with cannon, burst from their concealment, and falling upon the Imperialists, killed and captured the greater part of them.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The London Globe tell us that the intelligence of Bem's victory at Cronstadt excited the general expectation that he would take the direct road to Bucharest, excite the Wallachians against their oppressors, and the Osmanli, who are quite ready for it, to take up arms against Russia. He is standing at the Rubicon, and if he crosses it, he will fling a brand whose flames will extend to the Caspian Seas.

The Garrison of Galaez has already left for Bucharest, and 6000 Russians, with 32 pieces of artillery, have crossed Foksham for Wallachia. Bem wrote to Gen. Luders he hoped that they should eat their passover cakes together at Bucharest. The relation of Austria to the Porte is very precarious, in consequence of the position taken by Russia in regard to both governments. The breach is as good as made—the Porte has recalled its ambassadors from Vienna, and the Imperial Internuncio, Count Sturmer, has responded to it by quitting Constantinople. The Porte is said to be possessed of information that an alliance exists between Austria and Russia, *whereby the existence of Turkey is sacrificed for Russian aid.* The Turkish government has sent a note to the Austrian government in Belgrade, stating that the Porte alone has the privilege of intervention in Transylvania, and that the intervention of Russia from a territory of the Turkish kingdom, with the internal conflicts of a third country, cannot be tolerated.

LOMBARDY.

Before the defeat of Charles Albert's army, an insurrection had broken out at Brescia, the finest city in Lombardy after Milan. The citadel fired upon the town during the 24th and 25th, but on the 26th it was taken by storm, and the garrison put to the sword. The Austrians have taken a terrible revenge. The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 5th inst., states it is now a heap of ruins.

The population held out for eight days. Gen. Hayneau arrived there on the 30th ult. from Padua. He gave the citizens two hours to surrender. At the expiration of that time he commenced a bombardment which lasted six hours. The resistance of the people was of the most desperate character. The town was covered with barricades raised to the second story of the houses. These barricades was successively carried by the bayonet after a sanguinary contest. Every inch of ground was disputed with fury. The massacre on both sides was enormous. The inhabitants who survived entrenched themselves in some houses. These houses were set fire to, and the inhabitants were burned alive. Brescia has not suffered so severely since the year 1512, when it was carried by assault by the French under the command of Gaston de Foix.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 6th inst., says that the Austrians have taken thirty of the most distinguished inhabitants of Brescia as hostages. Camozzi, chief of the insurrection, has retired into the mountains, with a few of his fellow-citizens, carrying with him the Austrian commandant of the fort as a prisoner.

The inhabitants of Cosne, on hearing of the disasters of Brescia, had laid down their arms. Bergamo, after a resistance of some days, has capitulated. The inhabitants had been condemned to pay a fine of two millions of dollars.

ROME.

In the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly of the 27th ult. the Minister of War informed that body of the several military measures that had been adopted by Government. Every citizen of from 18 to 36 years of age was declared a soldier, and whoever wished to exempt himself from military service must pay a fine to facilitate his being replaced by a substitute. Troops were on their way to the Po, and the national guards of the provinces had undertaken the service of the carbineers, that the latter might join the army. The Alba, of Florence, of the 31st ult., announces that on receipt of intelligence of the disaster suffered by the Piedmontese army, the Assembly had appointed a triumvirate, composed of Mazzini, Armellini and Saffi. It was also intended that Guerazzi and Montanelli should form part of the Government, but, as the first is chief of the executive power in Tuscany, he could not accept until the union of the two States was decreed.

The Bologna Gazette, of the 31 inst., states that all communication is interrupted between the Neapolitans and the Roman State. The brothers of Cardinal Antonelli have been imprisoned at Rome as hostages to force the Government of Naples to give up Lieut. Col. Amadei. In the sitting of the Constituent Assembly of Rome, on the 29th, an address to the Venetian Government was unanimously passed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the same sitting, communicated to the Chamber the intelligence of the defeat of the Piedmontese army, and his belief that the seat of the Piedmontese Government would be transported to Genoa. After this communication, Sterbini rose, and stated that he had just learned that the Republic had been proclaimed in the Terra del Lavoro and the Abruzzi, (Naples,) and that the troops had fraternized with the people.

The Ticino Gazette, of the 7th inst., states, from Rome, of the 31st ult., that the courier of Naples had not arrived on that day; and that intelligence had been received of the legion of Garibaldi having entered the kingdom of Naples, and commenced hostilities. Gen. Ferrari, who was at Rome, had proceeded in all haste to Terracina. The Prefect of Bologna, Berti Pichat, had been named Minister of the Interior at Rome.

SICILY.

The King of Naples' ultimatum having been rejected by the government of Palermo, hostilities have re-commenced. The Neapolitan troops, consisting of about 18,000 men, have left Messina, leaving a small garrison in the citadel and forts. About 12,000 men marched out two days ago in the direction of Catania, and the remaining 6000 were shipped in steamers with the intention (it is supposed) of following coastwise the direction of the main army. They have already commenced committing the most awful atrocities. Several villages on the road, Ali, Fiume di Nisi, and Itala have been entirely destroyed—old men, women and children, bayonetted by the soldiers. The Swiss soldiers seem to set the example in all these atrocities, burning and killing without mercy all that comes in their way. At Taormina it is expected the Sicilians will offer a most determined resistance. The road at this place is cut out of the high rocky cliff which overhangs the sea, offering an admirable point of defence, and being quite inaccessible on all sides except the main road.

Mirolawski, the Polish General, who now commands part of the Sicilian forces, is at Catania with his division. It will be a tremendous conflict, the Palermitan government being now resolved to resist to the very last.

The steamer Bull Dog passed through here the other day on her way to Catania, being ordered to that place for the protection of British property. I fear the destruction of property and lives in the island will be immense.

Messina is in the most deplorable position, upwards of 100 persons, belonging to the first families in the place, have been arrested within the last few days, and imprisoned in the citadel. The town has been declared to be in a state of siege, and the greatest terror prevails among the inhabitants.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—It is proposed to hold a convention as above, in Philadelphia on the 22d of August next. The most distinguished friends of Popular Education throughout the Union have interested themselves in the call for this convention.

CONVICTION OF TOM HAND.—The jury in this exciting case returned a verdict of *guilty* against the prisoner. He appeared to hear it without any emotion. Mr. Ratcliffe, of counsel for the prisoner, moved the Court in arrest of judgment. The argument on that motion probably took place yesterday, (7th) to which day the Criminal Court stood adjourned.

RECOVERY OF AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—We learn that officer Snyder, of the independent police, was successful a few days since in recovering an important book which has long been missed from the Maryland State archives. It appears that during the last war, whilst the British fleet was in the Chesapeake, and an attack upon Annapolis was dreaded, the keeper of the State-house was entrusted with the State records, and removed them to a place of safety. When the alarm subsided, and the records were returned, it was found that the book containing the roll of the names of those persons belonging to the State of Maryland who had served in the revolutionary war, and who were entitled to pensions, had been purloined. As this was the only record of these claims which existed, there was no means of detection, in its absence, of any frauds which might be attempted by means of false pension papers; for this reason the State authorities have made many exertions, but hitherto without success, to regain possession of the lost document.

Lately, however, some further information having been obtained, the Attorney General put the matter in the hands of Mr. Snyder, and on Wednesday last he succeeded in finding the long lost book in the house of Michael Dunn, on South Paca street. It was found to be complete and in pretty good condition, though the binding had been removed and the leaves kept together in the form of a roll. The inmates of the house offered considerable resistance to the officer taking possession of the book. Apart from its importance to the State as a document, the book is interesting in itself as an authoritative record of those who formed the old "Maryland Line."—*Baltimore American.*

A VETERAN WHALER.—The New Bedford Mercury says that the first whale-ship that went round Cape Horn was the Rebecca, the first ship built in that place. She was launched in the winter of 1785. Although only 185(?) tons, the Rebecca was a very *big ship* for those days; her *great size* made her the object of curiosity and wonder the country around. The father of Joseph Grinnell, member of Congress from the New Bedford district, and of Henry and Moses H. Grinnell, of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New York, was chief mate. He was then in the prime of life, and is now living at the advanced age of 91, in the enjoyment of his health and faculties. The first voyage of the Rebecca was to Philadelphia, from whence she took a cargo to Liverpool. On the outward passage Captain Haydon showed some signs of a deranged mind, which increased upon him on the passage home, and entirely incapacitated him from fulfilling his duties as commander, and in consequence, the responsibility devolved upon the mate, who executed his trust with fidelity and skill so much to the satisfaction of the owners that he was rewarded with the command of the ship the next voyage, and was continued in command six years, making successful voyages. The end of the Rebecca was disastrous. She sailed from Liverpool, bound to New York, in the winter of 1803-4, and no vestige of her has been seen or heard of since.

FRUIT IN OHIO.—Under this head the Cincinnati Gazette says that the destruction of the fruit in Ohio by recent cold weather, has not been as extensive as was supposed immediately after the cold nights. A letter from Urbana, Champaign county, dated the 23d ult., says: "The peaches are just coming into bloom, and are not near all killed." The Zanesville Courier of the 24th states that in that vicinity the injury to fruit has not been so great as was at first supposed. The later varieties of the apple, the hardier cherries, and a few of the peaches are believed to have escaped. The Gazette adds that this information accords with verbal reports from several points north of the National Road.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Philadelphia Reminiscences—Closing of the City Hotel—French's Hotel—Marine Arrivals.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of old Johnny Gibbs, celebrated in my early days as a lottery ticket vender in that city. Few of the urchins of twenty to thirty years ago, whose lot, like mine, was cast in old Philadelphia, will ever forget old Johnny Gibbs and his office, and especially the queer little clock at his window, with the golden bird which used to sing the hours. Johnny was very popular, and great was the delight diffused around the city at the intelligence that he had drawn one of his highest prizes. It was a wonder to me, however, that people should make so much ado about such a matter of course. I wondered that he did not keep back a high prize or two every week, instead of selling them all out, at such trifling prices as he generally charged. It was one of the million mysteries which were left for time to clear up in my mind, and was dissipated at about the same period with my admiration of the alacrity, and horror at the wickedness, of the rascal Punch-Johnny was an *old* man at the period of which I speak—and must have been, at the period of his death, nearly ninety years of age.

Mr. Astor has at length decided to commence his long contemplated destruction of the City Hotel—not of the building, but of the business. The house will be closed on Monday next, and the workmen will soon after begin to change the interior into a series of stores. The old "City" will be missed by the class which have patronized it for the past 20 years—people who have never been attracted from its sober accommodations by the dozen or two "magnificent" establishments which have started up in Broadway during the time, shining with new-fangled notions. The name, however, will not be lost. A new "City Hotel" is already spoken of, and I fancy will soon be under way.

French's fine hotel on the corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets, opposite the Park, will be ready for its occupants by the end of the coming week. Its furniture is nearly all in the house, and the cleaning operations are going rapidly forward. The fitting up is altogether done in a style greatly creditable to the city. The expense for building, furniture, etc., will amount, when the house is ready for opening, to about a quarter of a million of dollars—two hundred thousand of which will be borne by the Simpsons, and fifty thousand by French.

The marine arrivals at this port yesterday were eight ships, nine barks, nineteen brigs and twenty-four schooners. Number of passengers, seventeen hundred; of which eight hundred and forty were from British and Irish ports, five hundred and thirty-five from Bremen, one hundred and seventy-six from Antwerp, and one hundred and forty eight from Rotterdam. A large portion of those from the three last named ports bring with them a considerable amount of money—some of them as much as fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. A number that arrived only yesterday morning are already on their way up the North River, bound for the Great West. In looking over the foreign papers and comparing their matter with the reports in the Courier and Enquirer, Herald, and Tribune, I find literally nothing worth writing that you will not receive through the columns of the latter papers. There is no sign of a change of ministry.

We have a confirmation of the report which I sent you some time since, of the troubles in Brazil. It is not probable that they are ended by the course adopted by the Emperor.

Our weather is extremely unpleasant again. We have all day had a cold drizzling rain, and few people move about voluntarily. Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

CHARLES STOUGHTON.
Family Grocer.....No. 91 *CAMP Street*,
KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES. ☞ Goods delivered free of charge apl6

FURNACES....FURNACES.
FOR SALE a Superior Assortment of EARTHEN FURNACES, in packages of any number, wholesale and retail, at 26 Tchoupitoulas st.
ap28 M. H. DEVEREUX.

SHOWER BATHS!
SHOWER BATHS, of a new and convenient style; BATHING-TUBS, HIP BATH TUBS, CHILDREN'S BATHING TUBS, and FOOT BATH TUBS, of the best manufacture, for sale by
ap25 1m ALEX. HILL, 56 Camp st.

FOR SALE.
A SODA MANUFACTURING APPARATUS, complete, comprising a number of Fountains, Coolers, Charging Pump, etc., etc., etc. For particulars or inspection, enquire of
mh14 M. H. DEVEREAUX, 26 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLOTHING.
EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA should remember that the next thing in importance to that of having a good supply of Provisions for the *inner man*, is to have a due regard to the wants of the *outer man*. We distinctly state that we are not selling at cost, but at as low prices as any other house in the city. Those in want of CLOTHING for the "Gold" or any other "Diggings," are respectfully invited to call at the cash store of
JOHN SOUTHWELL & CO., 31 Canal st.,
fy13 d&W tf Under the Planters' Hotel.

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, taxes and 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.

TO CALIFORNIANS!
SMITH & BROTHER, No. 52 COMMON STREET,
GRAND DEPOT for the sale of all
INDIA RUBBER GOODS
Manufactured under GOODYEAR'S PATENT.
☞ S. & B. have for sale, and are constantly receiving, almost every article necessary for the comfort and use of the CALIFORNIAN EMIGRANT. Among their assortment may be found AIR BEDS, Air Pillows, India Rubber Cloth Ridng Cape, Sou'westers, Cloaks, Coats, Pouches, Clothing Bags, Travelling Bags, Bottles, Water Tanks, Blankets and Turpaulins.
.....ALSO.....
TENTS, PACK SADDLES, CALIFORNIA SADDLE BAGS, Saddles and Bridles, of every description; Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Hair Rope, Mose Blankets, etc. etc. fy28

Clothing....Clothing....Clothing!
M. BARNETT—No. 13 Camp street,
HAS now on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and magnificent assortment of FINE READY MADE CLOTHING—all of which being his own manufacture, enables him to sell as cheap as any other establishment of the kind in the Southern country. Gentlemen purchasing for their own wear, and dealers at wholesale, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves the following articles:
Super black cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
Fine and medium do. do. all colors.
Black, brown and olive Monterey do. and Sacs.
Black and fancy Drap d'Ete Sacs and D'Orsay Coats.
Extra fine French Merino Sacs and Paletots.
Super fancy Linen Coats, of every description.
Black and colored Spring Cassimere Pants.
Superior French Merino Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Drill Pants.
Spring Tweed and French Cottonade Pants.
India Nankeen, and Silk warp do.
Super white Marseilles and Linen Vests.
Black Satin, Merino, Cassimere, Bombazine, and Fancy Vests of every quality and style.
mh17 3m M. BARNETT, 13 Camp 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 20c. per yard, usually sold at 50c.; French Damask Curtain Stuff, at 30c.; Turkey Red do. at 19c.; 100 doz. Gents' large size Linen Cambric Hdk'fs., new style, at $4 50 per dozen, worth double the money; 5000 yards White Linen Mosquito Netting, at 8c., same quality can not be bought for less than 10c. in the city; 6 cases Irish Linens, 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.

ALEXANDER HILL'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
56 Camp street, New Orleans.
WHERE families can find all articles of House keeping, comprising a general assortment and select stock of—
KITCHEN FURNITURE—Cooking Utensils, Tin and Iron Ware, Fire Sets, Brass and Steel; Shovels and Tongs; and Kitchen Fire Iron-ware.
ENAMELLED and patent-metal tinned HOLLOW WARE; Fire Dogs.
GERMAN SILVER, Block Tin and Britannia TEA and COFFEE URNS.
TABLE CUTLERY; German Silver, Britannia, and Iron TEA and TABLE SPOONS.
WOODWARE—Brass and Iron-bound CEDAR PAILS, CHURNS and TUBS.
RATTAN-ROUND CEDAR WARE, a new article
WILLOW WARE—Baskets, Cradles, Nurse Chairs and Wagons.
BRUSHES—Fancy and Plain, Dusting, Sweeping, and Hearth Brushes.
MATS—Jute, Manilla, Alicante, Palm, and Husk MATS.
WAITERS, and TRAYS
BRASS, Britannia, and new Metal CANDLESTICKS and LAMPS.
STEAMBOAT and HALL LANTERNS.
COOKING STOVES and FURNACES.
D. & J. Wright's patent premium COOK STOVES, for Wood or Coal—with fixtures complete; the most approved article in use.
☞ Hotels and Steamboats furnished at reduced rates.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

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—guaranteed 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.

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. ap3 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.* mh28 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. mh

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. 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 makes. Also—Fob, Vest and Guard CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, in every variety. Gold Pens, Pencils, Thimbles, Buckles, &c.; Fine Brackets, Brooches, Necklaces, Rings, Silverware, Spoons and Forks, Ladles, Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Trays, Plated Casters, 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., 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 n2 1de

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 & NOYES, 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. 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, 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

J. G. WEBER, Boot and Shoe Dealer.
CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (Do Old Stand.) ....BOOT AND
CORNER OF *Camp & Poydras sts.* (New Store.) 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

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