The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1849.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1849.

Eds. Crescent:—The Herald of this morning contains a very interesting letter from the Isthmus, giving an account of Col. Hughes' preliminary examinations of the coast and Eastern interior, with a view of settling the route of the projected railroad. The Colonel found point "Coco Solo," on Leuron Bay, to answer all his wishes as a terminus of the road, situated as it is in a fine harbor, and of easy access by vessels of the largest class. The writer describes this harbor as of sufficient capacity to contain 300 sail, requiring no breakwater, and can be entered with any wind. From Coco Solo the Colonel proceeded to Porto Bello, and thence to Mandingo Bay, where he had an interview with the chief of the Mandingo Indians, whose title is "The Old Man." The following is a sample of the *lingo* used by the parties on this occasion, as recorded by the Herald correspondent:

"*Col. Hughes.*—Old Man of America has much land afar off, on the Pacific, too much days to catch 'em by land; too much days to catch 'em by water round Cape Horn; wants to make a road nearer—catch 'em quick; wants Old Man to send some faithful Indians to escort him over the land to the Pacific, to let him see if the land is good for a road."

"*Old Man.*—Land not good; can't catch 'em there; better catch 'em by Cape Horn; no make a road in Mandingo country; God Almighty get vexed."

"*Col. Hughes.*—Will you allow us to go across?"

"*Old Man.*—No!"

So the Colonel pronounced the harbors, coast, rivers, etc., unfit for his purpose, and came away, after re-christening a portion of the "Old Man's" crowd with names of the members of his own party. One of the fruits of this visit was the discovery of a new medicine, which is probably destined to make the fortune of half a dozen of the quacks of our nation.

The funerals yesterday afternoon passed off quietly, and all apprehensions of further disturbance are over. There is an ill feeling, however, in some quarters, which may find vent on some future occasion, particularly as it finds encouragement among a certain class, whose profit lies in pandering to the tastes of the mob. I am happy to see that only one of our city papers takes part with the evil-disposed, in commenting upon the course of the authorities with regard to the riot, and even that paper justifies the firing at the time the order was given.

A correspondent of the Albany Atlas disgraces his office by charging the city authorities with doing all in their power to promote the riot, and with a "criminal connivance at the desperate game played against the rabble" by the upper classes, who "showed a determination to provoke a sanguinary collision" with that rabble. The man who could write thus, could also be, and probably was, guilty of aiding in getting up, and posting, the large placards which called the "rabble" of which he speaks, to the fatal rendezvous. If so, he will probably have business with the grand jury, in the course of a few days, for the whole matter will undergo a full investigation before that body, and if the guilty parties cannot be punished by the law, they can at least be designated, and held up to public condemnation. The comments of the Atlas, editorially, exhibit all the malice of their correspondent, but the editor has an excuse which the correspondent has not—ignorance.

Particulars of the fire at Watertown, Jefferson county, which I mentioned yesterday, have reached this city. The Northern Journal office, the Democratic Union office, the American and Columbian Hotels, the Episcopal Church, Fairbank's and Woodruff's blocks, Paddock's stores, the Black River, Henry Keep's, and W. Sherman's banks, and a number of other valuable buildings were destroyed. The more valuable portions of the contents of the banks, the post-office, and Surrogate's office, were saved.

Miss Harriet Fanning Reid did not find the encouragement for her readings in this city that she anticipated. She aimed, or rather charged, too high. Her last announcement too, as I read it in one of the morning papers, was in the worst possible taste. It referred to the "failure of the legitimate drama" in this city. Mr. Fleming commences a course of reading here on Monday next.

Messrs. Niblo & Hackett say that they only close the Opera House until the necessary repairs are made to enable them to resume performances.

The ship Fulton and bark Tarleton have cleared at the Customhouse for San Francisco. The weather is, to-day, fair—a matter which we can appreciate about these days.

Respectfully, yours. INDICATOR.

☞ A number of gentlemen of Boston, friends of Mr. Macready, have given in the papers of that city—under their own names—a statement in his behalf, in relation to the New York riots. His engagement was made for four weeks, beginning on the 7th of May. This was announced publicly for ten days before that date, and during that time Mr. Macready did not receive from any quarter, public or private, information or intimation that his appearance would be the cause of any dissatisfaction—nor did any such thought enter his own mind until he went on the stage on Monday evening. The disturbances on that evening exhibited such a state of feeling that he gave up his engagement, and sent to have his passage taken in the steamship America for England. He was induced to change this determination by the letter of Mr. Irving and the other gentlemen, urging him to remain; and by the assurances from all quarters—public and private, including the unanimous press—that there would be no disturbance on a second appearance. He yielded his own judgment; and urged, as his opinion, that it would be prudent to postpone the next performance for some evenings, in order that the true state of the feeling in relation to him and to Mr. Forrest might be fully known. His friends decided against him on that point too. The results are too well known. The case concludes thus:

"Mr. Macready did not, either directly or indirectly, take any steps whatever to cause his friends to be present at the theatre, or to encounter in any way the opposition of those hostile to him, except by causing the documents already referred to, to be published. He simply submitted himself to the wishes of his friends, as expressed in their letter, and to his own sense of the duty he owed to the citizens of New York; and in doing so, the public will judge whether he ought to carry away with him from this country any other feeling than that which every humane man must have, when he finds his name in any way connected with so dreadful an occurrence, however innocent he may have been."

The names signed to this exposition are, Thomas G. Cary, Charles P. Curtis, Charles H. Warren, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Wm. Prewett and George S. Hilliard.

☞ The Commissioner of the General Land Office gives official notice in the National Intelligencer, that the land sales which were to take place at the Land Office, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, on the 4th and 18th of June and 3d of September, are suspended until the United States geologists shall have fully closed up their explorations, and designated the mineral from the agricultural lands.

☞ We learn from the New York Express that the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Heidelberg, on the 17th of April last, upon Henry Shelton Sanford, of Derby, Conn., formerly attached to the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg, but at present to the Legation at Frankfort.

☞ The following letter, which we copy from the Mobile Register of Wednesday, is written to his father, by a young friend of ours, who joined Capt. Blanton McAlpin's command, for California via the City of Mexico. This route has not been much travelled, but it seems to be altogether the most pleasant and expeditious:

LE CIUDAD DE MEXICO, May 8, 1849.

We arrived here four days since, after a travel of eleven days from Orizaba. The road from this to that place is unusually fine, and the "posados" generally not as good as our country inns. We remained a day and a half in Puebla, and I think it, for beauty and cleanliness, superior to Mexico.

We did not travel as fast as we expected—after dispensing with our wagon at Orizaba. We thought, with pack-mules, we should be enabled to go from eight to ten leagues per day, but were soon undeceived, finding the *arrieros* unwilling to make their usual *jornadas*, which were not more than eighteen or twenty miles. We find the accommodations on the road so much better than we expected, and the trouble with the muleteers so much greater than we conceived, that we have concluded to send our surplus baggage to Acapulco, and travel through the country without carrying provisions, tents, or cooking apparatus. Every man has to-day packed his saddle-bags with twenty pounds of clothing, tied a tin cup and small frying pan to his saddle, and we start to-morrow unencumbered for the Pacific, where we hope to arrive in less than twenty days.

We send our baggage to Acapulco through the house of Messrs. N. Vivanna & Co., who have a branch in the latter place, and who will deliver our plunder on ship-board for six dollars the hundred pounds. Our baggage has cost us more than that from Vera Cruz, and as every company before us has dispensed with theirs on arriving at this city, we have concluded to do likewise, and "run light" from here to San Blas.

I am now convinced this is the route for California, and I believe when the coach line is extended to the Pacific, it will be by far the most popular way. Eleven gentlemen from Panama passed us a few days since in the diligence *en route* for Mazatlan. They started two months since for San Francisco, and having despaired of getting passage at Panama, chartered a schooner at Chagres and came to Vera Cruz. They report over two thousand persons awaiting shipping at Panama. There are three companies ahead of us, and a gentleman in the diligence to day from Vera Cruz says there are four coaches of Californians behind.

We received from Acapulco to-day the accounts brought by the Oregon from San Francisco. The Oregon did not anchor in the Bay of San Francisco, but discharged her passengers and cargo by aid of men-of-war. That vessel reached Acapulco nine days since, and sailed for Panama on the 1st of May. She is expected at Acapulco the 1st day of June, and will probably be the 10th, be at San Blas. There is no probability though of our getting passage on her return, for, from all accounts, she will refuse passengers at Panama. She brings enormous accounts of new discoveries above Feather river—but that you will know before this reaches you. Provisions of all descriptions were very high in San Francisco, while all articles of clothing were at New York prices. I have seen several private letters from San Francisco, and each one represents the country as nothing more than a gold bed.

I can hardly see the lines, it is growing so dark. I wanted to tell you something of Mexico, but it must be postponed until I write again, for to-night we go to see Santa Anna Theatre, and in the morning we start very early.

Mr. Clifford was very kind to me. He enquired after his friends in Mobile, and assisted us in having all our passports endorsed by the Governor of Mexico.

☞ The Girard College for Orphans, in Philadelphia, is in difficulties, in consequence of a conflict of opinion between the late President, Judge Joel Jones, and the Board of Directors. The President construed his powers and duties as defined in the charter to be independent of any control of the Board, while the latter undertook to prescribe rules for his conduct, which he derided. They finally requested him to resign. He demanded that they should specify some particular cause of complaint: They only alleged a want of harmony and difference of opinions about the government of the institution, upon which he finally resigned. There is a minority of the Board who favored the President. Hence embarrassments are anticipated in filling the vacancy. Mr. Jones was President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia city and county, when elected President, and resigned the office in compliance with a general wish that he should assume these duties, for which he was thought to be specially qualified.

☞ We are glad to learn, says the Mobile Herald, that the affairs of the Mobile Manufacturing Company are in such a state of forwardness as to warrant the belief that active operations will soon be commenced. All the machinery has been contracted for, the cost of which, and the main building will be about $100,000. The mill will start with 5000 spindles and 200 looms, giving employment to about 6000 [!] operatives. In the course of a week or two, contracts will be entered into for the erection of the necessary buildings, which it is designed shall be up by the time the machinery arrives from the north. It is, therefore, certain that we shall have an extensive cotton mill in operation in the vicinity of Mobile during the coming fall.

ACCIDENT IN MOBILE BAY.—The Mobile Register of Wednesday contains a detailed account of the accident in Mobile Bay: "A sail-boat belonging to the United States steamer Secretary Walker, engaged in the Coast Survey, while returning from this city, with six persons on board, was, just below Choctaw Pass, struck by a sudden squall of wind, and capsized. One of the persons on board, Dr. Holmes, the Surgeon of the Walker, a highly intelligent and worthy gentleman, was drowned; four of the men succeeded in clinging to the boat, whence they were taken, after several hours, by an oyster boat; and the other by the aid of an oar and swimming, was found after he had been in the water three hours, by the steamboat Cora, which was returning to this city from across the Bay. Capt. Armstrong, of the Cora, at once made every search for the other persons, but, even by the aid of a glass, could not discover them. They had been drifted down the Bay by the wind or tide. After a delay and search of three quarters of an hour, the Cora came to this city, with the impression that the rest of the party were lost. The friends of Dr. Holmes have offered $100 for the recovery of his body."

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1849.—There is, according to what I hear, no doubt of the fact of Major Scott's defalcation, and the amount is stated to be upwards of $50,000. He has held the office for the last fourteen years, and occupied a high position in the democratic party in this city. Speculations have done the business for him, by one of which, the United States Hotel here, of which he was the principal proprietor, he has lost largely—say $15,000. He was *ex-officio* Navy Pension Agent for this District, and his defalcation concealed for some time by a system of balancing his accounts separately, drawing from the pension fund to square his Navy accounts, and so *vice versa*. But a settlement of both being required together by the new Administration, disclosed the facts and hence his resignation. His successor has not yet been appointed, owing to the absence of the Secretary of the Navy, who has been detained at home longer than expected by the illness of his mother. The prominent applicants are Gen. Roger C. Weightman and George C. Washington (a connection of the "Father of his Country,") of this District, and Robert Bowie of Maryland, a brother-in-law of Reverdy Johnson. We think it lies between the two fore named. Speaking of defalcations, I am reminded that I have learned from unquestionable authority of an investigation now going on in the War Department, involving a high officer of that Department in heavy frauds upon the Government, by the obtaining of Land Warrants and extra pay for heirs of deceased soldiers—which heirs do not exist. The system has been carried on in collusion with some agent in New Orleans, and thousands of dollars are charged to have been made by this nefarious scheme. The name of the officer has not transpired, but there is no doubt that the charges have been prepared, and the investigation entered into by the department.

LATE FROM VENEZUELA.—By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the bark Paez, Capt. Wilkins, from Puerto Cabello, whence she sailed on the 30th ult., we have five or six days later advices. We have already stated that both President Monages and Vice President Guzman had sent in their resignations to Congress. It appears that Guzman's was sent first, and had, after a very stormy debate, been just referred to a committee, when that of President Monagas was handed in. It also was referred to the Committee, which made a report recommending the Congress to refuse an acceptance of them. The Congress has acted in accordance with the views of the committee, and the resignations were returned. Subsequently Monagas prayed Congress to grant him six months leave of absence to recruit his health, but the result of this application was not known when the Paez sailed. All was quiet in Venezuela, and we hear no mention made of Gen. Paez, or of operations by his adherents.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Foreign News by the Canada.

The evening edition of the Courier and Enquirer of the 16th, contains the telegraphic report of the the Canada's news:

The Canada, Capt. Judkins, with eighty-two through passengers, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, making, with no exception, the quickest passage out on record.

Our express left Halifax at 7 o'clock, and every possible exertion was made to get the news through for the evening papers of Tuesday; but unfortunately there was no steamer in readiness to take it across the Bay of Fundy, the express steamer having been detained here longer than usual, on account of a very heavy storm in the bay, which it was desirable to avoid.

The Canada brings Paris dates to the evening of the 2d, London of the 3d, and Liverpool to the afternoon of the 4th inst. She was to have left Halifax at 9 o'clock, and may, therefore, be looked for at New York early on Thursday morning.

The London money market continues steady, and English securities are on the advance. Consols for money and account opened on Friday at 92¼, and closed firm at 92½. There is no material decrease in the stock of bullion held by the Bank of England. The total amount of gold shipped to the United States, exclusive of £25,000 on board the Canada; is stated at £111,900. The accounts from New York by the Niagara of the fluctuation of exchanges, has tended materially to check the exportations of specie. There is an improved demand in the London market for American stocks, more particularly in Pennsylvania 5 per cents. The stock is quoted at 77 to 79, which is the only stock mentioned in the London papers.

The accounts of the Bank of France show an increase of specie to the extent of 6,000,000 francs. On the 31 inst., French 5 per cents realized 89f. 80c; 3 per cents 58f., which is an advance from the preceding day of 50c. on the 5's and 63c. on the 3's.

The steamer Hermann arrived at Cowes from New York, on the 3d inst.

Official notice of the intervention of Russia in Hungary has been received at Paris.

The number of men placed at the disposal of Austria is 80,000. Other accounts state the number at 150,000.

The war in Hungary—so far, at least, as Austria is concerned—is daily assuming a more serious aspect. The Austrians have been signally defeated and driven to the edge of Hungary, if not out of the country altogether. Their undoubted success has caused dismay to the seat of empire, and Vienna dreaded their triumphant approach. Appearances are decidedly against her.

The disasters in Hungary tend to modify the tone of Austria in Piedmont. Radetzky has reduced his demands for indemnity from 213,000,000 francs to 80,000,000, which is acceptable to Sardinia, and a treaty of peace has accordingly been concluded.

The King of Prussia has again quarrelled with his Parliament and has definitely refused to accept the Imperial Crown of Germany. On the 26th, the second Chamber having passed some obnoxious resolutions against holding Berlin longer in a state of seige, was forthwith dissolved by Royal ordinance. This gave great displeasure to the people of Berlin, and was the immediate cause of a popular commotion, which was for the time suppressed by the soldiers, but not until more blood had been shed.

The war in Schleswig continues, and the promised peace seems still very far distant. Four of the French war steamers returned to Toulon from Civita Vechia on the 28th, when preparations were immediately made to embark another detachment of 5000 infantry, two batteries of artillery, and several squadrons of cavalry, which, it was expected, would sail for Italy on the 2d inst. This movement might lead to the supposition that Gen. Oudinot expected resistance at Rome. However that may be, it was stated that the General would not wait for reinforcements to march; a column of 6000 men having been already directed towards that city.

The news of the arrival of the French has created a great sensation at Rome, where it was said Avezzana had got 20,000 men under arms to meet them. Another report states that the Romans did not wait for the arrival of the French troops to rise against the triumvirate. Mazzini had, according to the statement fled, and the population pronounced for Pius IX.

The French commander proclaims a mission rather friendly than otherwise, and it is understood that the Pope will be expelled, or compelled to grant not only an amnesty, but desirable reforms. Similar conditions will probably be imposed on the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

At Paris, on the 3d inst., it was reported at the Bourse, and generally credited, that the government had received a telegraphic dispatch announcing the entry of the French into Rome, and the flight of the Republican Government; also that the Tuscan troops had entered Leghorn. The funds were favorably affected by these reports.

The Sicilians, beaten at all points, have virtually submitted to the King of Naples, the French Admiral having negotiated successfully for favorable conditions.

Later advices by the overland mail confirmed to the fullest extent the previous accounts of the entire termination of the war in the Punjaub. Commercial reports continue highly favorable.

A recent serious frost in the South of France caused immense injury to the Mulberry trees, which, with other causes, has created a rise of 2s. per pound for Silk.

Continental disturbances continue to act prejudicially in England upon most of her articles of produce and manufactures. Accounts from Manchester are no better; the diminution of business, arising from absence of foreign orders, being the main feature of the reports. There has been a slight improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market for American descriptions, but Egyptian and Brazil have declined.

The Havre Cotton Market is a good deal depressed, occasioned mainly by the large shipments expected from the United States, announced by the Niagara. Prices have receded about one penny. The trade of France is rapidly improving, the import duties of March have more than doubled, compared with the same month last year. The increase of exports also is equally apparent.

At the London Corn Exchange on Friday there was scarcely any business done. Floating cargoes of Indian Corn, on the coast, found buyers at 32s. to 33s. per quarter. Good brands of Flour were offered at 24s. without attracting attention.

A meeting, very numerously attended, has been held in London, to form a National league for restoring the principle of protection of national industry. It is supposed that the meeting was got up for the purpose of fortifying the House of Lords in the step that it now seems probable that branch of the Legislature will pursue, in throwing out the bill for the repeal or the Navigation Act. Should this bill be defeated in the House of Lords, it will, it is supposed, carry down with it all the prominent measures of the ministry, and the ministry itself.

Canadian affairs have been on several occasions incidentally noticed in Parliament, but the Ministry have carefully avoided giving any information of the views or intentions of the Government in relation to the impending quarrel.

According to the programme of the 4th May, and for which a grant of 200,000 francs has been made by the National Assembly, a *Te Deum* by the National Assembly and the constituted authorities, for which workmen are busily making prepartions in the *Place de la Concorde:* on the same occasion the City of Paris will give a grand entertainment to the President of the Republic.

The loan of twenty-five millions francs, contracted by the City of Paris, was adjudicated on Thursday week to M. Boket & Co., at 105f. 40c., every debenture of 1000f. earning interest at 5 per cent. Their terms are considered as highly advantageous to the City of Paris, and are held to show that confidence is being fully established.

The breach between the President and his cousin, Napoleon Bonaparte, is now complete. At the latter end of last week, immediately after the return of the latter from Madrid, a violent altercation took place between the cousins, the result of which would have been, under ordinary circumstances, an appeal to arms. The insult which occasioned this outburst was that, after a great deal of recrimination, M. Napoleon Bonaparte denounced the President as a bastard, and told him he was not only a kite's egg put into an eagle's nest, but that the whole of the Bonaparte family knew him to be so.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Since the sailing of the Hibernia, the imports of Cotton have been 112,277 bales, of which 504,149 are American. Prices of American, particularly the low and middling qualities, are higher. Egyptian and Brazil are quoted at 4⅞d. and Orleans at 4⅞d. The sales of the week ending May 4, were 46,190 bales, of which nearly 30,000 were American. Speculators took 2600 bales American and exporters 2710 bales.

Grain.—Another feeling of depression has come over the Grain trade. The weather has lately become very favorable to the growing crops, which causes buyers to confine their purchases to immediate wants.

At Mark Lane on Monday last, English Wheat sold generally at a decline of one shilling to two shillings per quarter. Foreign also met a very limited demand, although a similar declination was accepted in the value of both Flour and Indian Corn. A slight concession was made on the following day, and at Liverpool a limited demand for Wheat and Flour was experienced, and former prices were barely maintained. Indian Corn was in brisk request, and regained the depression lost noticed. Indian Meal sold at fifteen shillings per bbl. Yesterday the London market was dull, and very little business doing. Flour was sold at 22s., and towards the close of business that price was not obtained, although holders refused 22s. 6d. for considerable quantities, and some transactions have taken place at 22s. 3d. per bbl.; prime Ohio is quoted at 23s. to 24s. 6d.; Indian Corn has improved in demand, and sold at 31s. to 32s. for white.

The imports of American Grain and Produce during the past week, comprised 5519 barrels; 29,018 quarters of Indian Corn, and 381 bbls. of Indian Meal.

There are very few transactions doing in Naval Stores: Turpentine is selling at 7s. per cwt.; common Rosin at 3s. per cwt.

Of cured Provisions, the produce of America, the import of the last week is as follows—1224 tcs. of Beef, 3118 bbls. Pork, 75 2 cwt. Bacon, 432 casks Lard, 1181 bbls. and 660 kegs Lard, 248 boxes Cheese, and 31 bbls. Tallow.

Beef is in better request, and prices are steady. Pork is lower, both Western and Eastern went off slowly. The price of Hams has again receded 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Shoulders are in good demand. Lard is in moderate request, the import being light, and holders are firm.

Little business is doing in Cheese, supplies being short.

ART UNION AT CINCINNATI.—The Daily Dispatch of the 15th notices a recent accession to the Art Union in Cincinnati:

"The Art Union collection has been enriched lately, by a number of additional works. Accessions are daily making, which tend to enhance the interest of this exhibition. Among the most beautiful works of art lately placed there, from chisel, pencil, or graver, is a magnificent large print of Landseer's celebrated 'Horse Shoeing' picture, which, in its line, has never been surpassed. The portrait of the sleek, well kept English cart-horse—a genuine roadster—the less dignified, and more demure cob of a pony—the old dog who watches the operation of shoeing, 'to see that it is well done,' with the slavers pendant from his chops—and last, but not least, the farrier himself with the still life and accessories of the shop, form a grouping that cannot be surpassed, and the original is reproduced in the steel with wonderful fidelity. This large sized and splendid print is set off with a handsomely ornamented frame, made by the brothers Miller. It is placed in the collection by Henry Shipley.

☞ Dickens's new book, "The History of David Copperfield," is to be issued in seventy monthly parts. The first part has already been re-published in New York.

MAILS IN EASTERN TEXAS.—The Texas Statesman, published at Henderson, says that there is an amount of travel between that place and Shreveport to justify the establishment of a line of coaches. The plan the Statesman suggests embraces the carriage of the mail weekly from Henderson *via* Marshall to Shreveport, making the trip in two days of leisurely travel. The Statesman thinks such a line would add to the revenue of the post-office department.

☞ T. W. Preston, the Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington from his visit to Virginia.

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 Linen Lawns, by the large or small quantity, at less than wholesale prices; Pure Linen at 20c. per yard, and upwards; Undressed Family Linen at 35c., as good as can be bought for 50c. Buyers can test the truth of the above assertions, by comparing samples. Also, a full variety of the newest and richest styles of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, equally low. The subscriber would remark that it is not the practice of this establishment to offer a few leading articles very cheap, with a view of obtaining exorbitant profits on other goods. With facilities unsurpassed for receiving goods from the North at the lowest rates—an active and increasing business, unaffected by cholera or hard times—a saving per diem of from fifteen to twenty dollars in rent and expenses—he can afford to sell cheap. Heavy expenses must be met by enormous profits. New Yorkers are especially invited to call; they will be reminded of the cheap establishments in Grand and Catherine streets.

mh12 R. BROWN 168 Poydras st.

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 colored Tissues—all shades;
Plain Mazarine blue, pink, sky and modé BAREGES
Elegantly printed Silk Tissues;
Satin plaid and striped Silk Tissues;
3000 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;
Detached leaf black Gros de Lyon;
Yard wide high lustred Mattions;
Plain and changeable Polka spot, rich Lustre;
34-inch French black Levantine;
Plain black Manchester and Spitalfields Ducapes;
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 Apleque 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 Lappets;
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;
Sprigged Nets, very fine for Capes;
White and col'd Thulle; white and col'd Illusions;
White and col'd Tarlatans; figured Robinets;
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 Damsk' DAMASKS;
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 double Damask NAPKINS;
Huckaback Towels, Scotch and Russia DIAPERS;
Pillow Case Linens, 9-8 Window Hollands;
Crash, Bonlops;
Colored and white Toilet QUILTS;
Lancaster Quilts, all sizes;
Bleached and unbleached DOMESTICS;
6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 Cotton SHEETINGS;
Marlboroughs Stripes, York Denims, Twill Jeans;
Cottonades, Furniture Fringes;
Damasks, Linen and Cotton Mosquito NETTING;
Robinet 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 [illegible] 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 $23.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended. Entrance No. 6 Camp street.

DENTISTRY, &c.

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

DR. MENSING, Dental Surgeon,

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

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

WATCHES—JEWELRY.

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 CAMP street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. mh6

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, Scissors; a fine assortment of SILVER WARE, *pure as coin*; and other fancy articles.

All the above articles will be sold at the most moderate rates. ja16 3m

MRS. INGRAM,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,
Tuscan and Straw Hat Manufacturer,
No. 172 Camp street, New Orleans.
Tuscan, Straw, and Neapolitan Hats cleaned and altered in a superior style. mh20 1y
☞ Country orders will be punctually attended to.

E. W. HALE. J. A. LUM
NEW ORLEANS CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 118 and 120 GRAVIER STREET.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS of every description always on hand, for sale low for cash or approved paper. Also Springs, Axles, Lamps, Bands, Cloths, Leather, Lace, and Varnish.
fy7 6md&W E. W. HALE & LUM.

CLOTHING.

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA should remember that the next thing in importance to that of having a good supply of Provisions for the inner man, is to have a due regard to the wants of the *outer* man. We distinctly state that we are not selling at cost, but at as low prices as any other house in the city. Those in want of CLOTHING for the "Gold" or any other "Diggings," are respectfully invited to call at the cash store of

JOHN SOUTHWELL & CO., 21 Canal st.,
fy13 d&W tf Under the Planters' Hotel.

J. G. WEBER, Boot and Shoe Dealer.

CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (his Old Stand.) ....BOOT AND

CORNER OF *Camp & Duplantier sts.* (New Store.) SHOE STORE.....

Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—and will sell at the lowest Cash Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ap7 1y

Crockery, China and Glassware.

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

Lamps, Plated and Britannia Castors, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters, etc.

Goods will be offered at low prices, and when or the Country, packed in the safest manner. mh22 6m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

WHOLESALE purchasers to call and examine my very large stock of HATS and CAPS in store, and constantly receiving by every arrival from New York, direct from my manufactory in Newark, N. J. I can sell cheaper than any other house in the city, and there cannot be found in New Orleans a better assortment of those articles. I have at present in store 600 dozen of black, white and pearl BUENA VISTAS of fur and wool.

JOHN DURBRIDGE,
fy12 28 Customhouse st., up stairs.

Wholesale Emporium of Hats and Caps.

THE undersigned have in store, and receiving per every arrival from their Factory in 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's and Boy's SPORTING do.

Panama, Leghorn, Campeachy and Palmleaf, with a general assortment of Hats suitable for Country Trade, which we will sell at reduced prices and on reasonable terms.

my4 1m D. Work F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres st.

TO BLOCK-MAKERS & SHIP-CHANDLERS.

PATENT Roller Bushed Sheaves, 3 to 12 inches;
Do. Roller Bushings, for Sheaves;
Do. Iron Strapped Blocks, all sizes.
For sale low by SAM. LOCKE, 8 and 9 Front Levee,
my10 Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

HOTELS, &c.

BAY ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

THIS Establishment having been repaired and newly furnished, will be opened on the 20th of May, for the reception of Visitors and Families wishing to spend the Summer at a pleasant Watering Place. The undersigned have purchased this property for a permanent residence, and will keep the house open Summer and Winter. The best Cooks, Stewards and Servants are engaged, and no pains nor expense will be