The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1849.

LATE FROM ST. JOSEPH.—The St. Louis Reveille of the 23d gives the following intelligence on the authority of Mr. Addling, a member of the Ottawa (Ill.) company of emigrants who returned the day before from St. Joseph:

He states that there exists the greatest dissatisfaction among the emigrants who have not yet left St. Joseph. Difficulties and quarreling growing out of the general discontent were occurring daily among the emigrants. Many companies have disbanded and are selling out their outfits at any cost to raise the means to return home. The perfect sacrifice of property is an evidence of the dissatisfaction which exists. Auctions are had daily, where a person might procure himself a complete outfit, including clothing, saddles, etc., at a less price than they could be procured here, or in any eastern city. Many emigrants also, whose extravagancies have plunged them into pecuniary difficulties, have had their equipments seized by the Sheriff, and sacrificed at auction. It was at one of these Sheriff's sales that young DeCarap, a citizen of Carondelet, engaged in a difficulty which it is believed will result in his death. The outfit of one of his friends had been seized and put up at auction. Seeing that they would be sold at much less than their actual value, he endeavored to persuade the Sheriff to stop the sale. Angry words were exchanged, when Smith, the Sheriff, drew a pistol and shot him in the shoulder. Smith was arrested, and is under examination.

The general impression at St. Joseph seems to be, that the emigrants will not only experience a great many difficulties and much trouble in the journey, but that many heavily laden wagons will have to be left behind. The majority of wagons it seems, have started out overloaded. The following incident seems to bear them out in their opinion. A teamster was engaged with his wagon to accompany one party with a load of corn to a distance of about one hundred miles back of St. Joseph. He fulfilled his contract, and in returning, literally filled his wagon with bacon and provisions of every description, which had been cast on the road-side, from overloaded wagons.

Apprehensive of the trouble which they would encounter with wagons, many emigrants are endeavoring to change their arrangements so as to go out with pack-mules. Some have already made exchange of this character, and others are ready to avail themselves of the first opportunity to imitate the example.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—On the 19th May a delegation from the Niagara District, C. W., presented an address with six thousand one hundred and forty signatures, approving of the Governor-General's course in regard to the Rebellion Losses Bill. Lord Elgin replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I heartily thank you for coming forward at the present crisis to express your approval of the course which I have pursued in the administration of the Government of the Province, and your abhorrence of the outrages which have been lately perpetrated in the City of Montreal.

I have no doubt whatever, that your conviction is well founded, that the persons who countenance such excesses, and endeavor to set at naught the solemn determination of Parliament, are actuated by hostility to the Constitutional System which you now enjoy, or at least, to its fair and free working.

To any scheme, however specious, for defrauding you of the liberties of which I am appointed by our Sovereign to be guardian, I can never be a party. I shall continue faithfully and steadily to administer the Government of the Province in accordance with the wishes of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Parliament. In such a cause I am willing, if needs be, to suffer reproach. But I should form a poor estimate of Canadians, as an intelligent and free people, if I did not believe that the course of conduct will, sooner or later, secure their approbation.

MOBILE RACES.—The Herald and Tribune furnishes a lively report of the races over the Mobile course on Tuesday last. The competitors were, Emily—(untrained) a grey mare, half sister to the renowned Lady Suffolk (and very like her)—a bay horse called Trustee, and the well known Jack Frost, or Telegraph. The mare was the favorite and had the advantage in condition. The first heat was a spirited contest between the bay and the grey, but as is not unusual the grey mare proved the better horse. But the time, 2:55, proved that they were both kept busy. Telegraph was shut out. The second heat was even more interesting, for on entering the last quarter, after two or three breaks the pony got and kept the lead home. In the third heat the little bay was beaten handsomely before he reached the draw gate; and after more and greater changes in betting than in many a thousand dollar race, Emily was declared the winner.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats, in saddle, 145 lbs.—Purse $50.

Joe Tucker's gr. m. *Emily*.....1 2 1
B. W. Van Epps' b. h. *Trustee*.....2 1 2
W. L. Nunnelee's r. h. *Telegraph*.....dis.

The entries for Wednesday were, for the two mile heats in harness, Sam, Miss Fortune, and Duchess. For the racing purse, the renowned Joe Wilson and Moscow; and for the double teams—two in a wagon—there is the following list:

B. Van Epps enters Trustee and Mary Fuller. D. Barnes enters Jim Curry and Miss Isabel. F. C. Ewers enters Lady Suffolk and Spot. Mr. —— enters Steep-Rock and Charley Fisher.

CHURCH RIOT.—At the commencement of the religious exercises, in the German church, situated at the corner of Smithfield and Sixth streets, on yesterday, the entire congregation was thrown into confusion and excitement, by the lawless conduct of persons, both male and female connected with the church. The Rev. Mr. Kœhler, pastor, had just finished the reading of the Holy Scriptures, when a man named Demlar stood up and denounced the minister in a most violent manner. "*Down with Robespierre; down with the dog; down with the soul-killer!*" were the wild and extravagant expressions uttered. Women next seized the clergyman and tore his coat. All was confusion and disorder in a moment. The congregation rushed into the street, when the police from the Mayor's office arrived and took the disturbers of the public peace into custody. It is said that a schism exists in this Lutheran church, not on doctrinal points, but for men. One party favors the present incumbent, who is said to be a most excellent and pious divine; the other party are desirous to have reinstated the clergyman, who formerly officiated among them; and out of a mere unimportant affair, the worst passions of the human heart are called into requisition, the peace of a religious community is interrupted, and the laws of the land are outraged. No correct citizen will excuse the infamous conduct of persons engaged in the work of assault and battery in the body of a Christian church, and that too, upon the person of the pastor. The quarrels of church members about *men*, should not be permitted to disturb the public peace and desecrate the services of the Sabbath day. We anticipate the full penalty of the law, without mercy, upon the church rioters.—*Pittsburg Mercury.*

☞ The grist mill of J. A. Barber, at Jacksonville, Florida, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, and a young man named Joel Tyson perished in the flames.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1849.

[*Continued.*]

The use of grossly abusive and insulting language by an overseer towards his employer, accompanied with a menacing manner, when it does not apppear that the employer was in fault, will authorize the dismissal of the overseer, and, under such circumstances, the overseer can only recover his wages during the time he rendered services.

WM. J. DARDEN *vs.* JOHN NOLAN....*Appeal from the Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of West Baton Rouge*....KING, J....[As this case may prove important to planters and overseers, we report it in full.] *Per curiam:* Plaintiff claims in this action his wages as an overseer on the plantation of defendant for the months of November and December, 1846. He also claims $1200 on a written agreement by which defendant stipulated to employ him as an overseer for the year 1847, averring that he was discharged by defendant on the first of January of that year, without just cause.

Defendant admits the alleged agreement, but avers that he dismissed plaintiff in consequence of abusive language and menacing gestures used by the latter to him, as well as for negligence and misconduct as an overseer. The jury awarded to the plaintiff the sum claimed in his petition, and defendant appealed.

We are unable to concur with the jury, and are constrained to reverse their verdict. The evidence shows that the plaintiff used the most grossly abusive and insulting language to the defendant, accompanied with a threatning manner, which was not provoked by the latter as far as appears from the record. After the violent altercation which occurred between the parties, in which they indulged in mutual recriminations, it was impossible that their relations of employer and overseer could longer continue, and we find nothing in the evidence to authorize the conclusion that this result was produced by the fault of the defendant. We think the defendant was fully justified in discharging the plaintiff. Youngblood *vs.* Dodd, 2 Ann. 187; Conrey *vs.* Bauduque, 2 Ann. 132.

For the month of December and a part of the month of November, during which the plaintiff rendered services as overseer, under a separate contract, he is entitled to the wages stipulated. Judgment reversed and plaintiff decreed to recover from the defendant $125, plaintiff to pay the costs of the appeal, and defendant those of the Court below.

ROSINE, f. w. c. *vs.* M. BONABEL et al....*Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans*....SLIDELL, J....Judgment of non-suit affirmed with costs.

Where a minor, above the age of nineteen years, applied, under the act of Jan. 23, 1829, to be emancipated, and, upon opposition of his tutor, his demand was rejected, and the minor then went into the State of Alabama and there married, without the knowledge or consent of his tutor, and immediately instituted an action in Louisiana to compel his tutor to render his account and to pay over the funds in his hands: *held*, that the minor's action should be dismissed, and that the minor's marriage in Alabama can no more affect the judgment rejecting his application for emancipation than any other form of emancipation obtained in that State would affect it.

P. CONSTANT SAILLEFER *vs.* PAUL SAILLOT, TUTOR....*Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans*....ROST, J....Plaintiff, being at the time over 19 years of age, applied to the District Court to be dispensed with the age required by law for attaining majority under the act of 1829. The family meeting, convoked to take his application into consideration, advised the Judge to grant it; but the tutor opposed it, and after hearing evidence the Court gave the following judgment: "The testimony shows that the applicant is unable to manage his own affairs, and that he is unwilling to work; we think that the tutor's opposition must be maintained and the costs paid by the minor."

After the rendition of this decree, the plaintiff went to the city of Mobile and there married, without the knowledge or consent of his tutor, and immediately returned to institute the present action, in which he calls upon the defendant to account and pay over to him the funds which he holds as tutor, on the ground that he has been emancipated by marriage. The defence is, 1st, that the plaintiff, having married without the consent of his tutor, has no right to compel him to account until he attains the age of 21 years; 2d, that the judgment which refused the plaintiff his emancipation, on the ground of incapacity to manage his own affairs has never been appealed from and is final against him. There was judgment in plaintiff's favor, ordering the tutor to account. Defendant took a devolutive appeal and, under reservation of it, rendered his account, which was homologated and the balance ordered to be paid to plaintiff. Defendant also appealed from this decree.

Per curiam: "We are of opinion that the District Court erred, and that the disposition of the Code which provides that minors are emancipated by marriage, means the marriages which the law authorizes, not those which are made in fraud of its provisions. It appears to us that the plaintiff's marriage in the State of Alabama can no more affect the judgment rejecting his application for emancipation than any other form of emancipation obtained in that State would affect it. Through motives of public policy the law does not pronounce the nullity of marriages thus contracted, but it is equally against public policy that they should be held to confer upon the parties all the rights which result from the marriages of minors legally authorized." Judgment reversed and plaintiff's petition dismissed with costs in both Courts.

To render a dedication of streets and roads to public use binding, it is necessary not only that there be some act of dedication on the part of the owner, but there must also be something equivalent to an acceptance on the part of the public—the concurrence of these two parties is necessary to pass the right.

THE TOWN OF CARROLLTON *vs.* WM. JONES AND WIFE....*Appeal from the Third Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson*....ROST, J.... Plaintiffs, a municipal corporation, complain that defendants have obstructed and closed up certain streets in the town of Carrollton, and seek to have the streets opened and the obstructions removed. They also claim damages. The answer of the defendants is a general denial, and they have appealed from a judgment below against them. *Per curiam:* Towns and cities may be projected, and streets, public squares and roads may be laid out on plans; but so long as the ground remains enclosed and no portion of it is sold with reference to those plans, and no express dedication is made and accepted by the proper authority, the right of the owner to the soil which those streets, public squares and roads cover, is not affected thereby. We admit that no particular form of words is necessary to effect a dedication. But it is indispensable that the owner shall clearly manifest an intention to dedicate the land to public use, and that the public should, relying upon that manifestation, have entered into the use and occupation of it, in such a manner as renders it unjust and injurious to reclaim it.

To render a dedication to public use binding, it is necessary, not only that there be some act of dedication on the part of the owner, but there must also be something equivalent to an acceptance on the part of the public; in analogy to other contracts, the concurrence of two parties is necessary to pass the right. State *vs.* Trask, 6 Vermont R., 355. When neither the dedication nor the acceptance is express, the rights claimed in behalf of the public must be supported by long-continued usage. There are facts in the record inconsistent with the intention of the defendants to dedicate to public use some of the streets claimed. About the time the plan was made, upon which this dedication is based, defendants were building a house which stands, in part, in one of those streets, and in which they have lived ever since. We are of opinion that the plaintiffs have failed to show the alleged dedication. Judgment reversed and judgment in favor of defendants with costs in both Courts.

An additional condition, inserted by the Sheriff, in a bond furnished by a defendant, in a sequestration suit, not authorized by law, will not be binding on the surety. The bond must be construed with reference to the law under which it was given. A surety on such a bond is liable for the value of the property sequestered, and not for the absolute amount recovered by the plaintiff, in his judgment against the defendant.

ALBERT BAKER, ET AL. *vs.* G. W. MORRISON AND WM. DEACON...*Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans*....SLIDELL, J....Under a writ of sequestration, issued in the case of Baker et al. *vs.* Doane and Bossier, certain movables were seized, which were restored to the defendants on their giving bond, with Morrison and Deacon as securities, in the penal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. The bond is in the usual form, except that it contains the additional clause "that the defendants (Doane and Bossier) shall satisfy such judgment as may be rendered in the suit, then this obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force."

In that suit plaintiffs had judgment against Doane and Bossier, for $763 83, with interest and costs, with privilege on the property sequestered. On a *fi. fa.* being returned *nulla bona*, they ruled the securities into court, to show cause why judgment should not be rendered against them, for the amount of the plaintiffs' judgment. The lower court rendered judgment against them accordingly, but that judgment was reversed, on appeal, the Supreme Court deciding that plaintiffs' remedy was by a direct action, and that the proceeding by rule, in that case, was not authorized by law. They have now brought the present direct action, claiming $763 83, with interests and costs, from the sureties.

The lower court rendered judgment against the securities, Morrison and Deacon, for the amount of the prior judgment which plaintiffs had recovered against Doane and Bossier. Defendants have appealed.

It was held by the Supreme Court, that although the terms of the bond authorize such a decree, yet the bond must be construed with reference to the law under which it was given, and that the additional condition inserted by the Sheriff, is not binding upon the sureties. After quoting art. 279 C. P., the Court say: "The legal intent of the instrument being to secure the presentation of the property to be applied towards the satisfaction of the plaintiffs' privilege when definitely adjudged, and the penalty of the bond being inserted to secure the performance of that act, upon breach of the condition, the question is *quantum damnificatus?* The injury sustained by the plaintiffs is the value of the sequestered property, which, if it had been presented, would have been applied to the payment of the plaintiffs' claim. A judgment resting upon the mere standard of the amount of the plaintiffs' claim, without reference to the value of the property sequestered, is therefore erroneous. As we have no evidence of the value of the property sequestered, the suit must be dismissed." Judgment below reversed, and plaintiffs' petition dismissed, as in case of non-suit, with costs in both Courts.

WM. B. YORK *vs.* RICHARD H. CHILTON....*Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans.* EUSTIS, C. J....This is a branch of the once celebrated controversy in relation to the British ship Aldebaron, which made some noise in this city three or four years ago. Plaintiff was the captain of the vessel, and claims from defendant $10,000 damages for removing him from the command of the ship, depriving him of some articles of personal property, slandering and calumniating him, impairing his standing as a shipmaster, and his character as a man, etc. The lower Judge, supposing many of the matters at issue had been decided by the Supreme Court, in the case of Barker *vs.* York, 3 Ann., excluded much of the evidence offered by plaintiff, and he took bills of exception. Plaintiff appealed. The Supreme Court held that their learned brother of the District Court had fallen into an error, and remanded the case for a new trial, reversing the judgment below, which was for defendant, on the verdict of the jury.

RODENBURG & WATTS *vs.* GEORGE LYNCH....*Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans*....SLIDELL, J....Judgment in favor of defendant affirmed.

JACOB SCHOCKLER *vs.* ANTHONY BARRETT....*Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans.* SLIDELL, J....Judgment reversed, and case remanded for a new trial.

ESTATE OF VICTOR LAGLEISE *vs.* HEIRS OF NATHANIEL CHAMBERLIN....*Appeal from the Third District Court of Jefferson*....SLIDELL, J....Judgment reversed, and case remanded, the plaintiff and appellee to pay the costs of appeal.

☞ Mr. Lunt, the recently appointed U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts, is the author of a pungent reply to Campbell's well-known bitter lines addressed to the flag of the United States. The following is Mr. Campbell's savage epigram:

"United States! your banner wears
Two emblems; one of fame;
Alas! the other that it bears
Reminds us of your shame!

The white man's liberty in types
Stands blazoned by your stars—
But what's the meaning of your stripes?
They mean your negroes' scars."

And this is Mr. Lunt's retort:

"England! whence came each glowing hue,
That tints you flag of 'metes' light,—
The streaming red, the deeper blue,
Crossed with the moonbeam's pearly white?

The blood and bruise—the *blue* and *red*,—
Let Asia's groaning millions speak;
The *white*,—it tells the color fled
From starving Erin's pallid cheek!"

ELECTIVE MARRIAGES.—Parson Howe, after denouncing marriages ill-assorted as to age, proposes the following remedy for the evil: "Perhaps, after looking into the important subject with an additional pair of spectacles, we may be able to spy out a plan by which the old ones of both sexes may be kept out of the matrimonial market after 35 years of age, and thus the whole hymenial hive be left to the young ones to gather honey in. Could n't we apply the electoral principle, and bring about the desired reform by making wives elective? Thus, when a male arrives at the adult period, the young marriageable sisthren of the county shall be eligible candidates for his hand, and such as fancy the office of wife to him, shall announce themselves in the nearest newspaper, as applicants for that office, and take the stump for it, or in any other lawful manner, make known their charms and pretensions. He shall be allowed, and by law, compelled to elect one of the number. Parents not to be permitted to interfere at all in elections. No male or female to be eligible to matrimony after attaining the age of 35. Something like this, Bro. Andrews; but no chloroform. Selah."

RUSSIAN LADIES' SCHOOL.—In St. Petersburg there are institutions for the education of young ladies, who are, for the most part, daughters of nobles. When I was in Russia, the Emperor was so kind as to issue orders that I should see every thing that I wished. Public buildings, schools, hospitals, prisons, etc., were all thrown open, and I gained a great deal of information from them. I visited in St. Petersburg the largest female institution in the world. The building was surrounded by a wall, which enclosed eleven acres, and it was then attended by 750 young ladies, 450 the daughters of nobles, and 300 the daughters of commoners. They were kept in separate parts of the building, and never met, except in the church, which was in front of the building. The instruction was equally good throughout; but each part had its teachers. I spent a whole day in going through it, for they insisted that I should see every thing. The institution is under the patronage of the Empress herself, who takes a great interest in it. There were classes in German and French, and the instruction in all branches was very thorough. After I had gone through the building, I dined with them. It was a beautiful sight to see four hundred and fifty young ladies come together at one table, and at a given signal chanting uniformly a short prayer. After the dinner, which, though simple, was excellent, they assembled in the parlor, and sang and played for about an hour. The Russians have some beautiful national airs, and they were executed by these young ladies in a very superior manner. I think I have never heard better singing than I did at that time, and the song, "God save the Emperor" is set to perhaps one of the finest airs that exists. This institution was the whole empire in miniature, and included inhabitants of every part of it. There were young ladies from Georgia, Circassia, the Tartars and Kalmucks, and even the daughter of a Mongolian chief, who was a most beautiful singer, and who bore the appearance of an American Indian girl in every particular. I could not help remarking the admirable manners and perfect training which these young ladies exhibited, testifying no impatience nor displeasure at any thing which was required of them. *Dr. Baird's Lectures.*

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.

All New Materials of the Latest Style

☞ The proprietors of the "*Daily Crescent*" would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added an extensive JOB OFFICE to their establishment—and are now prepared to execute all kinds of printing *on the most favorable terms*, viz:

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS; CIRCULARS; LAWYER'S BRIEFS; BILLS OF LADING; DRAY RECEIPTS; CARDS; POSTERS; STEAMBOAT BILLS, &c., &c., in every style.

All their materials—Type, Presses, etc.—are entirely new, and the very latest improvements, which will enable them to execute their work in a manner not to be surpassed in this city. The Presses are from the foundry of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York, which is a sure guaranty of their excellence—the type is from the well known foundries of Messrs. George Bruce & Co. and John T. White, and have been selected with great care to adapt it to the business wants of this city.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended
☞ Entrance No. 5 CAMP street.

CHARLES STOUGHTON,
Family Grocer.... No. 94 *CAMP Street*,
KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES. ☞ Goods delivered free of charge. ap16

COLT'S REPEATING CARBINES.
JUST received, a few of COLT'S (Six Shooting) RIFLES or CARBINES, with all the necessary implements—i. e., Cap Primer, Powder Flask, Moulds for Bullets, Shoulder Straps. They are well adapted to the wants of adventurers to California; which are offered for sale by
my11 1m N. BRADNER SMITH, 89 Gravier st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—30 kegs, at 15c. per lb
HERRING and CODFISH—300 boxes. Cedar Tubs. CLOTHES LINES—100 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 50 doz. SEGARS—1,000,000. TOBACCO—100 packages. WESTERN BUTTER—300 kegs, low, for export.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
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FOR CALIFORNIA.
JUST received by the subscribers a supply of COLT'S REVOLVERS and U. S. YAUGER RIFLES. Also—Genuine Derringer Pistols, Rifled Belt Pistols, short and heavy Double Guns, Bowie Knives, Pocket Compasses, Percussion Caps, Drinking Flasks, Bullet Pouches, Pistol Belts, etc. etc.
For sale by
mh10 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

CLOTHING....CLOTHING.
RETAIL STOCK ARRIVED!
M. BARNETT, No. 13 CAMP STREET, has just received per ships Galena, Quebec and Memphis, a large and well assorted stock of fine SUMMER CLOTHING, made expressly for the retail city trade:
Super. Black French Merino Dress and Frock Coats;
Fine Drap d'Ete d'Orsay Coats and Sacs;
Cashmerette and Tweed Sacs, all colors;
Cashmerette Paletots and d'Orsay Coats, all colors;
Plain Linen, Plaid Linen and Cashmere Sacs;
Super. Fancy Grass Sac and d'Orsay Coats;
Fancy and Black English Merino do. do.;
Black and Fancy French Merino Pants;
Superfine Drap d'Ete Pants;
White, Brown and Fancy Linen Drill Pants;
India Nankeen and English Merino Pants;
White and Fancy Linen and Cashmere Vests;
Fine Black Bombazine Vests;
Super. Plain, Figured and Embroidered White Marseille Vests, etc., etc. [my9 tjel7] M. BARNETT, 13 Camp st.

CHEAP DRY GOODS
At the NEW YORK STORE, 168 Poydras street.
PRINTED Muslins, fast-colors and beautiful patterns, at 12½c. per yard, same as selling at the cheap stores at 15 to 20c.; Scotch Ginghams, 12½c.; 2 cases Swiss Muslins, 5-4 wide, at 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 Hdfs., 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 20c. per yard, and upwards; Undressed Family Linen at 25c., 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.
mh12

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21 - - - CHARTRES STREET - - - 21
DRY GOODS.
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Plain blue SILK TISSUES;
Plain mode colored Tissues—all shades;
Plain Mazarine blue, pink, sky and mode BAREGES
Elegantly printed Silk Tissues;
Satin plaid and striped Silk Tissues;
2000 yards fine printed Tissues—35c. a yard;
Fine, fast color French Lawns—25c. a yard;
2 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 Aplique Sprigs, and Embroidered rich Cameleon and Royal purple, sea green and Waterloo blue. These Goods are be *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;
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 last 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 Hambro' DAMASKS;
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 double Damask NAPKINS;
Huckaback Towels, Scotch and Russia DIAPERS;
Pillow Case Linens, 9-8 Window Hollands;
Cream Bolsters;
Colored 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;
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 street.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!
J. & D. WRIGHT & CO'S Patent Wood and Coal Stoves; Air-tight Stoves, most improved patterns, suitable for Halls, Bar-rooms, Churches, etc;
Fancy high Coal Stoves, for Bar-rooms, etc.;
Common Stoves; nine and ten-plate Stoves;
Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal;
Furnaces—Copper and Brass Preserve Kettles, different sizes;
Copper Liquor Pumps; Tin Pumps;
Oliver Moon's Patent Well Pumps.
—ALSO—
A very general assortment of Cooking Utensils and Kitchen Furniture, of Copper, Iron and Tin Ware;
Brass and Britannia Lamps and Candlesticks;
Brass, Britannia and Japanned Spittoons;
Deed and Cash Boxes Tumbler Drainers;
Hall and Steamboat Lamps, of different sizes;
Britannia Tea and Coffee-Pots;
Britannia Soup Tureens, of different sizes;
Dish Covers; Copper and Tin Measures;
Copper, Iron and Tin Tea-Kettles
Buck & McGran's Patent Cooking Stoves;
Church's Philadelphia Coal Stoves.
—ALSO—
My Own Patent D Stoves, on the most improved plan, to burn wood or coal; Cooking Ranges
American Air tight Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal, on the most improved plan;
Rotary Ranges, for wood or coal, of different sizes;
Ship Cabooses, of different sizes and patterns;
English Steak Dishes, Covers and Stands;
Cake Moulds; Oyster Gridirons; Oyster Stewpans, etc., etc.
js8 1y M. H. DEVEREUX, 85 Tchoupitoulas st.

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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 $3 75 and $3 50; New York Cameras at $15.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended
☞ Entrance No. 5 CAMP street.

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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 paticularly 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. ale tf

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

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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. mh8

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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, Ladles, Castors, Cups, Pitchers, Trays, Plated Razors, 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

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NOW receiving, at the above Store, by every arrival from the North, an entire new and extensive stock of Ladies' and Gent's finest patent Lever Watches, hunting and open-faced; Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains; latest and most fashionable style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast Pins. Also, new patterns of Studs, Finger and Ear-Rings, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Suspender Buckles, gold and silver Specs, gold Pens, of the best makers. Also, a large stock of Silverware, consisting of table, tea and dessert Spoons, Soup, Ladles, Castors, &c., a few of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
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