The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1849.

AMERICAN CONSULS.—The New York Tribune contains a statement of the official income of our Consuls abroad, by which it appears that no Consulate is at present worth $10,000. The largest amount received is by the Consul at Liverpool, who in 1845 received $9,963 05. The Consulates at Rio Janeiro and at London are also worth $9000. The next best are the Consulates of Havana and Glasgow, both of which yield annually upwards of $6000. St. Thomas and the Sandwich Islands each yield $4000; six other posts yield $2000 per annum; eighteen are worth $1000; and the remaining ninety Consulates range from $900 to $400 per annum, much the largest proportion of them being worth less than $500. The Consul at Alexandria, in Egypt, receives a salary of $3000. Three consuls on the coast of Barbary each receive a salary of $2000; and five in China receive a salary of $1000 a year each. One at Beyrout receives a salary of $500. Several of the minor consuls have no return of fees.

THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI.—The following is a list of the officers ordered to this ship, now fitting out at the Navy Yard at Gosport, for the Mediterranean station, as the flag-ship of Commodore Morgan:

J. C. Long, Captain; Lieutenants, W. C. Chaplain 1st, Percival Drayton 2d, J. P. Sanford 3d, James D. Johnston 4th, John Rutledge 5th, Thomas Crossan 6th; Master, E. A. Winder; Surgeon, G. Blacknall, Ass't Surgeon, James Hamilton; Purser, Henry Etting; Marine Officer, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Henderson; Passed Midshipmen, J. Van Ness Phillips, P. G. Watmough, Joseph B. Smith, Charles C. Duvall, Thomas Young; Boatswain, Robert Simpson; Gunner, Asa Curtis; Carpenter, F. M. Cecil....The remaining named officers are directed to report for duty by the 5th May.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—A company under the title of the Kensington Steamboat and Navigation Company, has just been chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, with very liberal privileges, with the object of opening a direct communication between Philadelphia, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond, taking the route by the capes of Delaware and Virginia.

BLOCKADE.—The Danish Consul-General at Philadelphia gives official notice that the following ports and inlets have been placed under blockade by the Danish forces, viz: from the 5th inst., Cammin Swinemunde, Wolgast, Griffswalde, Stralsund, and Rostock; and from the 12th inst., Pillau and Danzig, and the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Iahde. This announcement has been communicated to the representatives of friendly and neutral powers accredited at his Majesty's Court, and will likewise be notified by the customs' officers to every vessel passing through the sounds and belts.

CALIFORNIA.—The Consul of France, at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, has sent to the Chamber of Commerce, at Havre, an interesting account relating to California. The Consul commences with an account of the first discovery of gold by the Americans, in digging the mill-dam at Sutter's. He then says: "The results obtained by those who were first at the diggings are almost incredible. Drunken sailors, loose vagabonds, deserters from whale ships, escaped convicts, and men of that stamp, have come on here to Honolulu, after an absence of two or three months, worth from 80,000 to 200,000 francs. The minimum of gains each one made in a day has been sixty dollars. There are at this moment six thousand workmen on the banks of the Sacramento. The El Dorado, that dream of adventurers ever since the days of Columbus, has at length been discovered." The Consul then regrets that the state of the treaty between France and the United States, does not allow more privileges to French ships in the port of San Francisco. He concludes with saying that he sends a specimen of the gold. Signed, Dillon, Consul of France.

SERMON FROM COL. WEBB.—We suppose that the New York Courier and Enquirer, when it comments as follows on the recent affairs of Canada, is really preaching for the benefit of the present Administration:

"There is one feature of this whole transaction which may be studied to advantage by all public men. The government set out to *gratify its enemies*, and it has only succeeded in *alienating its friends*. The same policy will always have the same result. It is just as well as natural, that it should be so. A proper degree of conciliation should pervade every government. No party and no class should ever be put or kept under a ban. But if there is any justice in party divisions—if the principles of one party are any better than those of another, the distinction should be recognized as the basis of action. Parties themselves always understand this; and it is this understanding of it which gives vigor and energy to party efforts. No party will ever put forth any special exertion to make certain principles dominant, unless it believes they will be carried out. And no party was ever yet appeased or won by any attempted seduction of its victorious opponents. The radical party in Canada, for example, makes no more demonstrations of loyalty on account of the government bill to repay their rebellion losses. They do not think it worth while, even for effect, to profess devotion to the crown. They like the law, and will uphold the government and the party which concede it: but their support is only *pro tanto*.

"A similar and still stronger instance may be found at home. John Tyler came into the Presidential office as a whig. He was induced to turn his back upon the party that elected him, and to throw all the influence they had placed in his hands against them at the next election. His efforts succeeded, and mainly through them the locofocos acquired the ascendancy. And their very first act was to turn out of office every friend of Mr. Tyler whom they found in possession. They greedily seized upon the profits of the treason, but their instincts taught them to brand and disown the traitor.

"It is so, and it ought to be so, always and every-where. Canada is proving it now, as parties in England and in this country have proved it hitherto. The example and the lesson should not be lost."

MARYLAND POLITICS.—We notice that in the Westminster Democrat, Joseph M. Parke is recommended as a suitable candidate for Congress, and Col. Anthony Kimmell, as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of Maryland. The Snow Hill Shiled, in noticing the fact that John W. Crisfield declines a reelection to Congress from that district, says: "There is a rumor afloat here that Samuel Hambleton and T. R. Lockerman, of Talbot, and Col. J. S. Cottman and W. S. Waters, of Somerset, decline having their names used in connexion with a nomination."

Dorchester, we learn, has one aspirant for this honor—Joseph E. Muse, the Deputy Attorney General for Somerset and Dorset—and Worcester, too, L. L. Dickerson and John R. Franklin, both members of our Worcester bar.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1849.
[*Concluded.*

The statute incorporating the city of New Orleans, and those amendatory thereof, prescribe no *form* in which the legislative acts of the Mayor and City Council are to be exercised, and those acts are therein styled indiscriminately ordinances, by-laws and regulations. A resolution, properly enacted, is a valid regulation, and has the force and effect of a legal ordinance. The corporation of New Orleans has the right to prohibit the sale of groceries in the markets, under penalty of a fine. A resolution imposing a fine for the violation of a preexisting ordinance, referring to its object, but mentioning neither its title nor its date, is not void for want of certainty. The strict and rigid rules by which the validity of penal statutes is to be tested, are not applicable to the by-laws of a municipal corporation.

MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE *vs.* E. CUTTING.... *Appeal from the Fourth Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans*....EUSTIS, C. J....Appeal by defendant from a judgment against him for the amount of a fine for a violation of one of the ordinances of the First Municipality. The ordinance is in these words: "Resolved, that after the promulgation of this resolution, any person selling groceries at the markets shall pay a fine of from $25 to $50 for each and every time he shall violate the ordinance forbidding to sell groceries under the Meat and Vegetable Markets." The ordinance to which this refers, provides that "from and after the first of January, 1846, it shall not be lawful to sell groceries and oysters either at the Meat or at the Vegetable Markets."

The first and most material objection which has been taken to the validity of this ordinance, or by-law, is that it purports by its terms to be a resolution, and, as such, has not the force and effect of a legal ordinance, or by-law. *Per curiam.* We considered this objection in the case of Municipality No. One *vs.* Devron, recently decided, and it was not without difficulty that we came to the conclusion in favor of its legality. That conclusion was founded on the indefinite character of the powers given to the Mayor and City Council of the late city of New Orleans by the several statutes on that subject. No form in which their legislative acts are to be exercised is given in any of the statutes. They have authority to make and pass by-laws or ordinances, and, in one instance, fines imposed by the *regulations* and by-laws of the corporation, are recognized as valid. 2 Moreau's Dig., p. 124. In another instance provision is made for the recovery of fines incurred for offences committed against the ordinances and regulations enacted by the City Council. Considering, therefore, that the ordinance contained a prohibition with the penalty attached, it was in fact a by-law or *regulation*, and the form made use of in enacting it did not render it void as such. It was signed by the Mayor, and no valid objection was made to the power of the Council to enact it.

It was next contended that the corporation has no right to prohibit the sale of groceries in the public markets. This ground was held untenable. 1 Blackstone's Com. p. 274; Domat, Droit Public, liv. I, sec. 3; Morano *vs.* the Mayor, 2 L. R., 218.

It was next urged that the resolution is illegal, because it refers to an ordinance forbidding the sale of groceries in the two markets, without stating what ordinance, and no such ordinance has been shown. The ordinance referred to has been cited at length. It prohibits the sale of groceries *and* oysters. *Per Curiam:* If the ordinance under consideration were a penal statute, the penalty might not be enforced, by reason of its want of certainty; but we have not understood that the strict and rigid rules by which the validity of penal statutes is to be tested, are to be applied to the by-laws of a municipal corporation. The by-laws of very few of those corporations could stand such a test. Loze *vs.* the Mayor of New Orleans, 2 L. R., 427. We understand the fine which a municipal corporation is authorized to recover for the violation of its ordinances to be a penalty in the nature of liquidated damages, and established as such in lieu of the damages which a court would be authorized to assess. Willcock on Municipal Corporations, sec. 368. A by-law must be consonant with the law of the land, but it must receive a reasonable construction, and its terms must not be strictly scrutinized for the purpose of making it void. Ibid, sec. 382. The sense of the ordinance in question being plain and obvious to the most common understanding, we do not think it void by reason of uncertainty. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A landlord may maintain the revocatory action, under art. 1965 *et seq.*, C. C., against his sub-tenants who have received from the tenant's store merchandise in payment for their claims, when it is shown to have been to their knowledge that the tenant was insolvent at the time of making such transfer of property to them.

WILLIAM FLORANCE *vs.* NOLAN & CONNOLLY, STOUT OPDYKE, Appellant....*Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans*..SLIDELL, J. Florance sued out a writ of provisional seizure for rent, and seized some few articles in the possession of his tenants, Nolan & Connolly. It was then ascertained that on the day previous Nolan & Connolly had invited various creditors to help themselves to the goods in their store. Among others, the appellant, Opdyke, took goods to the amount of his claim; among the goods were some on which he had not the vendor's lien. Florance then made all these creditors parties to the suit, in a revocatory action, to set aside this transfer of property, under art. 1965 *et seq.* C. C. The revocatory action was sustained, and Opdyke alone appealed. The decision below was affirmed, it being satisfactorily proved that Nolan & Connolly were insolvent to the knowledge of these creditors, and that their proceedings were calculated to give them an illegal preference.

Where a widow, after the death of her husband, who died in a state of absolute destitution, took possession, in presence of witnesses, as a conservatory measure, of two old trunks, and their contents, formerly belonging to him, and when sued by one of the creditors of her husband, she averred her readiness to deliver the property to any person authorized to receive it; *held*, that Art. 2387 C. C. was inapplicable. When a succession will not defray the expenses of administration, the widow is not bound to have it administered.

J. P. SOUBIRAN *vs.* MRS. WIDOW RIVOLET.... *Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans*....ROST, J....Plaintiff, whose executor of the late Jean Marie Rivolet, seeks to make his widow responsible for the debt, under Art. 2387 C. C. Defendant pleaded a general denial and an averment that the defendant has neither concealed nor made away with any of the effects of the community; but that after the death of her husband, as a conservatory measure and in presence of witnesses, she took possession of two old trunks and their contents, which she is ready to deliver to any person authorized to receive them. The District Court nonsuited the plaintiff, and he appealed.—The testimony sustained the defence. It was shown that Rivolet lived separate from his wife, the defendant, and died in a state of absolute destitution; that his brother paid his funeral expenses, and that the person in whose house he lived has against him a claim for rent and attendance which he considers lost. It was held that if the succession would not have defrayed the expenses of administration, the widow was not bound to have it administered.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE *vs.* THOMAS VOGTEL.... *Appeal from the Fourth Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans*....EUSTIS, C. J....For the reasons assigned in the case of Municipality No. One *vs.* Cutting, *supra*, the judgment was affirmed, with costs.

AMY HEWLETT, f. w. c., *vs.* J. P. HENDERSON.... *Appeal from the Third Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson*....SLIDELL, J....Judgment affirmed, with costs.

GEN. TAYLOR'S VISIT TO BOSTON.—The Massachusetts Legislature has taken steps toward providing for any expenses which the expected visit of the President of the United States to Boston may create.

WORK ON ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—Professor Pianciani, LL. D., late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Rome, is preparing for publication a work on Electro-Magnetism, with an account of his own recent discoveries. Professor P. is at present connected with the Georgetown College.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Arrival from St. Domingo—Dispatches from Montreal—Forrest and Macready—Mary Perkins, from Rio—First of May.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1849.

Eds. Crescent: The brig Stephen G. Bass, Capt. Winchester, from the city of San Domingo, brings intelligence from that city down to the 12th of April. The Captain reports that the residents of San Domingo are in the greatest alarm at the rumored advance of Soulouque and his army, which are said to be within sixteen or eighteen miles of their town, and intended to attack it in the course of two or three days. Capt. Winchester says that the invading army is not less than 30,000 strong, but this is moonshine. The news, like other that we receive from that island, is not to be depended upon, as it is impossible to obtain correct information of Dominican or Haytien affairs, either on the island itself, or at a distance. I have had some experience in the matter myself.

Dispatches from Montreal up to 8 o'clock last night represent a continuance of the excitement in that city, but tell us of no further outbreak, notwithstanding the arrival of a deputation of French Canadians to congratulate the Governor-General on the quiet state of the country. As this deputation was allowed to land in the face of a mob of some six or seven thousand of the British party, there can be but little danger of farther serious violence. The threatened motion of Mr. Boulton, for a dissolution of the Union, may be a signal for a popular demonstration, but it will not amount to much, as the authorities are prepared for any emergency short of an actual fraternization of the troops with the populace—an extremely improbable condition.

The Yankees on the border are quiet spectators of the row, and care very little what the issue may be, as it will affect our interests very slightly, under any circumstances likely to occur.

Forrest is still playing at the Broadway Theatre to full houses, and Macready's corps is nearly made up, preparatory to opening on Monday next at the Italian Opera-house. The Forrest people have shown their teeth a little at the approach of the great rival, but it is not probable that there will be much of fight between the houses. Some philanthropic individuals have started a design to bring the matters of difference between them to a settlement, and Macready is said to show a disposition in favor of the effort. Forrest, however, is extremely bitter in his dislike, and will hardly meet his rival half-way. The quarrel, too, is perhaps profitable, and it may be continued on the principle adopted by quack doctors.

The brig Mary Perkins, 36 days from Rio Janeiro, reports the arrival at that port of the steamer Panama, hence for California, to sail thence on the 26th of March. The following California vessels were also there, to sail soon, viz: bark Express; ships Cristoval Colon, Mazeppa, Apollo, Carolinta and Pacific; brigs Sarah McFarland and Belfast; and schooners Ewing and Rival. Also, the ship Architect from New Orleans to sail on the 31st of March.

The brig Republic, from Para April 5th, reports that the steamboat Senator, 17 days from New York, bound for California, put into Para for coal. She would proceed in two days.

Our city is not yet entirely over the revolution of yesterday. Order is not quite restored, but, in the course of a week or two, matters will take their usual course, and we shall be right end up for another year. The weather continues delightful, for which the good housewives would, under other circumstances, be grateful, but with piles of furniture distributed in all the wrong parts of the house, and cases of china transformed into mincemeat, gratitude with them is out of the question. All are cross, and many crazy.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

AMERICANS AT RIO.—The following letter, received at New York, shows how the Americans have been going on at Rio. From later advices we learn that they became a little too uproarious for the Emperor.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13, 1849.
On board bark Harriet Newell.

Upon arriving here we found about 1300 Americans, and more are constantly arriving. Some strange scenes take place ashore.

The worst of everything is palmed off at high prices. I have paid four shillings for three segars, and four shillings for two glasses of poor liquor. Some of our countrymen have paid $7 50 for dinner for two. The people seem to think our pockets are well lined with the precious metals—as though we had come from a golden country instead of going to one.

The Yankee boys are having a glorious time; and some of them have gone so far as to hoist the American flag in some of the public houses in town, and committed other acts equally improper; but notwithstanding this, the Emperor has ordered that they must not be molested, but all allowed to do almost as they please.

American vessels are arriving almost daily from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans, full of passengers, all bound to the west coast of the United States.

We have had several rowing and fishing excursions in and about this harbor, in our iron boat, which cannot be beaten by any four-oared boat in port.

There has been considerable difficulty and quarreling between the captains, officers, and passengers of several vessels now here, and some sickness; for instance, the ship Apollo is quarantined, and none of her passengers are allowed to go on shore. We have been fortunate in that respect. All is harmony and good feeling, and all enjoy excellent health on board the Harriet Newell; although our run thus far has been somewhat lengthy, it was only caused by what all sailing vessels are subject to—head-winds, and no wind at all.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The brig Mary Perkins, Capt. Chase, arrived at New York on the 1st inst., from Rio de Janeiro, in the short passage of 36 days. Capt. C. says that the harbor is crowded with American vessels, bound to California, and that the streets of Rio were swarming with Yankees. The report that the Emperor intended giving the Americans a banquet is contradicted, as Capt. C. says that these "sons of freedom" indulged in such freakish extravagancies as not only frightened the town from its propriety, but scared the Emperor himself almost out of his senses. His majesty probably intended to have given them a kind reception on their arrival, but their free habits apparently accorded ill with his imperial notions. A number of the Californians were arrested for riotous conduct, and placed in prison.

LATER FROM PUERTO CABELLO.—By the arrival at Philadelphia of the bark Thomas Dallet, Capt. Dill, the North American has dates from Puerto Cabello to the 4th ult. They present a very gloomy picture of affairs in Venezuela. The people show strong dissatisfaction with the despotic measures of the Government of Monagas, and have become thoroughly unsettled. The prices for all produce, whether foreign or domestic, were very low, and trade was almost at a stand-still. It was becoming every day more and more evident that there must be a change in the Government, and if our previous accounts may be relied on, that change points to Guzman, the present Vice-President, as the successor of Monagas in the Presidency of Venezuela.

We hear nothing of Gen. Paez in these growing troubles, but it is reasonable to presume that he is not idle, though very secret, in the work of fomenting discord in the Government which has overthrown, but not conquered him.

In our last advices it was mentioned that Monagas had, for political reasons, seized and thrown into prison at Caprupano a number of French citizens, among whom was the Vice-Consul. The strong protest called forth by this proceeding from the French Consul-General has added another to the many difficulties of the Government. The French Consul insists upon ample apology and reparation, and the result of the matter was still in doubt when Capt. D. sailed. Another revolution in Venezuela seems, from all accounts, to be imminent.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The brig Stephen G. Ross, Capt. Winchester, arrived at New York on the 1st inst., from St. Domingo City, with dates to the 13th ultimo. President Soulouque was within 16 miles of the city, with an army of 30,000 well-disciplined troops. He had taken all the towns on his march, and was expected to attack the city in a day or two. The inhabitants were taking every chance to leave, and a number of British vessels were crowded with refugees. A large quantity of money and valuable property was placed in the houses of the American and British Consuls. The city was almost entirely deserted by women and children, and no doubt it is by this time in possession of Soulouque, from whose character it is supposed much blood has been shed. Capt. W. says he had much difficulty in getting a clearance and provisions enough for his voyage.

RELIGION OF IMMIGRANTS.—The New York Freeman's Journal says, that out of 18,589 immigrants, who are said to have arrived at that port in January, February and March, of the present year, 15,000 were Roman Catholics.

Mr. Clayton's Letter to Lady Franklin.

Mr. Clayton has written the following letter in answer to an appeal Lady Franklin made to the President for the purpose of getting assistance in looking for her husband and his crews:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 25, 1849.

Madam—Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make to you the following reply:

The appeal made, in the letter with which you have honored him, is such as would strongly enlist the sympathy of the Rulers and the People of any portion of the civilized world.

To the citizens of the United States, who share so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and the sufferings and sacrifices which he has encountered for the benefit of mankind. The appeal of his Wife and Daughter in their distress has been borne across the waters, asking the assistance of a kindred people to save the brave men who embarked in his unfortunate expedition; and the People of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now respond to that appeal by the expression of their united wishes that every proper effort may be made by this Government for the rescue of your husband and his companions.

To accomplish the object you have in view, the attention of American navigators, and especially of our whalers, will be immediately invoked. All the information in the possession of this Government, to enable them to aid in discovering the missing ships, relieving their crews, and restoring them to their families, shall be spread far and wide among our people; and all that the Executive Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can effect to meet this requisition on American enterprise, skill, and bravery, will be promptly undertaken.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an earnest prayer to Him whose spirit is on the waters, that your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Lady JANE FRANKLIN, Bedford Place, London.

LAMARTINE TO THE ENGLISH.—Lamartine, in reply to an address of the English visitors at Paris, concluded with the following remarks:

"This, gentlemen, is what I would wish you to take back as my only reply to those among your countrymen who have been pleased to remember my name, and my poor share in the events which brought about, established, and directed the republic in its early days. Say to them that France has thousands of citizens, worthier than I, but not one more firm in his desire, that her republic should be philosophy in action; that she should have a heart for her own children, and a heart likewise for all people. Our republic must efface all national prejudices be were England and France; for the lofty principle of that republic is not a principle of national egotism, but the union of the human race in one family of nations advancing under diverse laws towards unity of civilization."

LONG PASSAGE.—The Swedish bark Valeria, which lately arrived at New York from Stockholm, has made one of the longest and dreariest passages on record, having been one hundred and sixty-one days in performing the voyage. Besides a large cargo of iron, she has on board a goodly number of passengers, all more or less sick from the want and privation they suffered on so tedious a voyage. The Valeria was given up for lost, in the newspapers, a long while ago.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A very large meeting was held in the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., in order to raise funds for completing the great Central railroad.

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 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 most fashionable 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.

mh13 R. BROWN 168 Poydras st.

DRY GOODS.

Thomas Brady....21 Chartres street.

OPENING THIS DAY, IN STORE 21 CHARTRES STREET, an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of FANCY FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We are now prepared to offer a full and varied assortment in all the different departments of our business.

The Stock embraces every manufacture in LINEN, WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS, the whole of which has been selected with unusual care, in order to establish that confidence which we hope to win from all those who may favor us with their custom.

One thing we wish to impress upon our patrons—*the whole of our Stock throughout is marked in Plain Figures, at the Lowest Selling Price.*

The Stock in part consists of:

Richly Embroidered China Crape SHAWLS;
Plain White Crape do.;
Fancy Hernani Silk do.;
Fancy Grenadine Silk do.;
White Lace (quite new) do.;
Colored Barege do.;
9-4 Black and White Barege do.;
Very Rich Black Lace Square do.;
Same Goods in Demi-Squares;
Black Barege (silk fringes) do.;
Rich Satin Plaid White Barege do.;
Plain Colon Cashmere do.;
Heavy Silk Fringes India do.;
Fifty dozen Fr. Zephyr Nett do.;
Grenadine, Hernani and Barege SCARFS;
White Lace Scarfs, full three yards;
Black Lace Scarfs, same length;
All Styles in SILK CRAVATS;
Black, High Lustred Mattioni SILKS;
Black Watered and Satin Striped do.;
Detached Figure Black Glacé do.;
Plain Changeable Heavy Lustred do.;
Satin Striped and Fig'd Changeable SILKS;
Very Rich Plain Waterloo Blue Poult de Soie;
Plain Black Rich Levantine;
One Lot Changeable Polka Spot SILKS;
Twenty pieces Glacé Chenes, do., quite new;
Cherry, Crimson, White, Pink and Sky-blue SATINS;
Black, White, Pink, Blue, Green, Straw, Cherry, Crimson and Scarlet Florence SILKS;
Black Dress Crape; Black Grenadine; Black Barege;
Plain and Satin Stripe, very rich, Black Brocaded Barege;
Plain Black Tissue; Black Monseline de Laine;
Very Rich Printed GRENADINES;
Extra Rich Printed Satin Plaid TISSUES;
Embroidered and Brocaded BAREGES;
Fine Satin Striped and Satin Plaid do.;
All Shades in mode, Plaid do.;
Pink and Sky-blue do.;
Pink and Sky-blue Tissue SILKS;
Very Rich Polka Spot Foulard do.;
Detached Leaf Fig'd Foulard do.;
Plain Black and White Foulard do.;
Waterloo-blue Foulard do. (white leaf;)
Pink and White, Blue and White, Brown and White, Purple and White Ribbon Strip'd Foulard } SILKS;
Plain Waterloo-blue BAREGES;
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Linen SHEETINGS, very heavy;
9-8 Pillow Case LINEN;
Extra quality Real Barnsley SHEETINGS;
6-4, 8-4, 10-4 Double Satin Hambro' DAMASKS;
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 Double Satin Damask NAPKINS;
6-4, 8-4, 10-4 Unbleached Heavy DAMASKS;
Very fine 5-8, 3-4 Spot Napkins;
White Satin DRILLING, extra quality;
5-8 and 3-4 LINEN LAWNS;
Scotch, containing all the various qualities IRISH LINENS; HUCKABACES, Scotch DIAPERS, Birdseye Diaper, Russia Diaper, 6-4 very wide Diaper, Colored Fruit Doyleys, Brown HOLLANDS, Window HOLLANDS, etc., etc.

☞ *All Goods sold as Linen, we Guarantee Free from any mixture of Cotton.*

Damask Worsted MOREENS, all colors, mixed colors; Worsted and Cotton DAMASKS; Emb'd COLLARS, Lace CAPES, Lace SCARFS, Lace SHAWLS, Meshlin LACES, Maline Laces, Jenny Lind Laces, Valenciennes Laces, English Thread Laces, English EDGINGS, Bobbin EDGINGS, Plain BOBBINETS, Figured Bobbinets; very fine Embroidered and Sprigged NETS; 100 pieces Colored SILKS; Trimming LACES in all Colors; three cartons Wide and Narrow Black Trimming Laces; Em'd HANDKERCHIEFS; Lace Bordered Handkerchiefs; Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all qualities; Wide Checked Bordered Handkerchiefs; Revere, Mixed Revere, and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs; White Lace Dresses; together with all descriptions of

Embroidered and Lace Goods.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Bleached Cotton SHEETINGS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS; English CALICOES; 4-4 French Calicoes; American Calicoes; Osnaburgs; COTTONADES, Marlboro' Stripe; Cotton DRILLING; Apron CHECKS; Linen Checks; TICKINGS; CAMBRICS; Paper MUSLINS.

Plain White JACONETS, NAINSACKS, Swiss and Book MUSLINS, DIMITYS, Hair Cord Dimitys, MUSLINETTES, Striped and Plaid Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Corded Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Mull and fine India Seersand Muslins.

Ribbons, Gauze Ribbons, plain Taffeta Ribbons, new style Belt Ribbons, Satin Ribbons; white, black, colored Kid Gloves; white Cotton Hose; Silk Hose; Lace Gloves and Mitts; slate Cotton Hose; black Cotton Hose; colored Cotton Hose; pearl Silk Gloves; black Silk Gloves; Alpaca Silk and Lisle Gloves; Gentlemen's brown Half Hose; Gentlemen's Silk Shirts and Drawers; Silk Gloves; Kid Gloves; Cravats; Ladies' colored Lisle Gloves; colored Silk Gloves fancy tops; Green Barege Veils; Agate Buttons; Pearl Buttons; Pins; Needles; Sewing Silks; together with every article in

Hosiery and Small Wares.

Five cases LANCASTER QUILTS, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.

ap11 1m THOMAS BRADY, 21 CHARTRES ST.

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.

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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.* 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 what 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.

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