The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1849 VOLUME II.....NUMBER 84.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT will be furnished to single subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per year; to clubs of four or more, directed to the same Post-office, at Two Dollars and *Fifty* Cents a year each; Postmasters and others who may act as Agents, and send orders, paid, for ten copies, will receive one copy in addition for their compensation. *Payable in all cases in advance.* Single papers or packages, in wrappers, can be had at the office of publication, No. 95 St. Charles street.

ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.

Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1849.

Habeas Corpus—Election of Judges by the People.

On Tuesday last a question of the highest importance to every individual in the community, was decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. A petitioner for a habeas corpus was, a few days ago, brought before the Judge of one of the District Courts who, after hearing the cause, set the prisoner at liberty. The parties interested in maintaining the imprisonment, asked for a suspensive appeal—that is, an appeal delaying the execution of the judgment until it is confirmed by the Superior Court. But this the District Judge refused. Thereupon, the parties thinking themselves aggrieved by the refusal, asked the Superior Court for an order directing the inferior Judge to grant a suspensive appeal. Two of the judges of the Supreme Court were in favor and two against the granting of the order. Hence, the judgment of the lower Court stands affirmed.

We wish to fix attention particularly on the fact, that two out of the four judges of the present Supreme Court were in favor of giving an order which would render the right of habeas corpus—that great right guarantied to us by the constitution and consecrated by long, and so far as the United States are concerned, immemorial usage—entirely nugatory and ineffective. If after the cause of a man's imprisonment is stated and the judge thinks fit to set him at liberty, a third party may come in and virtually order the prisoner to be re-committed merely by praying for a suspensive appeal, of what force or validity is the judgment given on the petition for a habeas corpus? The applicant for the habeas corpus is kept in jail though he has proved to the Court that his imprisonment is illegal; and the law is thus placed in the very grave predicament of taking away a man's personal liberty, although it has already declared that he is guilty of no offence warranting such treatment. The granting of a suspensive appeal on a petition for a habeas corpus, leads to so many absurdities and is so opposed to the whole spirit and genius of our institutions that we are at a loss to know how any judge could favor such a measure.

We have been told, however, that Judge Slidell delivered a very long, and quite an able opinion, maintaining the position that such an appeal might be granted, and it is said that he grounded his decision on numerous decrees of the Supreme Court in previous cases. But, in our humble opinion, though decisions innumerable were cited—"Pelion upon Ossa piled"—in support of such a position, a judge ought not hesitate to take the side of right and justice against judicial wrong and judicial tyranny.

The whole history of the writ of habeas corpus—even before it was transplanted from England into America—proves that it was intended as a speedy and sure means for releasing a man illegally imprisoned. In fact, take away from it its summary nature—make it one of the ten thousand cases in which the law's delay wears out the suitor's purse and wastes his strength—and you destroy its power to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his personal liberty. And, to confirm the deductions which would be drawn from the history of the writ, the Code of Practice especially says that "the judge shall immediately set the prisoner at liberty." Though all the volumes of Louisiana Reports were filled with decisions contrary to this plain article of the Code, it is the duty of a judge to bring the law back to its original purity, and enforce the evident intention of the law-making power.

The fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court places more value on the opinions of those who have preceded him in his office than on the clear and explicit enactments of the Code shows how necessary it is to release the judicial mind, in some way or other, from the oppressive servitude of the maxim "*stare decisis*," which, rendered into plain English means, to stick by old decisions, right or wrong. And how is this to be done? How is the Judiciary to be brought under the influence of public sentiment, and made obedient to the public will? How are we to be certain that the statutes of the Legislature, made by those who are under the immediate control of the people, will not be evaded or annulled by judicial legislators? Only by making the judges elective by the people. Once place the Judiciary under the same influences as the Legislature, and we will not see the one eluding and destroying the decrees of the other. Law will be more certain, for it will have more unity. Judges will not attempt to interpret into mefficacy the statutes of legislators; and legislators will not spend half their time in passing acts to correct the decrees of judges.

There is a class of politicians who contend strenuously for what they call the independence of the Judiciary, and talk endlessly about what they term "the checks and balances of the constitution." But what do they mean by "independence" and by "checks and balances?" Do they mean "independence" of the popular will—"checks and balances" to popular opinion? If they do not, their talk is sheer nonsense; and if they do, it is something worse. Let such sophists learn that the only way to make a nation peaceful and happy within, and strong and powerful without, is to give it unity of spirit—unity of action. It is not by pitting one department of the government against another—not by arraying one set of functionaries against another—that you can secure individual liberty or national greatness. Give harmony and consentaneity to all parts of the government—make the judges as well as the executive and the legislative, derive their power from the people—and you will have your laws more certain and your institutions more stable. Not only this, but the force which was before spent in struggles between the different principles of the government, will be turned into channels more conducive to the public welfare. The time and the strength wasted in contentions between opposing departments of the State will be spent in works that will add to the good of the whole; whereas, the contentions now existing, too often result only in detriment to the community, and enure to the benefit of but a few individuals.

General Gaines.

The news of the death of Gen. Gaines was received in Mobile on Wednesday, with great emotion. The Mayor immediately summoned the City Council together. After adopting resolutions expressive of their desire "to evince by every mark of respect, their high appreciation of the military and civil merits of the deceased, whose name has been so long associated with the glory of his country in arms, and whose patriotism has left so many proofs of his devotion to the best interests of the public," they appointed committees to make all proper arrangements for a Military and Civic profession to receive the body and attend it to the grave. The Mayor issued his proclamation, inviting the officers of the Army and Navy and Revenue Service of the United States, the foreign Consuls, incorporated and other Societies, the Judges and all other citizens to unite in the solemnities, and requesting the citizens to abstain from their ordinary avocations during the ceremonial.

The Register furnishes the following condensed sketch of the career of the deceased:

"This distinguished soldier was the oldest officer in the American army, and his career was marked, throughout, by the most useful and brilliant services. His original commission, as ensign, bore date the 10th of January, 1799. A few years after he was selected to make a topographical survey, through the wilderness, from Nashville to Natchez, for the location of a military road. This hazardous duty he performed to the satisfaction of the Government. In the year 1801, when it was found that Spain refused to deliver up the territory between the Mississippi and Perdido, including Mobile and Baton Rouge, and obstructed the American trade with the Gulf, the President determined to appoint a military collector of customs for the 'District of St. Stephens,' and selected Lieut. Gaines for that office, to which, soon after, were added the duties of postmaster at Fort Stoddart, with a supervision, as agent, over the other postmasters and mail contractors, and carriers, in the extensive section of country from New Orleans to Augusta, Ga., the greater portion of which was then a wilderness. While in the discharge of these various and complicated duties, he was instrumental in the arrest of Col. Burr, on the Tombigbee, and had him carried to Richmond, Va., for trial.

"Gaines had now risen to the rank of Captain; but begun to tire of the dull employments of a peace establishment in the Army, and, obtaining permission from his commanding general, Wade Hampton, retired from the service, and turned his attention to the Law, a profession which he had studied before entering the Army. He entered upon the practice in the counties of Washington and Baldwin, in the then Mississippi Territory, with flattering auspices; but the declaration of war against Great Britain, in 1812, called him to resume his sword.

"In this war, Gen. Gaines won his brightest laurels. He was particularly distinguished in the action at Chrysler's Field, and the memorable defence of Fort Erie, where he was severely wounded by the bursting of a shell. The important services by which he gained his high reputation for gallantry and soldiership, form conspicuous passages in our military history. He received, in rapid succession, promotions as Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General, and Major-General—the last, the highest rank authorized by law, and particularly complimentary from being conferred as a *war-breve*t, expressly stating the fact that it was conferred on him 'in consequence of his gallant and meritorious conduct in battle.' The General Government awarded him a vote of thanks with a gold medal, and the States of New York, Virginia and Tennessee, each voted him a gold mounted sword.

"From this time, Gen. Gaines devoted himself to the military service of his country, aiding in perfecting the Army, and erecting our national defences. He was always distinguished for his scientific knowledge as a soldier, and suggested many valuable improvements and experiments. In the Florida war, he took a brief but active part, and was anxious to have shared in the dangers and honors of our war with Mexico, but the demands of the service required his presence elsewhere.

"Gen. Gaines was always passionately devoted to his country. He loved her honor and prosperity above his own life. To the special qualities of a soldier, which he possessed in the most eluvalrous degree, he added the attainments of the scholar, particularly in all branches appurtenant to his profession. His many able reports and communications to the Government evinced his intellectual abilities, and the temper of his patriotism.

"The death of this great man will be regarded as a national loss. Though he has gone full of years, at the allotted end of life, yet his presence in our midst suggested the noblest lessons of patriotism and patriotic service.

"By the citizens of Mobile, the national loss will be particularly regretted. As we have shown, Gen. Gaines was intimately connected with our early history, and the fortunes of this city. His first marriage was with a daughter of Judge Harry Toulmin, the father of Gen. Toulmin, our recent Postmaster. His brother, George S. Gaines, one of our oldest and most valuable citizens, was, like the General, a participant in all the movements which acquired Western Alabama, and the adjacent parts of Mississippi from the Indians, and this city, with the country west of the Perdido, from Spain. They were the earliest American pioneers into this section of the Union, and may be regarded as among the 'Fathers of Mobile.' Gen. Gaines leaves here, a large number of relations, besides the whole community, to lament his death and do honor to his memory."

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—The Washington Union publishes an introductory of the new editors, Messrs. Ritchie and Burke. After a general confession of faith the editors come down to the questions of the day and take up the position of non-intervention as to slavery in the territories. They say:

"And now with regard to slavery in the territories. It should never be forgotten that this republic *is a confederacy of sovereign States possessing coequal rights.* Under the constitution, Massachusetts possesses the same rights as Virginia, and Virginia as Massachusetts. One State, or a portion of the States, cannot pervert the powers of the constitution, or make use of the legislative, judicial, or executive agencies of the government which it establishes, to injure another State, or any number of States. They all stand, under the constitution, upon the same common ground of *equality*. They are all entitled to enjoy the common benefits of the Union, and are all required to share its common burdens. When the interests of the whole require that war should be waged against another nation or power, each State is required to bear its equal share of the common burdens and sacrifices which war imposes and demands. Each State is required to contribute a due proportion of its money and its blood, and each should be permitted to share the common benefits which result from war, if any do result. If money, in the shape of indemnification, is acquired with victory, it goes into the general treasury for the equal benefit of all. Or if territory should be conquered, it seems to us that justice demands that all the States should enjoy it equally.

"If there were no difference in the institutions of the respective States of the confederacy, there could be no serious difference with regard to the manner in which conquered territory should be disposed of. But, unfortunately, there *is* a difference.

"In part of the States the institution of slavery exists, and in part it does not. The former claim the right to carry *their* institutions, and whatever they regard as property, into the common territory of the whole; and the others insist that that particular institution, and the particular property which it recognises, shall not be introduced into their common territory. As this is not only a conflict of alleged right, but of pride also, serious dangers threaten to flow from it, and to disturb the peace and permanency of the Union. Now, in such a state of things, what is the dictate of patriotism and wisdom? It is to avoid the dispute, by agreeing to a common ground on which all can stand. We propose the ground of NON-INTERVENTION; by which we mean *that Congress shall abstain from all legislation in relation to the subject of slavery in the new territories; leaving it to the people of the territories themselves to make the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union, and to regulate their internal concerns in their own way.*

"This position is in accordance with the great fundamental principle upon which all free government is founded, viz: the right of the people to establish the political institutions by which they shall be governed. It is the principle proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and recognised in the constitution of every State in the Union. It is the great American principle of liberty. And it is the enjoyment of this principle which we would secure to the citizens of the new territories acquired from Mexico; and if they, or either of them, should apply to Congress for admission as sovereign States into the Union with a free constitution, we say admit them. If they come with constitutions establishing slavery, we should say the same, just as we would insist that Congress should not now compel the people of Massachusetts to establish slavery, or the people of Virginia to abolish it."

THE EDITORIAL TRAMP.—The inhabitants of the Western States are doomed to be astonished this summer by a new intellectual constellation—the Philadelphia Pleiads—consisting of the following bright particular stars, which are to make their appearance in the occidental hemisphere, viz: Fitzgerald, of the City Item; Conrad, of the Daily News; DuSolle, of the Times; Lane, of the Ledger; Morris, of the Inquirer; Sailor, of the Dollar Newspaper; and Godey, of the Lady's Book. These seven editorial stars of the first magnitude are to be fixed stars no longer, unless they contrive to get themselves into an unpleasant "fix" somewhere out in the West. They are about to become wanderers—but wherever they roam, we hope there may be no "lost Pleiad" among them—for to the press and public of Philadelphia such a loss would be irreparable. May those editorial luminaries not disappear in the Western horizon or become shorn of their beams during their temporary declination—and if they should happen to meet with a great *bar* (Ursa Major) out there, we hope they may manage to keep at a safe distance. There is one circumstance attending this editorial expedition which perplexes us. Why should men who have been all their lives engaged in head-work choose to go on foot? Why not go on horseback, according to the established usages of chivalry? Why not give us a new edition of the seven champions? Like the knights errant of old, they are all ladies' men, we guess; Godey, especially, we can prove to be an enthusiast in that way—(witness the *Lady's Book passion*); and several of the others, being poets, must per consequence be partial to the petticoats. Certainly for the credit of the Philadelphia press, we should like the Western people to believe that its conductors belong to the equestrian order, and as "horse-feed" is cheap out among the prairies, probably the wear and tear of boots and pantaloons would cost more than the keeping of the quadrupeds. Seven such cavaliers—all good-looking men, and several of them plump and portly models of manly elbe beauty, (we fancy we see our friend of the *Lady's Book* blush at this compliment)—would produce a thrilling sensation among the girls and alligators of the South-western regions.—*Pennsylvanian.*

NEW DRAMATIC POEM.—The Boston Courier gives the following as an extract from a new and striking literary composition:

MR. VAN BUREN (*loquitur.*)

"I'm afraid to think of what I've done.
Look on't again, I dare not. Burn the documents!
I have made faces long enough, and got,
Like Lewis Cass, pinched up in "circumstances."
For Zach's election I've free-soiled my hide;
For him the dough faced bolters have I hobbled,
And whipped-in old Tantrabogus round the stump;
Put sixbane in the porridge of democracy,
And bit my blessed nose off, just to tickle
That same old coon. Van is a used-up man!
Down, down, brief platform! all the word's a shingle,
And I'm the little end on 't whittled off."

ANOTHER DEATH.—Gen. Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, one of the most eminent military men of our times, died on the 9th ult., in London. He was the author of a well-known work on Russia. In 1812 Sir Robert proceeded to Gibraltar as governor and commander-in-chief, and had only last month arrived in England, having been succeeded in that important command by Sir Robert Gardiner. Sir R. Wilson was born in 1777, and was the son of Benjamin Wilson, the eminent painter.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY—*Seduction and Suicide.* The Cincinnati Commercial contains a letter, dated Connersville, Ind., May 24, stating that a great excitement existed there, in consequence of a terrible tragedy. It seems that Mr. Joshua Gregg, connected with the mercantile firm of D. Hankins & Co., of that place, had for a few years past been paying attentions to Miss Sarah Stevens, heretofore bearing an unblemished reputation, and some months since had succeeded in accomplishing her seduction. He subsequently attempted to produce an abortion, but failed, and while consulting as to the best means to prevent an exposure, told her he *could not* marry her. At this announcement she proposed they should commit suicide, and thus bury their shame in the same tomb with their bodies. This proposition, it seems, was agreed upon, and they determined to put it into immediate execution. The letter says:

"Taking a bottle containing four ounces of laudanum, Miss S. poured it in equal portions into two glasses, handing one to Gregg, and taking the other herself. Gregg, with singular calmness, and apparently without a thought of the awful deed he was performing, raised his to his mouth, and quaffed it at a single draught. Miss S. drank a portion of hers, but hesitated about taking the remainder, at which Gregg remarked, "Be a woman, and drink the rest." She immediately took the glass, and drained it to the bottom. Previous to taking the poison, they had agreed to meet at the house of a friend, across the street—he going first to his boarding house—and there they would meet death together. He started for his boarding-house, but before reaching it, was sensible he could not return. He therefore walked to his room, took off his coat and boots, and laid down, having first sent for an intimate friend. It is remarkable with what composure and singular quietness he proceeded to meet his fate. His friend arriving, and perceiving the state of affairs, immediately called a physician, and employed every means to restore him, without success. The poison had done its work. When questioned about the matter, he only remarked, "I'm tired of living; I was weary of life, and wished to die,"—refusing to take an emetic, or other restoratives, until he was informed that Miss S. would probably recover. In a few hours he was insensible; and from 10 o'clock, Sunday night, until 7 o'clock, Monday morning, his life was only prolonged by the use of the galvanic battery. At 8 o'clock he who but a few short hours before was enjoying perfect health, and *seeming* contentment, lay a cold corpse—that, too, the deed of his own hand. After taking the draught, Miss S. proceeded to her friend's, and waited the coming of Gregg, where her singular actions and excited manner awakened suspicions in the mind of the lady of the house that all was not right, and the effects of the laudanum each moment becoming developed, Miss S. became uneasy—went into the garden, returning immediately—would then rub her nose, and scratch her face in a violent manner. Aid was called, and by continued rocking she was kept awake until emetics were given her, when she threw up most of the laudanum, and by morning was restored to consciousness. When she was told that Gregg was dead, she pulled her hair, beat her head and breast, and went into paroxysms, presenting a horrible picture to look upon. She says she will yet finish the work. It is generally believed she will not, as it is thought she only proposed the deed to induce Gregg to marry her. She will be taken care of by her friends, and removed from this place. She is a milliner, and had resided here for several years, and moved in the best society."

A FANTASY....BY THEODORE A. GOULD. [For the Crescent.]

"The heart that loves
Dwells in an Eden, hearing angel lutes."

How sweet to gaze upon the tinted sky,
At this calm twilight hour! The wooing air
Scarce stirs the tresses of thy silken hair.
How slumbrously the gold-edged cloudlets lie,
In yonder distant heaven! How sweet and bland
The kissing breezes are! They seem to sweep
From Araby the blest—or that fair land
Where o'er the flowers the dews of Hermon weep.
Press closer to me, sweet! As here we stand,
In mutual adoration, side by side,
Together fondly clasped, how swiftly glide
The blissful moments on! Could Love command
A *lasting joy* like this, for thee and me,
How hallowed then would our existence be!

New Orleans, 1848.

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
mh10 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
No. 75 MAGAZINE STREET.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of Furniture, consisting of BUREAUS, DINING and CENTRE TABLES, SOFAS, ARMCHRS, DRESSING CASES, LOUNGES, OTTOMANS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING-GLASSES, DESKS, Etc. etc. ☞ *City and Country Dealers* are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as our stock is at all times very large and complete.

Visitors from the country and strangers are requested to call and examine our stock, as we are determined not to be beat in prices by any other house in the city.
1s3 McDUFF FLINT & CO. 75 Magazine st.

CLOTHING....CLOTHING.
RETAIL STOCK ARRIVED!

M. BARNETT, No. 13 CAMP STREET, has just received per ships Galena, Truelove 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 Pelisses and d'Orsay Coats, all colors;
Plain Linen, Plaid Linen and Nankeen Sacs;
Super, Fancy Grass Sacs 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 Vests;
Fine Black Boombazine Vests;
Super, Plain, Figured and Embroidered White Marseille Vests, etc., etc. 1my9 3p17 M. BARNETT, 13 Camp st.

CHEAP DRY GOODS
At the NEW YORK STORE, 163 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 40c.; 10½lbs. Cents' large size Linen Cambric Hdkf., new style, at $4 00 per dozen, worth double the money; 7500 yards White Linen Marquita Netting, at 8c., same quality can not be bought for less than 12c. in the city; 6 cases Irish Linens, by the piece or small quantity, at less than wholesale prices; Pure Linen at 30c. per yard, and upwards; Embroidered Family Linens at 38c. per yard, or can be hemmed for 50c.; Bargains can not the truth of the above statements, by comparing samples. Also, a full variety of the newest and richest styles of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, usually 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 procuring 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 Chartres streets.
mh12 R. BROWN 163 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
Elegantly printed Silk Tissues;
Satin plaid and striped Silk Tissues;
300 yards fine printed Tissues—33c. a yard;
Fine, fast color French Jaconet—12½c. 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 Lyon;
Yard wide inch lustred Mattions;
Plain and changeable Polka spot, rich Lustre;
24-inch French black Levantine;
Plain black Manchester and Spitalfields Durapes;
Rich velouti cord Jacquard loom chene Silks, quite new;
Printed Bernani Silks;
Printed Grenadines and Rich Figured Isaue 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 Hdkfs.;
Scugged 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 and black Cotton Hose;
Slate Cotton Hose, Merino Cotton Hose;
Silk Fringes and Buttons;
Colored Silk Trimming Laces;
Swiss Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Cambric Muslins;
Checked and striped Jaconet and Swiss Muslins;
Bishop Lawns, Nainsooks, Linen Lawns;
Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
Hem-stitched and Ricoice 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;
Foild Check GINGHAMS;
Earlstown and French Ginghams;
French, English and American Calicoes.
Furniture Cattoons, Fine English Calicoes;
Turkey Red TWILLS;
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 pure Linen Barnsley SHEETINGS;
6-4, 7-4, 7-3-4, 10-4 super double Hamboro' DAMASKS;
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 double Damask NAPKINS;
Huckaback Towels, Scotch and Russia DIAPERS;
Pillow Case Linens, 9-8 Window Hollands;
Crash, Bonings;
Co'ored and white Toilet QUILTS;
Lancaster Quilts, all sizes;
Bleached and unbleached DOMESTICS;
6-4, 3-4, 10-4, 12-4 Cotton SHEETINGS;
Marlborough Stripes, York Denims, Twill Jeans;
Cottonades, Furniture Fringes;
Damasks, Linen and Cotton Mosquito NETTING;
Bobinet Mosquito Netting.
Chinese Manufactures.
Two cartons REAL CHINA CRAPES for Dresses!
Richly Embroidered China Crape SHAWLS;
Curiously carved Chinese IVORY FANS;
Richly printed Feather Fans, pearl handles;
Plain white and black Feather Fans;
Silk Embroidered Chinese SCREENS;
Gold and Silver Paper Fans;
1000 Butterfly Fans, 5 cents each.
my12 1m THOMAS BRADY, 21 Chartres st.

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 Visiters 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 visiters pleasant and agreeable. 4my2 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." [s23 6m] DAN HICKOK.

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

TRAVELERS coming up Pearl 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.
1y2 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. ml 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 suite 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 shall be no exertions spared to have it continue to merit the liberal support it heretofore received. H. J. HARTWELL.

☞ The House has Warm and Cold Baths always in readiness. ap7 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 making this establishment superior and worthy the patronage hitherto bestowed.

The Pass is rendered easy of access by the splendid line of low pressure steel steamers Chesapeake, 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 able management of Mr. Blackburn, 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. & R. Geddes, Bank Place, and M. Judson, Esq., corner of Canal and Camp streets, will be forwarded daily. my25 3m

BEL CRESCENT HOTEL,
POINT CLEAR, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALA.

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. E. CLITHERALL,
Mobile, Ala., May 17, 1849. my19 3m 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 informs 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 the artificial helps of Gardening in the production of fruits and flowers, are sugh as are no where to be found in the vicinity of New Orleans. As a place of temporary residence—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 had in a timely 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.

Holbrook Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

HAS made arrangements to be at all times supplied with the finest OYSTERS from Mobile and Barataria, which will be served up in every style, to suit the palate. The proprietor has made his arrangements to be supplied with every variety of GAME and FISH, in the preparation of which no pains will be spared to gratify the taste of the most fastidious epicure. On his Bill of Fare will always be found STEAKS, CHOPS CUTLETS, every kind of POULTRY, and, in short, every thing in season that can be procured. je30

MURPHY'S RESTAURANT,
Bowling and Billiard Saloons,
100 ST. CHARLES STREET—Next to the Theatre.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has made extensive additions to his Establishment, rendering it the most complete and desirable in the city. The RESTAURANT will at all times be supplied with the choicest fare that the markets of the city afford, in a style to satisfy the most fastidious Epicure. Having a number of Spacious Bedrooms, with entire new furni