The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1849 VOLUME II.....NUMBER 70.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY A. H. HAYES & CO.
A. H. HAYES..J. C. LARUE..S. F. WILSON..WM. WALKER.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1849.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Verdict of the Jury of Inquest—Permits of Interments—The New Common Council—New York Appointments—Vessels for California—The Weather.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The Jury of Inquest, on the bodies of the riot victims, rendered a verdict in the following terms:

"We believe that George A. Curtis, John McDonald, Thomas Aylward, George Lincoln, Timothy Burns, Henry Otten, George W. Browne, William Butler, George W. Taylor, Owen Burns, Thomas Ballman, Neil Gray Nellis, Ass F. Collins, William Osmer, Thomas Kiernan, Matthew Cahill, George W. Gedney, came to their deaths by gunshot wounds, fired by the military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday Evening, 10th May, inst., by order of the civil authorities of this city of New York; and that circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. We further believe, that if a larger number of the Police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the military might have been avoided. *New York*, May 14, 1849.

"James H. Perkins, Foreman; O. H. Wilson, Leonard H. Regur, James Cropsey, Samuel Raynor, Joseph B. Brewster, George W. Dawson, William Banta, J. C. Baldwin, Leander M. Sanonis, Edward C. Robinson, William S. Smith, Thomas S. Miller, Wm. Ballagh, Jurors."

The number here given—seventeen—does not include all who lost their lives by the riot. Another inquest will be held to-day, and perhaps more, on the bodies of John McKinley, Robert McClargan, John Dalzell and Bridget Fagan.

Permits of interment have been given for those over whom inquest has been held, and most of the funerals are expected to take place this afternoon. The military have been dismissed by a general order from Gen. Sandford, with the sanction of the Mayor and Sheriff, but are directed to hold themselves in readiness for service at a given signal, viz: Seven strokes of the fire bells. It appears to me that it would have been well to withhold the issue of this order until the funerals were over, although there is not any particular disposition evinced to renew the disturbances.

I am sorry to see an effort made in some quarters to give the troubles a political complexion. It must fail.

Our new Common Council met last evening; and engaged itself chiefly in unravelling the business of the old Boards, and in arranging the materials for future work. Among the new business taken up, was a proposition from a Mr. James Robinson, to undertake the enlargement of the Battery; for which, instead of demanding pay from the city, he offers to pay into the city treasury $10,000, in yearly instalments of $2000 for five years, at the end of which time he binds himself to have the work completed. The proposition was referred to the appropriate committee.

Alderman Kelly, of the "Bloody Sixth," offered a series of resolutions calling for an investigation of the circumstances of the late riot, which were laid on the table to await the Coroner's report.

In the Board of Assistants, Mr. Patterson, (whig,) was reported by the Select Committee to be entitled to his seat as member from the 11th Ward. The report was adopted, and Mr. P. was installed. The Select Committee on contested seats in the Board of Alderman did not report.

With regard to the New York offices, the general feeling among the whigs, or Taylor men, is not fairly given in the papers. There is much more dissatisfaction felt, and verbally expressed, than is yet permitted to appear in print, but it may be discerned even there, under the surface of faint praise awarded to the recent appointments. It is the *manner* in which the thing has been done that creates the ill-feeling concerning it. As to the *men*, their fitness, etc., no objection is made, and none could be reasonably, for they are all worthy and responsible. Mr. Young is one of the few whigs of this State who *justified* the war with Mexico, which he did openly and *officially*, to the loss of much popularity. There is but little doubt here of his acceptance of the proffered office, and of his ability to procure the requisite bondsmen.

Two vessels have cleared for California within the last twenty-four hours—the bark Smyrna and the brig Casco

Our weather is improving somewhat, but it is not worthy of the season. A raw wind is passing, and warmth is only to be found in the sunshine.

Respectfully, yours. INDICATOR.

ASTOR PLACE LAST NIGHT.—The neighborhood of Astor Place was quiet and undisturbed last night. The House was occupied by a body of police, who, however, were not called upon to act by any riotous demonstration. Free passage was allowed through Eighth street and Astor Place, but no groups were permitted to assemble. Few persons were disposed to stop, and the request to move on was in almost all cases cheerfully obeyed. The military, in consequence of Gen. Sandford's order, did not turn out, though they are still to be in readiness at the sound of the alarm bill. There is now no further danger to be apprehended. In spite of the presence of a notorious band of Philadelphia rowdies, and the attempts to collect a force here by advertisements in one of the morning papers, the order of the city has not been disturbed, and will continue to be maintained at all hazards. The bodies of the dead have been given up to their friends and relatives by the Coroner, and the funerals will probably take place to-day. *N. Y. Tribune, 5th.*

RIOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—We learn that an attempt to rescue prisoners on the Hudson River railroad, between Sing Sing and Peekskill, on Saturday, resulted in the shooting of three men, one of whom will probably not survive. The circumstances, we believe, were as follows: Mr. Levi Peck, Deputy Sheriff of Westchester county, had arrested two of the leaders of some disturbances consequent upon a strike for wages, and while passing a number of men at work upon section 23, some of them endeavored to raise a party for the rescue of the prisoners. Some consented, but the foreman warned them that it was a dangerous enterprise, as Mr. Peck was known to be a resolute man, and in the discharge of his duty would brook no interruption. Nevertheless some twelve or fifteen followed Mr. Peck and his prisoners, and on overtaking them demanded from two assistants, who were with Mr. P., the keys of the prisoners' handcuffs. Being told that Mr. Peck had them, three rushed upon him, armed with guns, which they levelled at him, while they demanded the keys; whereupon Mr. Peck drew a revolver and fired at each in rapid succession, wounding one in the breast, a second in the neck and the third in the arm. The remaining men immediately fled, and the prisoners were safely lodged in jail. There has been considerable difficulty along the road on account of those who have struck for wages refusing to allow others to work, and attacking them with great fierceness when they have attempted to do so.—*N. Y. Com. Adv., 14th inst.*

LOUISIANA INTERIOR.—*The Weather and Crops.* The Pointe Coupée Echo of the 9th inst., says: "We have seldom witnessed such a constant succession of copious showers, accompanied by heavy winds, as has been experienced by us for the week past. The superabundant rain must seriously injure the back lands, as the water cannot pass into the swamp already filled from the crevasses. The corn, where large, has been blown down and injured. The cane appears flourishing. The cotton, especially on the bayous, which is the principal cotton region with us, looks remarkable well."

Judge Burke has appointed Manuel Moreno Clerk of the Sixth Junicial District Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph W. Fowler.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES.—The fishing season has closed, and the catch of herrings, we learn, is only half the average of former seasons. The catch of shad is about a third less than the average, though a few of the fisheries have done better. The entire products of the present season have gone to market—not a barrel remaining to be shipped.—*Norfolk (Va.) Herald.*

☞ Some very valuable letters were destroyed by the burning of the residence of Dr. Rose, at Silver Lake, in Susquehanna county, Pa. Besides his extensive and valuable library, there were a number of statues of exquisite Italian workmanship, a number of paintings, a cabinet of Chinese curiosities, and a collection from Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, etc., which the late Dr. Rose had made while in Europe. The museum contained also a fine collection of minerals, shells, etc., and some interesting Indian remains. Among the mementoes of the Revolution, were autograph letters of Washington and Lafayette; and among the works of art, a portfolio of colored sketches by Sully, and presented to Dr. Rose by the distinguished artist himself, and a valuable portrait of Washington, painted on glass, and executed in China.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says Sr. Rosa, the Mexican Minister resident at Washington, has drawn up a solemn protest against the conduct of the American Government, in regard to the Protocol in the Treaty of Peace, and handed a copy of it to each foreign Minister in Washington, with the request to have the matter brought to the cognizance of their respective governments. Sr. Rosa is taking a great deal of pains to make himself ridiculous. His *protest* is worth just so much blank paper, even backed by Senator Benton, who seems to be the chief and original agitator in this absurd affair.

☞ The two houses of the Legislature of the State of Maine assembled on the 11th inst., at Portland. Samuel Belcher, democrat, was chosen Speaker, and Edward W. Flagg, Clerk, both by majorities of forty. The vacancies in the Senate are now all filled by the election of democrats—and William Tripp chosen President. Both Houses are now organized.

THE LIBERIA EMIGRANTS—*Savannah, May 15.* The bark Huma, Capt. Henry, hence for Liberia, left yesterday morning a few minutes before 12 o'clock. She takes out one hundred and eighty-four colored emigrants. A portion of these is from Charleston and South Carolina, and a few from Augusta and the interior of this State; but much the greater number goes from this place. We understand that between fifty and sixty who had entered their names to go at this time, were unable to make their arrangements, and will therefore have to wait for another opportunity. We have been furnished with a letter from Mr. William McLain, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, from which we gather the following facts: Sixty-one of the emigrants are professors of religion; five of them are preachers; one hundred and five of them can read; thirty can write; twenty-four have purchased themselves, and paid an aggregate of $15,750, money made by their own industry: and forty-seven have been manumitted. The company is composed mostly of parents and their children, and many of the families are large. There are sixty-six under ten years of age, and nineteen over fifty.—*Savannah Republican.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN CANADA.—Three-fourths of the people of Glengarry are clearly with Lord Elgin. At a county meeting in Alexandria 1100 were present, and all but 25 went against the Parliament House burners, and McNab, Prince, etc. In the city of Montreal an address to Lord Elgin, approving of his conduct, has been signed by 7686 persons, including the greater part of the corporation. Lord Elgin, in his reply, stated that he had sought the advice and assistance of those who had the people's confidence, and that in drawing on himself the storm of popular violence he believed he had prevented a quarrel between men (of different origins) who ought to dwell as brethren.

"In encouraging [said Lord E.] to the utmost, mechanics' institutes, agricultural associations and educational establishments, and promoting by all other means in my power the material interests of the Province, I have performed a duty most agreeable to myself, inasmuch as I have found in these pursuits the only relief I have ever sought from the more oppressive cares of my situation."

Messrs. Leslie, Perrin, Eastwood, McGlashan, Willis, &c., presented an address to Lord Elgin, signed by 2300 of the citizens of Toronto, in acknowledgment of "the justice and impartiality of his conduct as Governor," and expressing their abhorrence of the factious and riotous conduct of those who oppose him. The Baptist Union of Canada, and 653 of the villagers of Cobourg have presented addresses of like import, and, says the Toronto Examiner, "in all parts of the country the friends of constitutional freedom and of social order are rushing to the support of Lord Elgin."

EFFIGY BURNING.—At the Assizes in Toronto, on the 8th inst. Chief Justice Robinson "referred to the riotous disposition which has begun to manifest itself there, in the shape of effigy burning and otherwise. Burning or hanging a private person in effigy, according to the law of England, which is also the law of Upper Canada, is a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment. In such cases it is a species of libel; but when persons occupying high public stations are made the subjects of it, hanging or burning in effigy is sedition, and punishable as such."

☞ Solomon Thornton, who has been confined in the jail of Macon county, Ala., for some time, for the murder of Mr. Yancey, near Auburn, in 1847, effected his escape on the evening of the 15th inst. He succeeded in boring and sawing his way through the ceiling of the building, and escaped from it during the heavy rain and strong wind on Tuesday—letting himself down 40 feet by blankets. Though he was very quickly pursued by an active party, headed by the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, and trailed by the aid of dogs, he managed to obtain a horse, and has as yet outstripped or evaded his pursuers. A reward of $100 has been offered by the Sheriff for his apprehension.

CALVIN MORGAN.—This noted high-wayman, who was sentenced to the penitentiary a year or so ago, for five years, managed to slip away from the officers the morning he was to have been taken to the penitentiary, and succeeded in eluding detection. On the 10th April last, he made his appearance in the Theatre in this city, and an attempt was made by officer Huckolls and others to arrest him. The house was crowded at the time, and in the confusion and misapprehension attending his arrest, he again managed to escape. It seems that he immediately left the State, and in travelling through North Carolina met with and joined a circus company—the one which exhibited in this city the past week. Morgan returned with this company to Petersburg, and remained with it during its stay in that town—he however, for certain weighty reasons, declined visiting this city in connexion with the circus company. Morgan has a wife living in Charles City county, whither he repaired after parting with the circus company. On Thursday last he presented himself at one of the wharves on the river, in Charles City county, intending to take passage on the steamboat for Norfolk. Before the arrival of the boat, however, quite a crowd of passengers collected at the wharf, and Morgan fearing some one of them might recognize him, paid a colored cabman to drive him down to another wharf on the river, about one mile below the one he first selected. On the return of the carman, he mentioned the circumstance, and revealed Morgan's name. A party was organized, who determined to apprehend him at all hazards. As the party drew near to the wharf, Morgan was seen to run in the direction of an adjacent swamp. Pursuit was made, and as he entered the swamp, it is said, one of the party in pursuit, fired at him. On reaching the point at which he entered the swamp, his hat was picked up, and on examination, it was found to be perforated with shot. The party penetrated the swamp as far as practicable, but failed to discover any trace of the robber. Negroes were then procured from the adjacent farms, and the swamp was guarded at all points till a late hour in the evening. The latest information from the neighborhood leads us to believe that, unless Morgan was seriously wounded as he entered the swamp, he has been enable to make his escape again.—*Richmond (Va.) Times.*

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1849.

[*Continued.*]

There is no particular form required in giving notice of the transfer of a debt. Where a mistake is made in the notice of transfer, in relation to the amount of a debt bearing mortgage, by the notary who served the notice, but reference is made therein to the Act by which the debtor granted the mortgage, specifying the notary before whom it was passed, the date and the names of the parties, such notice will be held valid, if the mistake is not calculated to mislead the debtor or to create any doubt in his mind as to the party to whom thenceforth he was to hold himself liable....Where a party has become insolvent and made a *cessio bonorum*, under the Act of Feb. 20, 1817, the mere filing of a petition by his creditors, who joined in the *concourse*, for the purpose of provoking a new surrender, on the ground that he has since then come to better fortune, does not create an incapacity in the former insolvent to alienate, and the newly acquired property cannot be thenceforth considered to be *in custodiâ legis*. Until a judicial investigation is had and a decree is pronounced, the new liability of the discharged insolvent is a matter *in pais*....Where a party, who had previously taken the benefit of the insolvent laws, subsequently acquires a mortgage claim, which he transfers to a *bonc fide* purchaser, who notifies the debtor of the transfer, attachments and sequestrations, by the old creditors of the insolvent, in the hands of the debtor, made after the service of notice by the purchaser on the debtor, cannot retroact so as to defeat the right of such purchaser....An attorney at law who files a petition on behalf of certain parties, for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and signs his name as their attorney, will be presumed to have acted by their authorization, unless the contrary be proved.

RALPH PLYMPTON vs. ISAAC T. PRESTON ET AL....*Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans*....No. 1345....SLIDELL, J....In 1844 Preston gave a mortgage in favor of G. W. Boyd $8000. This debt was reduced by payments to $5500, and in August, 1847, Boyd transferred the debt and mortgage to Plympton. Preston having refused to pay the accruing interest, Plympton brought suit against him in the District Court of Jefferson. Defendant answered that Boyd had made a *cessio bonorum* in 1820; but, having subsequently come to better fortune, his creditors had instituted proceedings against him to compel a new surrender, had obtained an order appointing the Sheriff syndic and had cited Boyd by service upon his agent, Florance, in March, 1847; that in 1848 the creditors had procured in the District Court of New Orleans, an order to sequester all Boyd's property, under which, notice of seizure had been served upon Preston; that other creditors of Boyd had seized the debt in Preston's hands under attachment; that the transfer to Plympton was without legal consideration and simulated; and was made for the purpose of defeating Boyd's creditors.

Plympton, upon being met by this defence, brought a second suit in the Parish of Orleans, in which the syndic, the suing creditors and Preston, were made parties. He alleged the validity of Boyd's transier and the invalidity of the pretensions of the defendants. He also obtained, upon giving bond, an injunction against defendants, which he prayed might, after due proceedings, be made perpetual.

The Court first directed its attention to the transfer made by Boyd to Plympton, the reality and good faith of which have been attacked. After detailing all the facts connected with the transfer, the Court concluded by declaring they had not found any thing which would authorize the belief that it was simulated or cast a suspicion upon the good faith of Plympton. He was therefore regarded as a purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration.

It was agreed that Florance's knowledge of the institution of a suit to compel a new surrender, which knowledge he derived from the service of citation upon him as the attorney in fact of Boyd, must be deemed by legal construction the knowledge of Plympton, who, upon closing his bargain with Boyd, constituted Florance his agent to take charge of the mortgage claims for him when transferred, and he superintended the preparation and execution, at New Orleans, of the notarial transfer. The Court was of opinion that the knowledge of Florance did not affect Plympton with constructive notice. The notice did not come to Florance while he was concerned for Plympton, but before his agency for Plympton began. Story on Agency, sec. 140; Story's Equity, sec. 408; Livermore on Agency, vol. 2, p 237; Russel on Factors, 95.

For the purpose of giving validity to this transfer as against third persons, it was necessary that notice of the transfer should be given. This, the Court thought, had been sufficiently done. The notice to Preston by the notary, on the 9th October, 1847, is in the following words:

"NEW ORLEANS, 24th Aug., 1847.—*Sir*: I am requested to inform you that by an act passed before me on the 13th August, inst., Mr. B. Florance, acting as the agent of Geo. W. Boyd, sold and transferred unto Ralph Plympton, of Boston, Mass., the balance of a mortgage executed by you in favor of said Boyd before E. Barnett, notary, in this city, on the 28th June, 1844, for $2500. Your ob't serv't,

"To I. T. Preston, Esq. D. I. RICARDO, Not. Pub."

Admitting the sum stated ($2500) to be a discrepancy, as the mortgage as reduced was $5500, the Court held that the mistake was not of such importance as to affect the validity of the notice. The code (2613) has not prescribed any particular form of the notice. The following authorities were also quoted: Thomas *vs.* Callihan, 5 N. S. 182; Gillett *vs.* Landis, 17 L. R. 472; Story on Notes, sec. 349; Mills *vs.* Bank of the United States, 11 Wheaton 431; and the Court held that "applying this reasonable standard to the present case, it is impossible to say that the defendant was misled, or could have had any doubt as to the party to whom he was to hold himself liable. A demand of payment by Boyd, after the notice, would unquestionably have been met by a refusal."

As the attachments and sequestration were all posterior to this notice, they could not, in themselves, retroact so as to defeat the right of a *bona fide* purchaser. So that the Court was thus brought to the main question in the case, and that was, whether the institution of the suit, prior to the transfer, for the purpose of compelling Boyd to make a new surrender, created a legal incapacity on his part, from that date, to alienate his property in favor of a *bona fide* purchaser.

Plaintiff strenuously urged that G. W. Boyd was not a party to the insolvent proceedings in 1820. The title of the suit was "Wm. Boyd and Son *vs.* Their Creditors." It was in evidence that G. W. Boyd was the son of Wm. Boyd. The petition in that case describes Wm. and G. W. Boyd as the petitioners, and is signed by a member of the bar who describes himself as the attorney of the petitioners. The Court said that, in the absence of proof that the attorney at law was *not* authorized to appear, the Court would concede that G. W. Boyd was a party to the insolvent proceedings, and by reason thereof, became discharged from his partnership liabilities, subject to the legal condition of a future liability in the event of his coming to better fortune. The Court then quotes from the act of 1817, which was the law in force when the discharge was granted, the passages relating to the debtor's discharge, and the nature of his liability on coming to better fortune.

Waiving the consideration of the question whether Florance, who disclaimed the right to represent Boyd, was competent under his power of attorney to be the medium of the citation of his absent principal in a suit of this extraordinary character, the Court proceeded to consider the effect of the suit as though Boyd himself had been personally cited in March, 1847.

Per curiam: "The law of 1817 was certainly conceived as much in a spirit of mercy to the debtor as of justice towards his creditors. The policy of the law must undoubtedly be respected in the one sense as in the other; and it seems to us that the doctrine contended for by the defendants, that by the mere filing of the petition an incapacity to alienate at once attaches, and the newly acquired property of the insolvent is deemed to be thenceforth *in custodiâ legis*, is repugnant to the spirit of the act and to general principles. Until a judicial investigation is had and a decree pronounced, the new liability of the discharged insolvent is a matter *in pais*. Has he acquired means more than sufficient for the subsistence of himself and his family? If he has, the Court will order him to surrender the excess when judicially ascertained, and will compel obedience by *distringas* or other proper process. If he has not, the man is still free. To say that a creditor, by taking this fact for granted and filing a petition, may at once tie the debtor's hands, is to defeat the policy of the law which intended by discharging the unfortunate debtor to leave him at liberty to apply his industry to the support of himself and his family and open the door to the bettering of his condition. But, no man would dare to have dealings with a discharged insolvent, his industry would be paralyzed and his hopes of better fortune cut off, if the *ex parte* declaration of a creditor could *per se* operate a legal sequestration of the insolvent's earnings." The case of Quemper *vs.* Bierra, 8 Rob. 204, was referred to as being unfavorable to the position assumed by the defendant.

The judgment below was therefore reversed, judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff, recognizing him as the lawful transferee of the debt due by Isaac T. Preston in the petition described, and that the injunction issued in this case be perpetuated, defendants to pay the costs of this suit in the Supreme Court and in the Court below.

RALPH PLYMPTON *vs.* ISAAC T. PRESTON....*Appeal from the Third Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson*....SLIDELL, J....The purpose of this suit has been already stated in the case of Plympton *vs.* Preston, et al., reported above. The judgment of nonsuit was affirmed with costs.

EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO. *vs.* WM. G. HARRISON....*Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans*....SLIDELL, J....Judgment affirmed with costs.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Emigration from Germany to the British Colonies and to America is increasing. In order to facilitate the movement, arrangements have been made by which the persons emigrating may more quickly and economically reach the point of embarkation. Bodies of men and families will now be carried by express trains both to Havre and Antwerp. Those who proceed to Antwerp will be conveyed at the beginning and end of each month, while those who make Havre their port of embarkation, are to leave Cologne for Lille *via* Mouscron every Wednesday. *London Chronicle, April 24.*

☞ The London Electric Telegraph Company has communication with one hundred and fifty towns. It has a central office and five branch offices in London, employing 60 persons. The wires are 9800 miles in length, are passed through iron pipes under the city, and are suspended upon 61,800 posts. A message from Liverpool to London costs about 8s. 7d., to Glasgow 14s.

THE EX-KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The ex-King of the French, since his arrival at St. Leonard's on Sea, has been in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. His ex-Majesty, in common with the rest of the illustrious family, appears to enjoy the retirement and genial air of this salubrious watering place; and the late boisterous weather has not prevented him from enjoying boating excursions to the various points of attraction along the coast.—*London Times, April 26.*

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CHEAP DRY GOODS
At the NEW YORK STORE, 168 Poydras street.
PRINTED Muslins, fast-colors and beautiful patterns, at 12½c. per yard, same as selling at the cheap stores at 15 to 20c.; Scotch Ginghams, 12½c.; 2 cases Swiss Muslins, 5-4 wide, at 30c. per yard, usually sold at 50c.; French Damask Curtain Stuff, at 30c.; Turkey Red do. at 10c.; 100 doz. Gents' large size Linen Cambric Hdkfs., new style, at $4 50 per dozen, worth double the money; 5000 yards White Linen Musquito Netting, at 8c., same quality can not be bought for less than 10c. in the city; 6 cases Irish Linens, by the large or small quantity, at less than wholesale prices; Pure Linen at 50c. per yard, and upwards; Unbleached 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 streetr.
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Satin plaid and striped Silk Tissues;
2000 yards fine printed Tissues—35c. 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, watered and striped Silks;
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Yard wide high lustred Mattioni;
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Together with every New Material and Design in
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Comprising plain, black, high lustre, Mattioni Silk, Velvet Apleque Sprigs, and Embroidered rich Cameleon and Royal purple, sea green and Waterloo blue. These Goods are the *latest Parisian Patterns*.
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Children's Embroidered Robes;
Sprigged Nets, very fine for Capes;
White and col'd Thulle; white and col'd Illusions;
White and col'd Tarlatans; figured Bobinets;
White, black and col'd Crapes 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, Nansooks, 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 Damask DAMASKS;
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 double Damask NAPKINS;
Huckaback Towels, Scotch and Russia DIAPERS;
Pillow Case Linens, 9-8 Window Hollands;
Crash, Benlops;
Colored and white Toilet QUILTS;
Lancasier Quilts, all sizes;
Bleached and unbleached DOMESTICS;
6-4, 8-4, 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;
Curiously 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.

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 $2 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 guided to suit the circumstances of all. Office at their residence, *BARONNE street*, near Canal street. ap2 tf

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

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

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

WATCHES—JEWELRY.
M. H. MEYER, No. 100 CAMP street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. m15

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 Pencils Cases, Finger Rings, &c. Also, a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by one of the firm in the European markets, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules and other fancy articles. Also, fine Scissors and Needles Table Knives and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, Double and Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Military Goods, &c., &c., for sale at moderate prices, by
je21 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.
E. A. TYLER, 39 *CAMP St.*, has constantly on hand, and is receiving by every arrival, Gold Lever, Duplex and Cylinder WATCHES of all the best makers. Also—Fob, Vest and Guard CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, in every variety. Gold Pens, Pencils, Thimbles, Buckles, &c.; Fine Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Rings, Silverware, Spoons and Forks, Ladies' Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Trays, Plated Casions, 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. n15

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 portion 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 & NOEL, 35 Canal street.
N. B.—Our *personal* attention will be devoted to repairing every description of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., which shall perform satisfactorily as ever, or *no charge*.
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All the above articles will be sold at the most moderate rates. ja16