The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY A. H. HAYES & CO.
A. H. HAYES. J. C. LARUE. S. F. WILSON. WM. WALKER.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly, or *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*.....The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week. THE WEEKLY CRESCENT will be furnished to single subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per year; to clubs of four or more, delivered to the same Post-office, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year each; Postmasters and others who may act as Agents, and send orders, paid, for ten copies, will receive one copy in addition to their compensation. *Payable in all cases in advance.* Single copies or packages, in wrappers, can be had at the office of publication, No. 95 St. Charles street.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1849.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Political Difficulty—Cholera on the Architect—Gold by the Sophia Walker—Bank Thief—Reward Offered.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1849.

Ed. Crescent—Although there had been whispers of an intended demonstration against Mr. Macready, I put but little reliance upon the rumor, believing that Forrest disapproved of any expression of his friends in that regard, believing that of quiet and orderly remonstrance against the conduct of his rival on the stage in this city. I consequently expected that Macready's reception last night would be marked with nothing in the way of disapprobation, more than a few groans and hisses, but I mis-estimated New York rowdyism. Macready was driven from the stage and from the theatre, in a manner far more disgraceful to our city than to himself. He behaved well, and retired with a dignified bow, and with a *cent*, which had been thrown at his feet, *in his bosom*. One very discreditable incident of the proceedings, was an apology which Clarke—who had the part of Macduff—took it upon himself to offer to the rowdies for having consented to appear with Macready. He said the wants of his family, which was entirely dependent upon his exertions, compelled him to accept the engagement. What Chippendale, the Manager, would have said, I know not. The mob would not hear a word from him, and his name known the fact of Macready's having left the theatre by writing the announcement in chalk on an old banner, and exhibiting it from the stage.

The Astor Place people are not discouraged by the result of this first effort, but have decided to go ahead, announcing for this evening's performances the same play that Forrest appears in at the Broadway—Richelieu. Notwithstanding Clarke's speech, it is said that he will perform with Macready again to-night, when he takes the part of Manfred.

Mr. George A. Cotton, a passenger in the ship Architect, from your city, for California, who returned the other day in the bark E. Corning, from Rio Janeiro, furnishes the Sun with the names of those who died with the cholera on board the ship during her passage. They are as follows: Capt. Knight, (Government Surveyor,) Messrs. L. Kramer, R. O'Conner, M. D. Cox, Higgins and Griffin.

The ship Sophia Walker, from Valparaiso, March 20th, brings $80,000 worth of gold in bars and dust from California, $10,000 of which comes to Oliphant & Co., of this city, one of the dust to Edwin Bartlett, and five boxes to a Baltimore house. A portion of this amount is probably intended as coming from Valparaiso, in payment for goods forwarded, etc.: $40,000 of it is the proceeds of the sale of the Hantress, the captain of which vessel is a passenger in the Sophia Walker. The S. W. sailed from Valparaiso in company with the steamship Lexington, for whose arrival we may look at an early day.

The name of the man who stole the $3760 from the Mechanics' Exchange Bank, is John E. Schaffer. The full amount of the money will be made up to the bank, as I mentioned yesterday, by the sale of the property found on the thief and in his house, with the exception of the reward, which one of the papers states to be $400. I understood it to be much less than that.

The Common Council last night authorized the offer of a reward of $500 for the arrest, etc., of the parties concerned in the recent attempt on the life of Mr. Warner, by the infernal machine.

Our city changes "fathers" to-day, and a bad day they have for the operation, as the weather is fully as wretched as that of the two preceding days. It is rainy and very cold.

YOURS, etc., INDICATOR.

REPUBLICAN PRESS OF PARIS.—The *Democratic Pacifique*, of April 19, publishes the following address of the democratic republican journals of Paris to their friends in the capital and the provinces:

"The Reaction has declared a war of extermination against the Liberty of the Press.

"The Procureurs-General of the Republic boldly avow that the intention of the Republic is to make an end of certain journals—namely, those which are most committed by their devotion to the cause of Democracy and Revolution.

"These journals have been successively visited by fines so enormous as to be equivalent to confiscation; the punishment denounced against their writers is that which the law reserves for malefactors.

"Neither the Restoration nor the Monarchy of July, in their worst days, have ever given proofs of so ardent an animosity against the Press.

"In view of this systematic and aggravated persecution, which threatens to break down the most powerful instrument of the Republican propaganda and to annihilate the most precious liberty conquered by the Revolution, the organs of the Democratic Parisian public, assembled in committee, make an appeal to the patriotism of all friends of the Republic, to organize in defence of an inalienable right, consecrated by the Constitution, and hasten to the assistance of the menaced Press.

"For this purpose a subscription has been opened in the offices of the undersigned journals. The Democratic Press of the Departments is invited to join its efforts to those of the Parisian Press in this common work of devotion and consolation.

"A Committee, composed of representatives and delegates of the Press, is commissioned to central ze and distribute the funds."

The above address is signed by "*La Reforme*," "*La Democratie Pacifique*," "*La Republique*," "*La Commune Sociale*," "*Le Peuple*," "*Le Travail Affranchi*," "*Le Populaire*," "*L'Ecole Politique du Peuple*," "*Le Journal de la Vraii Republique*," "*La Revolution Democratique et Sociale*."

The Sacking of Catania.

Accounts from Catania state that on the morning of the 5th the Neapolitan squadron, consisting of seventeen vessels, steamers, frigates, and gunboats, took up a position to bombard the city of Catania. The firing lasted all day with much damage to the city, and but little to the vessels. The following morning a simultaneous attack was made by sea and land. The Swiss, to the number of 2300, led the van, and were supported by two regiments of cavalry, and followed by an army of 15,000 men, with 40 pieces of cannon. After a brief but obstinate resistance the Catanese were overpowered, and the troops of King Ferdinand entered the city, which then became a real field of battle. As the troops advanced the resistance became more obstinate. The assailants were fired on from windows, house-tops, and barricades. On the 7th, the greater part of the principal inhabitants and the garrison abandoned the city and fled to the mountains. Filangieri (the Neapolitan General) then gave up the city to sack and fire. At the latest accounts it was still in flames in many parts; while the soldiers were prowling about, plundering houses, violating women, and stabbing or shooting all who opposed them. The Morning Herald contains the following accounts of the events in Catania, from an eye-witness: "The Sicilians fought bravely and well all the night of Good Friday, till 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. After the battle we landed, and such a scene of carnage and cruelty I never witnessed. The dead and the dying were crowded on each other. The Neapolitans had buried their own dead, but in rushing through the streets seemed to find a demoniac pleasure in mutilating the senseless clay around them. I saw three soldiers strike their bayonets into a poor fellow breathing his last, and numberless were they who lay headless in the streets, the victims of more than common ferocity. Catania is in ashes; the streets are encumbered with half-burned rafters; immense logs of charred wood occupy, with broken guns and overturned carriages, the place lately teeming with enthusiasm and health. The Sicilian dead lie unburied—the Neapolitans even kick them as they pass, plunge into the midst of the newly deserted town, rob, plunder, and destroy, and commit every possible atrocity on helpless innocence or decrepid old age."

☞ Joshua Bates, senior partner and acting manager of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., London, arrived in the steamer America, and is staying at the Union Hotel, New York.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We received our papers from Texas, by the Portland, through the Post-office yesterday. The Galveston papers are of the 12th.

The most affecting intelligence is that of the death of Major-General WORTH. He expired at San Antonio on the 7th, of the cholera. The Galveston News of the 12th furnishes the following particulars:

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL WORTH.—Major-General W. J. Worth died in San Antonio on Tuesday last, the 8th inst., at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M. [It should be Monday, the 7th.] He had been taken seriously sick, as we learn, only the previous day, though he had been quite unwell with a diarrhœa from the time he left New Orleans, and continued so till he reached San Antonio, which was but a few days before his death. He was far from being well when he passed through this city, and was so much indisposed at Indianola that the boat was detained there part of a day on his account, before proceeding to Port Lavaca. A servant belonging to his escort died of the cholera on the road a little above Victoria.

It is presumed, though not certainly known, that the disease of which General Worth died was the cholera. Immediately upon his death an express was dispatched, which arrived at Port Lavaca on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, being just twenty-four hours on the way. We cannot learn any particulars of the sickness and death of this distinguished officer—these are probably given in the dispatches now on their way to Washington.

By this afflicting dispensation Gen. Worth's family have been thus suddenly deprived of their protector, almost as soon as they had arrived at the point of destination, where they anticipated a residence for some time to come; and the whole country deprived of the services of a man whose brilliant achievements are deservedly the pride of the people, and will adorn the pages of our history to a remote generation. The death of such a man is truly a national bereavement, and will undoubtedly be followed with demonstrations of mourning throughout the whole Union. Gen. Worth's family consists of Mrs. Worth and two daughters.

The Cholera has made sad ravages at San Antonio. A letter from Judge Paschal, dated on the 29th of April, published in the News of the 15th, gives the following painful details:

* * * One subject now engrosses the attention of all who are left in this place—the Cholera. The mortality has been frightful. I wrote you a week ago—the 22d inst.—that was a frightful day—some fifteen or eighteen dying. When I went down in the evening to place my letter in the Post-office, I learned that many were dead who were well in the morning—among the rest, John O. Trueheart's son, Lucien Trueheart. On Monday, the day following, there were but few cases; but, till last night, during the whole week, the disease raged with peculiar malignity. There were no less than fourteen deaths yesterday in this place, notwithstanding it is estimated that not more than one-fourth of the population is now here. It has not yet reached the encampment of the troops in the neighborhood. Among those who fell victims yesterday were Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Brennam's little son, formerly of your city; and a Mr. Wilcox, book-merchant, recently settled here. Mrs. Brennam's little daughter is also dangerously ill. The weather to-day is extremely fine, and there have been but few cases. How long it will continue, God only knows—but I prophesy very long, if not for any other reason, for the want of subjects to act upon, unless it should seattack those who have recovered. * * * There have not been less than a hundred and fifty deaths in this place, and counting those who died after flight, probably many more. Business has now become almost entirely suspended, and scarcely a Californian can be seen here. I was never in better health, and, from appearances, you would suppose never in better spirits. It is absolutely necessary to be so, or I believe the whole of my family would sink. But when I go down town in the evening, and hear of four or five persons being dead who were well in the morning, it requires some effort to be so.

The *News* reports the death of Mr. M. Cronican, the publisher of the Western Texan, and Mr. B. H. Wilcox, formerly a book-seller of Galveston, and gives the following list of deaths between the 19th and 26th ult.

Mr. Burke, N. R. Mallon, Clinton Everton, negro boy Alick belonging to Mr. Newcomb, Joseph Hall, Wm Bell, E. J. Crockett, Lucien M. Trueheart, George W. Clark, Rafel C. Garza, Melchor de la Garza, child of Mr. Everton, Caroline Rice, Rafael Herrera, W. A. Hatteet, negro boy Bronson belonging to Mr. Newcomb, daughter of Mr. Everton, negro woman of Mr. Everton, Augusta, (child of Mr. Maverick, John Rudy, Manuel Cadena, Jacob Grubb, Charles Cloud, James Stockman, Brooks Davis, Charles Hall, (child.) Wm. Small, Mr. Staats, a Californian.

The News says of Galveston: "The cholera has been both east and west of us, in New Orleans and on the Rio Grande, yet by the interposition of a kind Providence this city has almost entirely escaped. Healthy as any city in the Union—free from disease, and likely to continue so for some time—the people of Galveston have every reason to be thankful for the blessings they enjoy.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!—We have been kindly furnished, (says the Victoria Advocate of the 11th,) with the following extract of a letter just received from a gentleman of San Antonio: "News from the Gila says that there is a large party of men there digging gold, and that they find it in great abundance."

STATE ELECTION.—The Austin Democrat contains the Governor's proclamation, ordering the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commissioner of the General Land office, on the first Monday in August; also of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, under the apportionment law passed at the last session.

Mr. James Campbell of this place, who has recently arrived from the Rio Grande, some thirty miles above Presidio, at the point where three companies of United States troops are now stationed, report that every thing is prosperous, and the country healthy. No cholera has reached that high on the Rio Grande. The spot selected for the encampment is represented as a beautiful and healthy location.—*Western (San Antonio) Texan.*

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—We learn from Major Scott that a party of Indians lately visited the military post above the Whaco village, and captured fifty horses belonging to the U. S. Dragoons, and a number belonging to the settlers residing in the neighborhood. One of the settlers, who had a horse staked out on the prairie, hearing the alarm of Indians, went out to secure his horse, and found an Indian about to cut his halter. He rushed upon him and the savage fled to the bottom. It is supposed that the Wichitas and Tonkaways have committed these depredations. We hope the enterprising commander at this post will not permit the imputation to rest upon his command, that they have been insulted, and actually beaten by the savages. If the Indians can come, not only to the houses of the settlers, but also to the very camp of the dragoons and steal horses, the troops are more than useless, and the Government may well dispense with their services. A few years since a thieving party of Wichitas and other prairie Indians, came to a camp of dragoons on Red River, near Fort Towson, and stole several horses. The savages fled with their booty to their lodges near the Wichitaw mountains, and were probably laughing at the imbecility of the U. S. Dragoons, when suddenly the brave commander of the post they had robbed, dashed in among them with his brave horsemen and slaying about to the right and left, cut down about a score of warriors, scattered the squaws and piccaninnies in all directions like frightened patridges, and took quiet possession of the Indian camp. The stolen horses were recovered, and the humbled savages were glad to sue for peace, and have never committed depredations in that section since. We wish the commanders on our frontier would imitate this gallant officer, as we should then have no more accounts of Indian outrages.

The injury to the crops, by the frost of last month, appears to have been greatly over-estimated. The Austin Democrat of the 28th says that fine rains have since visited that region and the prospect for a crop is flattering. The grasshoppers, which had created some uneasiness, were rapidly disappearing. The Houston Gazette of Saturday states that, notwithstanding the frost the corn is in tassel and many fields will yield an early harvest.—*Galveston Civilian, 7th.*

ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS—*Fraud.*—The American bark Isabella, Capt. Isaac Preble, of Bath Maine, arrived off our port on Monday last, in ballast, with 137 immigrants, from Torque Devonshire, England, having had a passage of fifty days. These immigrants are mechanics and farmers, and came to this State with the intention of settling, as we believe, under the auspices of a certain Texas Company, the existence of which was first made known to us some two years ago by manifestos printed in England, but which company we had supposed, had long since died a natural death. The acting British Consul, resident in this city, then notified his Government that he considered this company without responsibility; and this notice was published in the London Times, known to be the ministerial journal. But it seems that this caution was either not believed, or forgotten, or perhaps never came to the knowledge of the present immigrants. They now, however, realize the truth of the warning then given. They find themselves miserably deceived. They paid their money to a man in England, who called himself the agent of a company resident here, and who guaranteed that steamers or vessels should be immediately furnished them upon their arrival here, to take them to the land promised them somewhere up the Trinity river. We may well conceive their bitter disappointment when they found that no preparations had been made, or were likely to be made to fulfil these promises. We sincerely hope that some of our citizens will be able to devise ways and means for their relief.—*Galveston News.*

The Baptist State Convention of Texas will hold its first annual meeting in Houston, on the 11th of this month.

The Civilian denies the authenticity of the report going the round of the papers that Texas is afflicted with the plague of locusts. There were a few insects about Austin, perfectly harmless, which gave rise to the unfounded rumor about locusts.

The Portland reports that the Yacht arrived at Galveston on Sunday morning at 6 A. M. She passed the steamer Fanny on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 6 P. M., seventy miles east of Galveston, and steamship Globe on Monday, the 14th, at noon.

The Montauk arrived at Galveston on Sunday, 13th inst., eighteen days from New York; on the 9th, lost a man overboard.

Passengers by the Portland.—Mrs. Aston and child, Mrs. Cummanger, Mrs. Borden, J. O. Wheeler and lady, Mrs. Graves, Mr. Glascock and lady, Mr. Reed and lady, Messrs. Ingram, Richardson, Farson, Morrel, Chalmers, Herbert, Michon, Cavanagh, Bidlow, Andy, Penny, Reilly, Wagrandt, Boseman, Desidy, Fisher, Hotchkiss, Allen, Gordon, Canford, Vedder, Ewing, and ten on deck.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1849.

Where A sold certain goods for cash to B, who received them and shipped them on a vessel commanded by C, who gave the usual bill of lading for them, consigned to D in Philadelphia, and B dispatched the bill of lading by mail to D, and A then sequestered the goods, on shipboard, within five days after the sale to B: *held*, that C had no right to rely on the naked fact that he had signed and issued a bill of lading, and that A having established his claim as vendor, the bad faith of his vendee B and a clear right to the vendor's privilege, if his interest had not been divested in favor of D for value given *bona fide*, D, in a contest with A, would have been driven to show the nature and circumstances of his interest, and the C in thus undertaking D's case, can stand in no better position.... An affidavit for a sequestration, under the Act of March 20, 1839, sec. 6, that does not contain the words "during the pendency of the suit," or some equivalent expressions, is bad, and the sequestration will not be sustained.

WILSON AND GLEASON *vs.* SAMUEL CHURCHMAN, G. GILCHRIST, Intervenor....*Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans*....SLIDELL, J....On the 5th January, 1848, plaintiffs made a cash sale to Churchman of a quantity of flour, which was delivered. Churchman shipped it on board a vessel commanded by Gilchrist, bound to Philadelphia. Churchman received, as shipper, a bill of lading in the usual form for the delivery of the cargo in Philadelphia to Fleming or his assigns. After this bill of lading was dispatched by mail to Philadelphia to the consignee, plaintiffs commenced suit against Churchman, and seized the flour on shipboard at New Orleans under a writ of sequestration and a claim of the vendor's privilege. The sequestration was levied on the 10th of January, and on the 11th, Gilchrist, as agent of the shipowners, gave bond for the property and was reinstated in its possession. On the 27th of January, Gilchrist filed a petition by way of third opposition, in which he alleges himself to be master and part owner of the vessel. He states that the bill of lading had been given before the sequestration, and had been forwarded to the consignee; that plaintiffs had made no offer to return the bill of lading: that he is bound to deliver the flour at Philadelphia to the consignee, or whoever may be the holder of the bill, and is entitled to the possession and custody of the property in preference to plaintiffs.

The case came on to trial, as between plaintiffs and the third opponent, on the 28th of February, 1848. No application was made for a continuance. The execution of the bill of lading, and its being mailed to Fleming's address before the levy of the sequestration, were proved. Plaintiffs proved the sale of the flour, Churchman's failure to pay, and that he was in failing circumstances.

The decision of the Supreme Court is long and elaborate, and our limits compel us to condense it.

The Court observed: If the Philadelphia consignee was neither a *bona fide* purchaser nor advancer, but was the mere agent of the consignor who had attempted to defraud his vendors, the consignee would have no greater right to defeat the vendors' privilege than the vendee himself would have had. The vendors took the risk of the consignee being neither a *bona fide* purchaser nor advancer, and caused the goods to be sequestered. The allegations of the petition gave the Captain full notice that the plaintiffs had been defrauded, and the judicial process would have excused the Captain to the consignee for not delivering the goods, provided he gave the consignee prompt notice of the sequestration, and, in the mean time, took such conservative steps in the cause as would arrest the action of the Court until the consignee could come in and assert his rights. Unquestionably the Court would have given time for that purpose, upon a proper application, and would also have indemnified the Captain, at the plaintiffs' expense, for his trouble and loss in unlading the goods, etc. * * * The Captain has not shown that he has delivered the goods at all to the consignee. *Non constat* that they are not still in his possession. At any rate, if he has delivered the goods to the consignee, he has not offered any evidence whatever to show that the consignee was rightfully entitled to receive them as against the plaintiffs. Under these circumstances, we think that the case is with the plaintiffs, and that the Captain has no right to rely upon the naked fact that he has signed and issued a bill of lading. * * * The plaintiffs having established their claim as vendors, the bad faith of the vendee and a clear right to the vendor's privilege, if Churchman's interest had not been divested in favor of Fleming for value given *bona fide*, Fleming, in a contest with the plaintiffs, would have been driven to show the nature and circumstances of his interest. By what right can the Captain undertake Fleming's case and claim to stand in a better position? His argument for withholding the goods from the plaintiffs is that he has signed a written promise to deliver them to Fleming; but if Fleming was in bad faith, or was a mere agent, he could not have succeeded in doing what the Captain insists upon doing for him.

It is very true that the right of stopping *in transitu* under the law merchant, which bears, in some respects, a strong analogy to the exercise of the vendor's privilege under our Code, is defeated by the negotiation of the bill of lading. But this rule must be understood with this qualification, that the transferee has received it in good faith and for value. Licklanow *vs.* Mason, Smith's Leading cases, 507; Cumming *vs.* Brown, 9 East, 514; *in re* Wisby 5 B. & Al 817; 3 Kent's Com. 216; Abbott on Ship, 514 *et seq.*; Eden on Bankruptcy [313] *et seq.*

The Court below gave judgment dismissing Gilchrist's opposition, and a motion was made by him for a new trial, which he accompanied by affidavit that he arrived at the port of New Orleans, on his return from Philadelphia, a few hours after the trial of the cause; that he could prove by a witness at Philadelphia that he had delivered the flour to Fleming, who had received the bill of lading in due course of mail, and accepted bills to the amount of $3000; that he had not discovered the materiality of this testimony until after his arrival here, and had no representative here who knew the facts. The affidavit referred to a certificate by the proposed witness, who states that he was in the employ of Fleming, that the letter enclosing the bill of lading was received in due course of mail, and that Fleming accepted drafts for $3000 against the shipment. The new trial was refused. The Supreme Court concided with the lower Court on the judgment refusing a new trial, on the ground that there was a want of diligence.

The refusal of the District Court to set aside the sequestration was next considered. The affidavit was in the usual form, except that affiant swore that Churchman was indebted to plaintiffs "in about the sum of $4950" for "about nine hundred barrels of flour, etc.," concluding by "as deponent verily believes said Churchman will dispose of the same or send it out of the jurisdiction of the Court." It will be observed that the words "during the pendency of the suit," required by the act of 1839, amending the Code of Practice, are omitted in this affidavit. The affidavit was held to be insufficient, Sellick *vs.* Kelly, 11 Rob. 149—the danger that the property would be removed before the party could have the benefit of his privilege, not appearing therefrom. The affidavit does not say *when* Churchman will dispose of the property or send it out of the jurisdiction of the Court. It would be consistent with truth, even if at the time the plaintiffs were convinced that the property would not be disposed of or sent away before a judgment could be obtained and a *fi. fa.* issued. Nor is this uncertainty cured, but on the contrary it is increased by considering the context of the affidavit. *Non constat* that the price was due, or even if due that it had ever been demanded. The whole showing was held to be loose and uncertain. The Supreme Court observed that the expressions "during the pendency of the suit" may not be sacramental, but that the necessity of the conservatory process should substantially form the affidavit.

The judgment dismissing the third opposition of Gilchrist was affirmed; the judgment on the rule to set aside the sequestration was reversed and the sequestration set aside; the costs of the sequestration and of the rule, and of this appeal, to be paid by plaintiffs; the case was remanded for the sole purpose of ascertaining the value of the flour sequestered at the date of the bonding thereof by said Gilchrist, and of rendering judgment for such value in favor of plaintiffs against said Gilchrist, with interest from the date of such bonding and costs, subject to credit for such portion of the price of said flour as the plaintiffs may have received from Churchman.

A VIRGINIA BLUE LAW.—Among the acts passed at the Grand Assembly at Virginia held at "James Cittie," in the year 1661, was the following:

"Whereas, oftentimes many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are brought into chargeable and vexatious suits, and cast in great damages:

"Be it therefore enacted, by authority aforesaid, That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife, as aforesaid, after judgement passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer ducking for every five hundred pounds of tobacco, adjudged against the husband, if he refuses to pay the tobacco."

Wholesale Emporium of Hats and Caps.

THE undersigned have in store, and receiving per every arrival from New York, a large and well selected Stock of HATS and CAPS. They are confident in the assertion that their Stock is the most complete of any other establishment in the Southern Country, consisting in part of—
BEAVER, NUTRIA and MOLESKIN HATS.
B. B. Black and Drab BRUSH do.
Men' and Boy's SPORTING do.
Panama, Leghorn, Companchy and Palmleaf, with a general assortment of Hats suitable for Country Trade, which we will sell at reduced prices and on reasonable terms.
mp4 1m D. W. & F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres 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 60c.; French Damask Curtain Stuff, at 25c.; Turkey Red do. at 10c.; 10 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 12c. in the city; 6 cases Irish Linens, by the large or small quantity, at less than wholesale prices; Pure Linen at 25c. per yard, and upwards; 4 cases Advised 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.
R. BROWN 168 Poydras st.
mb12

THOMAS BRADY,
21 --- CHARTRES STREET --- 21
DRY GOODS.

FRESH ARRIVALS, during the past two weeks, of large purchases of FANCY and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, enables us to offer a selection from a Stock replete with Seasonable Novelties.
Plain blue SILK TISSUES;
Plain mode co'ored Tissues—all shades;
Plain Mazarine blue, pink, sky and mode BAREGES;
Elegantly printed Silk Tissues;
Satin plaid and striped Silk Tissues;
3000 yards fine printed Tissues—25c. a yard;
Fine, fast color French Jaconet—25c. a yard;
3 cases improved Swiss Lawns—10c. a yard;
Embroidered Swiss Muslins;
Satin striped printed French Jaconets;
Foulard Silks; Grenadine and Hernani Silks;
Very rich high lustred Cameleon Silks;
Heavy black, wadded and striped Silks;
Detached leaf black Gros de Lyon;
Yard wide high lustred Mattions;
Plain and chancenable Polka spot, rich Lustre;
34-inch French black Levantine;
Plain black Manchester and Spitalfields Decapes;
Rich velouti cord Jacquard loom chene Silks, quite new;
Printed Hernani Silks;
Printed Grenadines and Rich Figured Tissue Silks
Together with every New Material and Design in
Fancy Dress Goods.
Six boxes Silk Mantillas, all New Shapes:
Comprising plain, black, high lustre, Mattioni Silk, Velvet Adjesue Sprigs, and Embroidered rich Cameleon and Royal purple, sea green and Waterloo blue. These Goods are the *latest Parisian Patterns.*
Black Lace square and demi-square SHAWLS;
Black Lace Scarfs and Lappits;
Wide black Laces for CAPES;
Wide and narrow Trimming Laces;
Rich Lace Capes and Valenciennes COLLARS;
Embroidered Collars; Mechlin Laces;
English Thread Laces and Edgings;
Valenciennes Laces and Edgings; White Lace Dresses
Children's Embroidered Robes;
Sponged Nets, very fine for Capes;
White and col'd Tiulle; white and col'd Illusions;
White and col'd Tarlatans; figured Bobinets;
White, black and col'd Capes and Areophanes;
White and Black Lace Veils.
White and black demi Lace Veils;
Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Thread Gloves;
Bonnet Ribbons, Belt Ribbons, Neck Ribbons;
Pearl Silk Hose, White Cotton Hose;
Patent fast black Cotton Hose;
Slate Cotton Hose, Merino Cotton Hose;
Silk Fringes and Buttons;
Colored Silk Trimming Laces;
Swiss Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Cambric Muslins;
Checked and striped Jaconet and Swiss Muslins;
Bishop Lawns, Nainsooks, Linen Lawns;
Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
Hem-stitched and Riviere Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered and Lace do.;
Green and blue BAREGE, for Veils;
Cambric Dimity, Hair Cord Dimity;
Silk Handkerchiefs, Printed Cotton do., Madras do.;
Toile du Nord, plain and plaided;
Solid Check GINGHAMS;
Earlstown and French Ginghams;
French, English and American Calicoes.
Furniture Calicoes, Fine English Calicoes;
Turkey Red TWILLS;
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 pure Linen Barnsley SHEETINGS;
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4 super double Bambro' DAMASKS;
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 double Damask NAPKINS;
Huckaback Towe's, Scotch and Russia DIAPERS;
Pillow Case Linens, 9-8 Window Hollands;
Crash, Benlops;
Co'ored and white Toilet QUILTS;
Lancaster Quilts, all sizes;
Bleached and unbleached DOMESTICS;
6-4, 7-4, 10-4, 12-4 Cotton SHEETINGS;
Marlborough Stripes, York Denims, Twill Jeans;
Cottonades, Furniture Fringes;
Damasks, Linen and Cotton Mosquito NETTING;
Bobinet Mosquito Netting.
Chinese Manufactures.
Two cartons REAL CHINA CRAPES for Dresses!
Richly Embroidered China Crape SHAWLS;
Various ivory carved Chinese IVORY FANS;
Richly printed Feather Fans, pearl handles;
Plain white and black Feather Fans;
Silk Embroidered Chinese SCREENS;
Gold and Silver Paper Fans;
1000 Butterfly Fans, 5 cents each.
my12 1m THOMAS BRADY, 21 Chartres st.

SHOWER-BATHS

A NEW and Improved SHOWER-BATH, at the low price of $14—combining a *Shower-Bath and Bathing-Tub*—may be found at No. 152 Camp street; also, Patent FAN-CHAIRS, of various patterns. For sale by MRS. L. PAPE, 152 Camp street, Opposite Lafayette Square.
☞ PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED by a Good Workman. mh27

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; Powell's No. 4 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. 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. al6 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, Watch-maker 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. L. Tobias, Roskell and other superior makers; also, Fine *London Duplex Watches*, rich Jewelry, of the latest styles, comprising Fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Ladies' Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast Pins, Gold Pencil Cases, Finger Rings, &c. Also, a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by one of the firm in the European markets, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules and other Fancy articles. Also, fine Scissors and Needles Table Knives and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, Double and Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Military Goods, &c., &c., for sale at moderate prices, by
je21 HYDE & GOODRICH, 18 Chartres st.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

P. A. TYLER, 39 *CAMP St.*, has constantly on hand, and is receiving by every arrival, Gold Lever, Duplex and Cylinder WATCHES of all the latest and most fashionable styles. Also, Fine and Guard CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, in every variety. Gold Pens, Pencils, Thimbles, Buckles, &c.; Fine Bracelets, Broaches, Necklaces, Rings, Silverware, Spoons and Forks, Ladles, Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Trays, Plated Caisons, Tea-Sets, 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. al5

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

NOW receiving, at the above Store, by every arrival from the North the 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-s 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. n21 1y

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 next Exchange, New Yorkers are especially invited to call; they will be reminded of the cheap establishments in Grand and Catherine streets.
R. BROWN 168 Poydras st.

WM. S. MORGAN,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
37 *CANAL STREET, Third Door from Camp street.*

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, consisting of very superior Gold and Silver Watches, with Hunting Cases, of M. L. Tobias, Roskell and other superior makers; also, fine London Duplex Watches; rich Jewelry, of the latest styles, comprising Fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals; Ladies' Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast