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 8, 1849.

☞ The funeral of Washington Goode, who was executed for murder in Boston, on the 26th ult., was conducted with a great deal of attention. A thousand persons, without distinction of sex or color, are said to have visited the body, and a vast number attended it to the grave. Goode was a negro, who had killed another negro from jealousy while in a fit of frenzy from drunkenness. He was naturally dull and excessively ignorant. His case was made a strong occasion for the interference of the opponents of capital punishment. They presented, in every possible form, appeals and remonstrances against his execution, with a view of getting his punishment commuted. The Governor, however, would not yield, and Goode was hanged. They who had interested themselves for him had wrought themselves up to think him a martyr to an odious law, and accordingly favored the steps taken to give him a large and ceremonious funeral.

The feeling excited was increased by the general impression, that it was his very poverty, ignorance and wretchedness which made his judges inexorable, and that upon a man better trained and better prepared for the conflict with law, the same crime would have brought a much lighter punishment. Whether this be true or not, it is extremely probable, and the consequence is that the death of this man adds strength to the adversaries of capital punishment, and that it is hoped that it may be useful in compelling a change in the barbarous law.

FOREIGN POSTAGES.—As considerable difficulty has occurred in different parts of the country, especially in places remote from the large cities, in ascertaining correctly the rates of postage under the new postal treaty with Great Britain, the New York Courier has obtained from the Post-office Department the following schedule of the various rates, which will be found of importance and convenient to all having occasion to correspond with parties in Great Britain or on the Continent:

Letters by the British or American steamers to England, Ireland, and Scotland, 24 cents a single rate, to be pre-paid or not. Newspapers 2 cents each, to be pre-paid.

To the Continent of Europe, by the British steamers, 5 cents a single rate, and newspapers 2 cents each, to be prepaid.

Letters by the American steamers, to Portugal, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, and Italy, 24 cents a single rate, must be pre-paid with the inland postage to New York to be added. Newspapers 2 cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters by the American steamers, to other places on the Continent of Europe, not mentioned above, can be paid or not, postage to New York to be added. Newspapers 2 cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters must be pre-paid to Havana. 12½ cents. Charges, 20 cents. Panama, 30 cents a single rate.

Letters to California from any part of the United States, can be pre-paid or not, 40 cents a single rate. Transient newspapers 2 cents each, to be prepaid.

By single rate, is meant letters weighing a half ounce or less.

The Postmaster General has decided that the British West India steamers do not come within the provisions of the postal treaty, and letters sent by them hence, must have the inland postage pre-paid.

"THE WRECK," BY BRACKETT.—Brackett, the sculptor, has completed a piece of statuary, which he has called "The Wreck," and which represents a mother clasping her child. The Boston Transcript says both are in the unconsciousness of death, and lie as if washed by the tide upon a rock. The figures are as large as life. That of the mother is remarkably well conceived and executed. With one arm she clasps her infant, and the other is thrown backward, so as to give an opportunity for a masterly study of anatomical symmetry, which the artist has faithfully improved. The expression of the face is placid and natural.

☞ While the great fire was raging in St. Louis, two or three artists were taking it very cooly, studying the scene as a good subject for pictures, and actually making sketches of the terrific spectacle. One took three distinct views, which are to be hereafter exhibited in connection with the Panorama of the Mississippi. These are practical utilitarians. An old saying is, that there are two characteristics of the genuine Yankee—one is, that he [illegible] sets at work and generally succeeds in discovering some way of getting round any law that is inconvenient—but that is scandal. The other is, that he is ready on the instant, whatever happens, to turn it to profit. That is the secret of his universal success.

FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.—The Daily Wisconsin, speaking of the losses of the recent fire in Milwaukee, says: "So far as we can ascertain, the losses are well distributed. The heaviest loser is the great stage firm of Davis, More, Frink & Co. They are wealthy, and the loss will not be hard on them. But there are cases of those who have lost their all. It may not seem much, but it is *their all*, and that will be understood as expressing the full extent of privation. The fire itself can have no effect in retarding the growth of the city—for on the present burnt district, brick structures will soon be erected, such as will alike be an ornament and an advantage to the city."

BRITISH ARMY IN NORTH AMERICA.—On the 1st ult., the troops in the North American Colonies were as follows: 1st battalion of 1st regiment of foot, Nova Scotia; 2d battalion of 23d regiment, Canada; 20th regiment, (both battalions,) Canada; 38th regiment, Halifax; 1st battalion of 42d regiment, Bermuda; 2d battalion of 42 regiment; 2d battalion of 71st regiment, Canada; 79 regiment, Canada; 97th regiment, 1st battalion rifle brigade, Canada; reserve battalion rifle brigade, Quebec; Royal Canadian rifle regiment, Canada; Newfoundland Veteran Coy's, Newfoundland.

EMIGRANTS.—Four vessels arrived at Boston quarantine on Sunday, 27th ult., bringing in all 547 steerage passengers, most of them from the Emerald Isle. No less than 2041 steerage passengers arrived at New York one day last week, in eight vessels from abroad. During the same week, 1690 arrived at Boston. So far, the arrivals this season are about 25 per cent. greater than in 1848.

FORGERY IN NORFOLK, VA.—On the examination of Mr. Woodward, late city clerk of Norfolk, Va., for forgery, at least twenty notes were produced, by different persons, to whom he had passed them, which are said to be also forged. He has been committed for trial.

John Brown, Ferryman.

This amusing and shrewd person, who must be John Van Buren and "no body else," lets us hear from him again through the columns of the Evening Post. After speaking of recent arrangements in the New York Custom-house, he wites:

By these arrangements in this city, the triumph of Weed and Seward is consummated. They have filled nearly every post-office in the State with their men, without letting the President know it, and are now working for the same result in other States. I did not know till a day or two since, how this was done, for I was assured of the extreme distrust of Seward and his allies, which the President and most of his cabinet have felt, ever since Seward's election to the Senate. This has been their game. They knew it would never do for them to play an open hand. Instead of that it has been, and continues to be their practice to press particular candidates, for whose success they are not solicitous, and to send on at the same time, cunning men to press other candidates of their own selection and their preference, though professedly opposed to them, for the double purpose of drawing off, and thereby weakening the strength of the real opposition, and also of throwing dust in the eyes of the President. The old man, who has no more comprehension of such a phenomenon as the editor of the Evening Journal, than a shad has of steam navigation, fell right into the trap that was laid for him, and in trying to thwart the scheme of the priesthood at Albany, has given them all they desired.

They have got their men appointed throughout Wisconsin and Ohio. Rufus King nominally, but the Seward interest actually, has secured every political strong-hold in the former State, without any one suspecting what was going on. Every free State will count to any anti-slavery candidate who may be running for the Presidency in 1852, and Wisconsin may have a Senator to elect next fall, if Mr. Walker should previously, realize the ignominiousness of his position, sufficiently to resign. Ewing, who is to be Mr. Seward's Vice President, has arranged every thing satisfactorily in Ohio, where there are not ten new men in office, who are not already prepared to cry Seward and Ewing for 1852. Six months hence Gen. Taylor will not have a hundred men in office in the Northern States unless they are inherited from the last administration, who will not be waiting the close of his term with impatience.

Sargent and Bullitt start their new paper on the 16th. The National Whig says the Republic is not to represent the Administration. Sargent says it is. Both are as correct as editors usually are, and both are in the wrong, as you will say whigs always are. The Republic will not represent the whole Administration, but it will represent the Taylor interest in the Cabinet. Crawford and Preston wish Taylor to run again, and Taylor has determined to do so. Clayton and the Intelligencer have determined he shall not. Clayton means to run himself; the Intelligencer means to bring out Clay, and the other members of the Cabinet are fast arriving at the conclusion, that if Moses had not been a stronger man than Gen. Taylor, it would have taken stouter men than Aaron and Hur to hold his arms up. Mr. Clay does not conceal his contempt for the President, and the President hates Mr. Clay. There will be trouble between them as soon as the Senate convenes. The Intelligencer will not fight Henry Clay for anybody, neither will it labor for any candidate to his prejudice.

If, therefore, Gen. Taylor or his friends require any defender of him against the assaults of the "great embodiment," they must raise one up. The hyperborean coolness and unexampled insensibility of the Intelligencer cannot be employed for such purposes at present, nor until the political horizon wears a very different aspect from that which it now presents to aspiring whigs.

It is under this conviction that the Taylor whigs have called for the establishment of the Republic; and all who have been most active in projecting that paper are exerting themselves with might and main to eject Clayton from the Cabinet. They know his ambition, and they fear his cunning. They think he is making the President sit in his nest, and hatch his eggs without letting the simple old man suspect that it is a brood of serpents, instead of chickens, that he is warming into life. The General is uneasy, but with Clay, Cooper, and perchance Webster in the opposition, he dare not quarrel with his Secretary, nor can he get rid of him without quarreling. Hence has he determined to have a paper of his own, and bide his time. The moment any of the "pretenders" show their teeth, his paper is to make an issue with him, and send it right to the country for trial. He does not mean to be dependant upon the Intelligencer, or any other paper so entangled that it would never dare make an issue, nor bring it to trial till the day after.

Precocious and Extraordinary Depravity.

A young girl—a mere child but ten years of age, and quite as childish in appearance as if she had been but eight years—was arrested on Monday last, on a charge of stealing a purse with $20 from a Mrs. Elras, in Orange street. An investigation, and some confessions which were elicited from this infant disclosed a most astounding state of facts. On first arriving at the police-office, at the Tombs, she was identified by Mr. Stewart, the clerk, as a girl who some two or three months previously had sworn at that office, that a very respectable and honest old Irishwoman had been guilty of robbing a drunken man near the Park of fifty dollars, in gold; and that it had subsequently appeared that the girl had committed the theft herself, and then when in danger of detection, had charged it against the woman, to secure her own escape. A further examination disclosed that this extraordinary child had been guilty of a great number of thefts, and that she must have realised from the produce of these thefts some hundreds of dollars, if not more than a thousand. It appeared that she had made a profession of theft.

She had made a practice of riding in omnibusses, and being such a mere child, and respectably clad, would always have room made for her by gentlemen and ladies whose kindness she would repay by picking their pockets of their purses, and in some instances stealing gold watches. She also frequented the markets, pursuing the same practices there, and availing herself of every opportunity in crowded thoroughfares of picking pockets. Ladies however, seemed to be the class to which she principally devoted her attentions, and in plundering whom she was most successful. But this is not the most extraordinary part of the matter.

The developments made in the course of the examination, showed that this child, this infant prodigy, was actually in the habit of prostituting her person; and that she had applied the proceeds of her robberies to the purchase of furniture and household utensils; had hired premises in the 4th Ward, and actually kept a house of prostitution, having grown women residing with her, and driving a most successful business in that horridly demoralizing and infernal capacity. Such are the principal facts in the extraordinary career of this child, known as Catharine Harrison *alias* McCann; a career perhaps unexampled when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. The case, as presented by evidence, being the accusation of Mrs. Elras, that she had been robbed by the girl of $20, was simply petit larceny—was sent for adjudication to the Court of Special Sessions, where the theft being proved, the court directed the girl to be sent to the House of Refuge, in the hope that the training she will there receive will lead to a reformation—a hope which, however, appears to have but a slender foundation, for depravity so precocious must be deeply rooted and of vigorous growth.—*New York Sunday Dispatch, 27th ult.*

COWHIDED BY A LADY.—An Englishman named Singer, a professor in the Woodward High School of Cincinnati, recently made some very slanderous charges against a widow lady named Tuxford, with whom he boarded. Having heard of the charges, she visited the school, in company with her attorney, and cowhided Professor Singer, in the presence of his pupils. Afterwards, the attorney knocked Singer down, and the parties left for their homes.

☞ Amos Abbott, Member of Congress, has been appointed Posmaster, at Andover, Mass., vice Samuel Phillips.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1849.

[*Concluded.*]

An acknowledgment in an act of sale of real estate that the purchaser considers himself in possession, refers exclusively to the possession which the seller had....Under Art. 2455 a seller of real estate is not dispensed from the actual delivery of the property to the purchaser when it is in the possession of another at the time of the sale.... When there are outstanding claims to real property, the purchaser is not bound to accept an offer of the seller to take back the property, refund the price and pay the purchaser for the improvements. The purchaser has the right to insist upon the specific performance of the contract....When a seller fails to put a purchaser in possession of a portion of real estate purchased by him, an injunction against its sale will be granted to remain in force until the seller complies with that part of his contract.

PATRICK FLYNN *vs.* SAMUEL MOORE, AGENT.. *Appeal from the Third Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson*...ROST, J....Defendant had sold to plaintiff a town lot for $1200; $300 cash and the remainder in three notes of $300 each. Plaintiff having failed to pay those notes at maturity, defendant took out an order of seizure and sale, which plaintiff enjoined on the following grounds: That one-half of the lot was at the time he purchased it in the possession of John H. Martinstein, who claimed it as owner, to the knowledge of defendant, who fraudulently concealed that fact from him; that the city Surveyor having knowledge of the title and possession of Martinstein has refused to put him, the plaintiff, in possession of the lot, and that defendant has acknowledged the existence of an adverse claim. The prayer is that the injunction prayed for be made perpetual, and the plaintiff dispensed from paying his notes until defendant shall put him in possession of the portion of the lot claimed and occupied by Martinstein.

The answer is a general denial and an averment that when the defendant was informed of the claims of Martinstein, he offered the plaintiff to take back the property and refund the price, and also to pay for the improvements. Defendant prayed that the injunction be dissolved with damages. There was judgment below in his favor and plaintiff appealed.

Per curiam: We think this judgment unauthorized by law. Although Martinstein did not enclose the portion of the lot in controversy till after the purchase by plaintiff, it is proved that he was in possession of it to the knowledge of defendant through his agent, Sam'l Moore. Defendant has not delivered the thing sold, as under Art. 2450 C. C., he was bound to deliver it. The District Judge erred in holding the plaintiff bound by his acknowledgement in the act of sale that he considered himself in possession. That acknowledgement referred exclusively to the possession which the vendor had; if a third person was in possession at that time, and defendant concealed that fact from plaintiff, he was guilty of a fraud which entitles the plaintiff to relief, notwithstanding his acknowledgement.

It is urged that the law considers the tradition or delivery of immovable property as always accompanying the public act which tranfers the property. C. C. 2455. This is true so far as the vendor is concerned, and every obstacle which he aftewards interposes to prevent the corporeal possession of the buyer is considered as a trespass. But he is not dispensed from the actual delivery of the thing sold when it is in the possession of another at the time of the sale. The plaintiff was not bound to accept the offer of the defendant. He has a right to insist upon the specific performance of the contract, and the defendant has no claim against him before the delivery of the entire thing sold. Judgment below reversed; the injunction was reinstated, to remain in force until defendant shall put plaintiff in possession of the portion of ground sold to him and now claimed and occupied by John H. Martinstein; defendant to pay the costs in both courts.

Where, in the settlement of the community formerly existing between the deceased mother of a wife and her father, the share of the wife was received by her in the notes of her husband, previously given to her father for a loan made by him to the husband, and the notes bore neither privilege nor mortgage, and were by her delivered to her husband: *held*, that the wife acquired no mortgage on the estate of her husband for her said paraphernal rights.

SLATTER, for the use of ISAAC T. PRESTON, *vs.* The Representatives of HENRY TETE....*Appeal from the Fifth Judicial District Court, Parish of Assumption*....EUSTIS, C. J....Plaintiff, a judgment creditor of the late Augustus Tête, applied to the Court for the sale of certain slaves belonging to his succession, to satisfy his debt. His judgment was recorded on the 30th May, 1842. The defendant, who is the surviving wife of the deceased, claims a prior mortgage on the slaves, resulting from the partition of the estate of her deceased mother, and the receipt of $17,849 35 of her paraphernal effects, on the 12th of June, 1838, which her husband converted to his own use, he having the administration and enjoyment of the same until his death, which took place July 16, 1846. The lower Court sustained the pretensions of Mrs. Tête, and plaintiff appealed.

The settlement of the community which had existed between Mrs. Tête's deceased mother and her father, took place extra-judicially before a notary, in New Orleans, on the 12th June, 1838. Mrs. Tête's share was found to amount to $17,849 35. Among the effects to be divided between the father and the heirs of the deceased mother, were several notes drawn by Auguste Tête, defendant's husband, to the order of the father, and which appear to have originated in a loan made previously by the father to his son-in-law. The portion of Mrs. Tête in her mother's succession, was received by her in the notes of her husband, which she delivered to him. These notes bore neither privilege nor mortgage. On the same day, June 12, 1838, by notarial act, Mrs. Tête acknowledged to have received the above mentioned amount from her father, and in that act—to which her husband was a party—she declares her intention of leaving to her husband the administration of this sum, the amount of her hereditary rights, which he acknowledges to have received and to become indebted to his wife therefor.

Per curiam: "These facts present the naked question, whether the receipt of these notes, and the delivery of them to the husband under the circumstances thus stated, constitute a legal mortgage, in favor of the wife, on the property of the husband. * * * The decisions which have been made by our predecessors, in Art. 2367 C. C., we do not understand as extending its operation beyond cases in which the husband receives money belonging to his wife, or has disposed of her property for his individual benefit. Johnson *vs.* Pilster, 4 Rob. 73; Compton *vs.* her husband, 6 Rob. 157; Turner *vs.* Parker, 10 Rob. 154. * * * In the present case the debt had previously existed. It has been permitted to remain as it originally stood, and to what extent it had enured to the benefit of the debtor, is a matter of conjecture, resting for its certainty entirely on the state of his affairs. Of this we have not the proof which the article itself requires. This article has a feature not usual in the code. It imposes the burthen of proof on the party claiming the legal mortgage, and when it is considered that the mortgage is tacit, not recorded, and that there is no means by which the public is notified of the receipt of the paraphernal property by the wife or the husband, the necessity of this provision is obvious, as well as that of strictly observing it. * * * It seems to be a paradox, that by the transfer of the notes to the wife, and their delivery to the husband, this debt should be invested with the real security of a mortgage, to the detriment of other creditors. A construction which would operate this injustice we cannot adopt. The abuses to which it would evidently give rise, are an insuperable objection to its soundness. The object of the law is to protect married women in their just rights, and not to enable them to wrong their husband's creditors. This construction virtually calls upon the court to add another case to those provided in the article of the code, in which the wife has a tacit mortgage on her husband's estate, to wit: when she receives his notes as paraphernal property, and hands them to him. If the husband's estate is solvent, the wife can lose nothing by it. If it is insolvent, she has not, in our opinion, proved a case within the provisions of article 2367." Judgment below reversed, and it was decreed that the proceeds of the slaves be applied to the payment of the plaintiff's judgment, in preference to the claim set up by Mrs. Tête, she paying the costs in both courts.

FATHER MATHEW.—The corporation of the city of New York have appointed a committee to receive Father Mathew on his arrival in that city. It will be recollected that he was to leave Liverpool on the 21st ult., in the packet ship Ashburton.

☞ The Rev. Baptist W. Noel has addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, announcing that he has taken the oath prescribed by law for dissenting ministers, but refusing to comply with the law which requires such to be deposed from holy orders before they are allowed to preach. He says that he will suffer imprisonment sooner than relinquish the exercise of ministerial duties.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A VERY good PIANO, for a very low price, may be had at 152 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. Also, a few VIOLINS and GUITARS, and an assortment of PIANO STRINGS. mh12

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 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st. mh10

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Super. Black French Merino Dress and Frock Coats;
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Cashmerette and Tweed Sacs, all colors;
Cashmerette Paletots and d'Oisay Coats, all colors;
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Fancy and Black English Merino do. do.;
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Superfine Drap d'Ete Pants;
White, Brown and Fancy Linen Drill Pants;
India Nankeen and English Merino Pants;
White and Fancy Linen Vests;
Fine Black Bombazine Vests;
Super. Plain, Figured and Embroidered White Marseille Vests, etc., etc. [my9 tjel7] M. BARNETT, 13 Camp st.

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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 20c. per yard, and upwards; Unbleached Family Linens 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. 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 mode BAREGES
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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 Bernani Silks;
Very rich high lustred Cameleon Silks;
Heavy black, watered and striped Silks;
Detached leaf black Gros de Lyons;
Yard wide high lustred Mattioni;
Plain and changeable Polka spot, rich Lustre;
34-inch French black Levantine;
Plain black Manchester and Spitalfields Ducapes;
Rich velonti cord Jacquard loom chene Silks, quite new;
Printed Bernani Silks;
Printed Grenadines and Rich Figured Issue Silks
Together with every New Material and Design in
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Six boxes Silk Mantillas, all New Shapes:
Comprising plain, black, high lustre, Mattioni Silk, Velvet Apieque Sprigs, and Embroidered rich Cameleon and Royal purple, sea green and Waterloo blue. These Goods are he *latest Parisian Patterns.*
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Rich Lace Capes and Valenciennes COLLARS;
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Valenciennes Laces and Edgings; White Lace Dresses
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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.;
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Cambric Dimity, Hair Cord Dimity
Silk Handkerchiefs, Printed Cotton do., Madras do.;
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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;
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Lancaster Quilts, all sizes;
Bleached and unbleached DOMESTICS;
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Marlborough Stripes, York Denims, Twill Jeans;
Cottonades, Furniture Fringes;
Damasks, Linen and Cotton Mosquito NETTING;
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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.

ALEXANDER HILL'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
56 Camp street, New Orleans,

WHERE families can find all articles of House keeping, comprising a general assortment and select stock of—
KITCHEN FURNITURE—Cooking Utensils, Tin and Iron Ware, Fire Sets, Brass and Steel; Shovels and Tongs; and Kitchen Fire Iron-ware.
ENAMELLED and patent-metal tinned HOLLOW WARE; Fire Dogs.
GERMAN SILVER, Block Tin and Britannia TEA and COFFEE URNS.
TABLE CUTLERY; German Silver, Britannia, and Iron TEA and TABLE SPOONS.
WOODWARE—Brass and Iron-bound CEDAR PAILS, CHURNS and TUBS.
RATTAN-BOUND CEDAR WARE, a new article.
WILLOW WARE—Baskets, Cradles, Nurse Chairs and Wagons.
BRUSHES—Fancy and Plain, Dusting, Sweeping, and Hearth Brushes.
MATS—Jute, Manilla, Alicante, Palm, and Husk MATS, WAITERS, and TRAYS.
BRASS, Britannia, and new Metal CANDLESTICKS and LAMPS.
STEAMBOAT and HALL LANTERNS.
COOKING STOVES and FURNACES.
D. & J. Wright's patent premium COOK STOVES, for Wood or Coal—with fixtures complete; the most approved article in use. mar3 6m
☞ Hotels and Steamboats furnished at reduced prices.

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 spared to render the stay of visitors pleasant and agreeable. [my2 6m] C. LEWIS & CO.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
Lake end of New Shell Road.

THE undersigned has just refitted and opened the above well-known and favorite establishment, and intends to make it, in every respect, worthy of the patronage of his friends and those who wish to enjoy a pleasant drive to one of the most elegant and salubrious retreats in the country. The gardens and grounds will be kept in the best order; he will have boats out at all times to keep his table supplied with the finny tribe, fresh from their ocean home. He will also be at all times supplied with every description of wild game, and all the delicacies that the New Orleans market affords, together with choice liquors and wines, with good lemonade for his temperance friends.—"Come one, come all!" [d20 6m] DAN HICKOK.

SMITH'S HOTEL....Bayou Sara, La.
Immediately fronting the Steamboat Landing.

TRAVELLERS going up Ouachita or Red River, or coming out of said Rivers, will find it to their advantage to stop with him, as all the Boats stop at Bayou Sara. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always to hire. fy2 1y T. B. SMITH, Proprietor.

CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
CORNER CUSTOMHOUSE AND FRONT STS.

WILL be opened for the reception of BOARDERS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1849. Well furnished ROOMS for Families and Single Gentlemen. TABLE—the best the market will afford.

The above establishment has been built by the proprietor, expressly for the accommodation of city and transient Boarders. It is one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, and no pains will be spared to render those who may stop with him, comfortable.

Faithful and attentive Servants.

☞ Terms as reasonable as any establishment of the kind in the city. [jal d&Wtf] E. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

BOARDING HOUSE.

121 *GRAVIER Street, between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets—One door from the corner of Carondelet St.*

MRS. WILSON, (late of 27 Bienville street,) respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she continues in the above eligible location occupied by her during the last year. She has had her HOUSE thoroughly refitted and prepared for the accommodation of gentlemen exclusively. Grateful for past patronage, she hopes by diligent attention to the comfort and convenience of her patrons to merit and receive a continuance of the same. Her terms will be, as heretofore, MODERATE. n2 1y d&W

HARTWELL'S WASHINGTON HOUSE.
No. 223 *CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

THE undersigned would inform his Southern patrons and friends, that this SPLENDID HOTEL, which has been under his charge for several years, has just been elegantly refitted, enlarged and refurnished, in the most fashionable manner, and the entire organization of every department complete. The most splendid suits of apartments can be had at all times by giving a few hours notice.

The central and fashionable location of the WASHINGTON HOUSE, renders it one of the most desirable in the city for Ladies and Families visiting Philadelphia, either upon business or pleasure; and there are no exertions spared to have it continue to merit the liberal support it has heretofore received. H. J. HARTWELL.

☞ The House has Warm and Cold Baths always in readiness. my7 d&Wtf

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.

THIS favorite resort of the citizens of Louisiana, Mississippi and adjoining States, was re-opened for the reception of visiters on Saturday, May 12. Various alterations and additions have been made during the winter, with a view of rendering this establishment agreeable and worthy the patronage hitherto bestowed.

The Pass is rendered easy of access by the splendid line of low pressure mail steamers Oregon, James L. Day and California, which leave Lake Pontchartrain daily, and the Mobile and Montezuma tri-weekly.

Attached to the Hotel is an Academy for young Misses and Boys, in separate departments, under the management of Mr. Blackman, so well and favorably known to the residents of New Orleans. The Academy will open June 1. Two Physicians, of well known standing, dwell at the Pass. R. H. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

☞ All mailable matter left at the Offices of Messrs. J. & T. Gedden, Bank Place, and M. Judson, Esq., corner of Canal and Camp streets, will be forwarded daily. my25 3m

BEL CRESCENT HOTEL,

HAVING been leased by the undersigned, will be opened on the *first of June*, for the entertainment of TRANSIENT and PERMANENT GUESTS.

This establishment is beautifully located on the east side of MOBILE BAY, about midway between Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico. The water at this point being *always clear and salt*, (with a depth of six feet within fifty yards of the shore,) and having a firm white sand bottom, renders this place particularly attractive for Sea-bathing.

Blue-fish, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and all other fish peculiar to this latitude, abound in the *immediate vicinity* of the Hotel. Never-failing *Springs*, at a convenient distance, furnish an abundant supply of PURE WATER.

The building is entirely new—presents a front to the South of 250 feet, and affords ample accommodation for 200 persons. The rooms are large and airy.

A safe and commodious steam vessel will ply daily between Mobile and Point Clear—Passage 50 cents.

The rate of Board will be $10 per Week, payable in all cases *weekly*. Deductions made for families remaining the season. Communications on this subject, addressed to the undersigned, at Mobile, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. B. CLITHERALL,
Mobile, Ala., May 17, 1849. my19 2m Lessee.

BILOXI HOUSE.

THIS establishment will be opened for the reception of Visiters on TUESDAY, May 1st. The premises have been completely renovated, and the Hotel now offers inducements to persons in search of health, comfort or pleasure equal, if not superior, to any public house on the sea coast. It occupies a central position in the pleasant and delightful village of Biloxi—of easy access from New Orleans. The green sward in front of the house is over two acres in width, and is shaded by a great number of oak, magnolia and mulberry trees. The table will be supplied with the luxuries of the sea coast and of the New Orleans market. Attached to the house will be found Bath Houses, Stables, and a Bar Room supplied with the best Wines and Liquors; also a good Billiard Table.

Persons wishing to secure rooms, will please address the Proprietor at Biloxi, and forward their communications by the Biloxi packets, as there is but one U. S. mail per week. my15 JOHN W. NIXON.

CARROLLTON HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have just taken the above-mentioned establishment, with the extensive Gardens, Ten Pin Alleys, Billiard Room, Ice Cream Saloon, etc., etc., appertaining thereto; and after thoroughly repairing the whole, and making very considerable improvements therein, they are now prepared to receive and accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders. It is almost useless to expatiate on the numerous attractions to be found on the Carrollton Hotel Grounds. As a suburban place of entertainment the establishment is second to none in the South, possessing, as it does, almost unrivalled scenery; and when the kind helps of Gardening in the production of fruits and flowers, are such as are no where to be found in the vicinity of New Orleans. As a place of temporary rustication—as a retreat from the noise, bustle and cares of city life—it merits more than ordinary notice from the visiter.

The undersigned apprise the the public that their Larder will always be found well supplied with the choicest qualities of Game, Fish, etc.; and as they have laid in a finely assorted stock of Wines and other Liquors, they can furnish Dinner or Supper, or Chance Repasts, to private parties, at the shortest possible notice.

The undersigned therefore flatter themselves that in addition to their own assiduous efforts to please, the beauty of the location, its salubrious atmosphere, the ease with which access may be had to their establishment, by railroad, render the Carrollton Hotel the most desirable of all summer resorts for the citizens of New Orleans.

ANGELL & CHANDLER.
☞ For terms of Board, etc., inquire at the Planters Hotel, or at the Hotel in Carrollton. Capt. A. ANGELL
ap9 tf CHAS. CHANDLER.

RESTAURANTS, &c.