AMUSEMENTS....This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Hamlet"—Singing—"Box and Cox."

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—"The Trumpeter's Daughter"—Two Divertisements—"Luke the Laborer"—"Cockles in Cinderella."

CHESTNUT THEATRE.—"Lucrezia Borgia."

ARCHERY HALL.—Extraordinary Entertainment.

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1850.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—We must hereafter refuse to publish notices of meetings, etc., unless a responsible name is sent with each. We have on our books several hundred dollars the work of this kind, which we never expect to collect—the contested notice of the last campaign. We cannot afford to lose our time.

☞ Mr. CHARLES S. RADNER is our Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Crescent. We bespeak for him a liberal reception in all portions of the country which he may visit.

☞ A Meeting of the City Delegates to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Committee will be held at the Commercial Exchange, THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP RUSSIA.—The testimony for the last two days has been of an uninteresting character. Yesterday both parties closed, when Mr. Hunton, the District Attorney, said that after taking an impartial survey of the testimony he was constrained to say that he did not believe the evidence against Dr. Knapp was of such a character as to induce the belief that he could be convicted before a jury. He therefore proposed, if the Commissioner, as a magistrate of the United States, concurred with him in this opinion, that Dr. Knapp should be discharged. He said he regretted that he could not advise that course as to Capt. Wilson. He said the gentlemen who had been associated with him in the conduct of the examination coincided with him as to the propriety of this course.

The Commissioner remarked that he also approved of that course as to Dr. Knapp, having seen nothing to implicate him, and he was accordingly discharged. The argument of Capt. Wilson's cause is postponed a day or two for the convenience of counsel. The dismissal of the charge against Dr. Knapp and continuing the prosecution against Capt. Wilson, may operate to the prejudice of the latter. It is, therefore, but fair to say that his counsel are as confident of his discharge as they were of that of Dr. Knapp.

READING FROM THE DELTA.—Speaking of Mr. Webster's speech, our neighbor says:

"The sensation is one of exquisite beauty to the application to the present condition of our country, washed by the two great seas and extending across the broad continent, of the beautiful description by *Virgil*, of Achilles' shield."

A few days since the erudite editors corrected our misapplication of the word "*retreat*." It is one which we are not in the habit of using and we bowed in grateful silence to the superior knowledge of our critic. We would now ask the same high authority in what book of *Virgil* is to be found this description of Achilles' shield?

We have looked in vain for it in the Æneid. But in the eighteenth book of the Iliad we found lines from which Pope has made the free translation which passes for Homer's poem, done into mincing English couplets. Cowper has it—

"Last with the night of ocean's humbler flood,
He fill'd the border of the wondrous shield."

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB—*Bingaman Course*—The Spring Meeting of the Metairie Jockey Club commences to-day; and as their Course has been subjected to an overflow, the Bingaman has been selected for the sport. A great race is advertised for the opening. A number of entries have been made, and the nags are all fast ones. Expectation is on tip-toe, and we expect to see a crowd that *is* a crowd, and witness an interesting and well contested race. Just think of it!—*eight nags* coming to the scratch—drum taps—away they go, each doing his prettiest, to the winning-post; and the excitement on the stands at fever-heat! Then, the beautiful Course—the fine Saloons—the presence of the ladies—the sudden shaking off of the city's dust and enjoying for an hour or two the sight of green fields and o'erhadowing trees. Why, even if one has no fancy for horse-flesh in his composition, the pleasant trip and a view of the ground are worth the time.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. PITT.—Mr. Pitt, the well known tragedian, will appear this evening at the St. Charles in the character of *Hamlet*.

PLACIDE'S.—There is an excellent bill at this house to-night—for a recapitulation of which we would refer to the advertisement. Novelties here are the order of the—night, and large and fashionable audiences attest the merited success of them.

☞ Mrs. Fanny Kemble closed her Shakspearian readings in Boston by saying:—"I shall never—never have the honor, or the pleasure, of appearing before you again in public." She has commenced a course in New York.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL TO MR. F. E. BRUNS. We call attention to the change of location advertised in another column. The loss sustained by Mr. Bruns in wardrobe, and the sudden ejectment from Terpsichore Hall by fire, will, we hope, be fully repaid by the contemplated benefit.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received the following piece of music from our friend Mayo, No. 5 Camp street, who has it for sale—"Une Couronne de Fleurs," a waltz in five time, composed by Mr. Lehman, and got up in most beautiful style.

LOSS OF STEAMBOAT ROWENA.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated St. Louis, March 13, says: "The steamer Rowena, while descending the Missouri river, struck a snag and sunk on Charles Point, yesterday. The boat lies in 16 feet water. She was heavily freighted with produce."

FOR CHARLESTON.—The fine steamship Telegraph, Capt. D. B. Morgan, offers good accommodations to emigrants for the land of gold. She will sail on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER BELLE KEY.—We are indebted for our latest dates from Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh to this favorite steamer. By the way, we notice that the Belle Key was absent from our port, on her last trip to Louisville, just ten days—making, in this time, upwards of three thousand miles, and attending to the regular business of the trade! Such speed is really astonishing, and places the reputation of this model steamer above every other now floating, or that has ever floated on the western waters.

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—The "Republikaner," a new whig German paper at New York, contains a brief sketch of slavery in this Continent, from the time of its first introduction by Spanish avarice. Not only was negro slavery introduced by them, but all the captives they made in their constant wars against the Indians, were compelled to labor in the mines for the benefit of their oppressors. So terrible was this evil, that in many parts of their possessions whole races became extinct.

The celebrated Bishop Las Casas who had himself visited America, and had ascertained from personal inspection the sufferings of the Indian population, went back to Spain and used the whole of his influence to put an end to this abuse, substituting for their labors, those of Africans brought from their fatherland. The first importation was of 4,000 negroes, taken to St. Domingo, by authority of Charles V. Since that time it is estimated that 50,000,000 of persons have been stolen from their native land to minister to the inertness and cupidity of others.

☞ M. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, tells an anecdote of the President of the Republic, who, on retiring from a review, discovered that his hat had been mislaid. An officious person picked up a hat, in the bottom of which the letter N. surmounted with a crown, presented it to the President, saying "Prince, this is yours." "No," he replied, laughing, seeing the emblems inside, "I am too good a Republican to wear a crown." The answer reminds the correspondent of a certain fax, who once thought the grapes sour. The hat belonged to Lord Normanby, his initial was surmounted by the crown of England.

GOLD IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A gold mine has been found on Ezra Hubbard's land, in Westfield, Mass. The gold is fine, found in small scales, and is said to be plenty.

MORE SMUGGLING.—The New York Post says that there has been more smuggling detected at the custom-house—particulars in due time.

The Jackson and New Orleans Railroad.

In our paper of yesterday morning we referred to this project, and mentioned the fact that there had already arrived many of the delegates from the State of Mississippi to the Convention to be held in this city on Thursday next.

The importance of this enterprise, by which the capital of our sister State is to be brought in direct connection with New Orleans, cannot be over-estimated. It will not seem so to those who think that our commercial intercourse with this wealthy agricultural State, by means of the Mississippi river, cannot be improved by any artificial connection which may be constructed; but, by a careful examination of the subject, such an opinion will undergo a change.

To show the superior advantages promised by this railroad connection we will mention one or two facts which have been brought to our knowledge. There are new transported, annually, on the railroad from Jackson to Vicksburg, about 60,000 bales of cotton, at an average cost of seventy-five cents a bale. Add to this, shipper's charges, steamboat freight, river insurance, wear, tear and other damages incident to this land and water conveyance, and the average expense, per bale, will be found to be not less than $3. Here are $180,000 paid out by the planters in getting their cotton to market. On a railroad running directly from Jackson to New Orleans these 60,000 bales could be transported to market in much less time than by the river route, and at an average cost of $1 per bale, thereby saving to the planters $120,000. Can it be doubted that the railroad communication would be greatly preferred?

But the 60,000 bales at present transported on the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad constitute but little over one-third of the cotton now raised in those sections of country through which, or near to which, the Jackson and New Orleans railroad will pass. The whole number is estimated at about 150,000 bales.

Besides the staple of cotton, there are other products of this portion of country, such as turpentine, tar, pitch, lime, lumber, corn, rice, potatoes, live stock, etc., of which a very large quantity would be brought to our market by this railroad, on account of the superior facilities it will afford over any at present existing.

There are now about 73,000 slaves in the counties on and near the proposed line of the road, and a monied capital of but little short of one million of dollars now loaned out on interest. We are assured that the owners of these slaves and these capitalists will readily take stock in the road to a large amount—the former to work out their shares in the labor of their slaves in the construction of the road; the latter making the investment from the belief that it will yield them much larger profits on their capital than at present realized.

The Legislature of Mississippi has a bill incorporating a Company for the construction of the road. This charter is a most liberal one in its provisions. It exempts the stock from taxation for fifteen years; the stockholders are permitted to work out, in the construction of the road, the amount of their stock; the police boards in the different counties through which the road will pass are granted the privilege of subscribing for stock. The incorporating act provides for a survey of the route.

We are not fully advised as to what the citizens of Mississippi have already done under this excellent charter; but the enterprise altogether strikes us forcibly as presenting advantages of an important character to the interior of Mississippi, a portion of Louisiana, and to New Orleans. The capitalists and men of enterprise, in our city, will not long hesitate to take hold of it.

Venice.

The London Quarterly for January, 1850, has just been received by Morgan. One of its political articles is devoted to the discussion of the Venetian question. Of course, the writer argues the Austrian side. The Venetians and Italians generally are stigmatized as unprincipled, cowardly, etc. We glean from the pages, however, some curious facts. An American reading the history of any of those cities, celebrated by poet and historian, never thinks of them as to their value regarded as property. Reading the rhapsodies of Byron, Rogers, and Mrs. Radcliffe, he would be shocked if any one were to ask him the price of a city lot on the square of St. Marks. Just think of Beard knocking down a palace to the highest bidder! Yet people must live in Venice, and city property has a value there as well as here. In the cities of Europe but little change takes place, and many of them are now what they were a century ago. Venice has however improved within a few years—city property has actually risen. The Austrian Government declared Venice a free port—excellent roads have been constructed across the Alps—depots were formed, and a trade opened with the Italian provinces and the south-west of Germany.

"The first effects of reviving prosperity had nearly proved fatal to the picturesque beauty of the capital. Convents and ancestral churches were turned into magazines; palaces were pulled down to furnish building materials; and it was not till after a prodigious destruction had been effected that there was a sufficiently strong reaction in the better portion of the city under the protection of the municipal council, who alone were empowered to sanction external alterations. If Venice retains its attraction to the stranger, if the Venetians can still regard their city with pride, it is owing to the firmness of the *foreign* administration which protected it from the outrages of its own children. Petition on petition was presented to the council by needy proprietors, who implored permission to pull down their palaces. Not a few of these were purchased by the Government itself to appease the most clamorous of the applicants; until at length a flourishing trade restored the value of such property, and gave the owners reason to rejoice that they had been saved from the consequences of their own short-sighted precipitation."

In 1817, the Savorgnani palace and garden were purchased for $2,500; in 1846, the owner refused $37,000. The Grassi was sold ten years ago for 70,000 Austrian livres, (8d.,) and in 1846 sold for 400,000. This, it will be seen, is equal to any speculations in Uncle Sam, or any of the Western towns. It is undoubtedly true that the Austrian Government has done much toward the improvement of the city—they proved intelligent masters; and so long as the citizens submitted to a foreign yoke they were treated kindly. But while roads were made, depots formed and commerce liberated, they were held in thraldom. The effort to shake off the foreign power, was visited by the aggravation of former burdens, and the destruction of their flourishing commerce.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—The following telegraphic dispatches are published in the Louisville Journal of the 12th inst.:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—On Sunday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse was discovered to be on fire. The building was soon destroyed. The first and second floors were occupied by Houseman & Lowry, tobacco and storage merchants. Loss, $20,000—insurance, $15,000. Dean & King, Buck & Eddy, Peake & Baker, N. Buckstone, J. H. Patterson, and several other firms lost goods to the amount of $70,000, principally insured. The third and fourth floors were occupied by Serritt & Mason, furniture dealers. Loss, $20,009—insurance, $12,000. The house belonged to J. D Brant, and was not insured. William's upholstery store was also destroyed. Loss, $8000. The whole loss is estimated to be $160,000. Three persons were badly injured by the falling of the walls. Dean & King's insurance was $30,000. It is supposed the fire was the act of an incendiary.

About day-light another fire took place on the south side of Second street, in a new house owned by Charles Altinger. Loss, $3,000—no insurance.

BUFFALO, March 11.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Globe Hotel, which consumed the American Hotel, Lafayette Church, Bloomer Hotel, and several stores, with a range of wooden buildings. Forty families are rendered homeless. Several houses were razed, owing to water being scarce. The fire has destroyed the most beautiful portion of the city. The loss is estimated at $300,000, of which about one-half is insured.

☞ The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on the 8th inst., *sine die*, without doing anything to weaken the railroad monopoly in that State, alleged to be injurious.

☞ George A. Porter, it is stated, has been appointed United States Charge to Tripoli.

THE RIO COFFEE TRADE.—The following is a summary of the exports of Rio coffee to the different ports of the United States, mentioned, during the year 1849:

Port of Entry.	Bags of Coffee.
Baltimore	176,018
Boston	2,201
Charleston	11,120
New York	172,066
New Orleans	300,400
Philadelphia	44,000
Savannah	2,180
Total	681,007

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

BALTIMORE, March 14.—At New York to-day Cotton advanced ½ to 1c. on yesterday's quotations. The sales are 2000 bales. Ohio Flour quoted at $5 12. Mess Pork $10 37. Other things unchanged. At Baltimore, to-day, at auction, 220 hhds. Fair Orleans Sugar were sold at ⅝ 34 to ⅝ 40. Market dull.

The Meeting of the Friends of the Sailor.

A large number ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Lyceum Hall, in answer to the call. Mr. J. W. Stanton called the meeting to order, and proposed the following officers, *all* of whom were present, a most unusual thing, by the way, at our public meetings:

President—SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq., Collector of the Port.

Vice Presidents—Judge Watts, Peter Conzey, Jr., Leonard Matthews, Barney Wheelehan, Joseph Harrod, Thomas C. Jenkins, Shepherd Jarvis.

Secretaries—William J. Dewey, Frederick Cammerden.

J. J. Day, Joseph Harrod, and Henry Renshaw, were appointed a committee to report resolutions, who brought in the following, which were supported by Messrs. Benjamin, Cohen, Crockett and Mure:

Whereas, Seamen compose a large and eminently useful class of our fellow-citizens—through whom we carry on our social and commercial intercourse with all parts of the world, and to whom our own city is largely indebted for its commercial prosperity and greatness; and whereas the physical and moral condition of this class has for several years past engaged the earnest and efficient consideration of the most prominent communities of the world; and whereas, New Orleans can in all respects compete with other seaports on terms of the highest and most creditable character; and though hitherto she has abandoned the careless, confiding, oppressed sailors who come to us, to the extortion and rapacity of unprincipled men, she is now desirous to prevent it; *And whereas*, from thirty to forty thousand sailors annually come to this port, who alone of all classes seem to have been neglected; Therefore,

Resolved, That we acknowledge our indebtedness to seamen, as the instruments of our social and commercial intercourse with the world and for their important services in the establishment and maintenance of our national position and prosperity.

Resolved, That we sincerely and deeply sympathize with sailors in their privations, perils and sufferings—and acknowledge with deep regret, the injury and neglect, with which their important services have been too commonly rewarded.

Resolved, That we deem it to be not only our duty, but also as conducive to the best interests of this city, to co-operate in any judicious plans which may be devised to promote their moral and physical good.

Resolved, That we recognize the special claims of seamen upon this community and in return for their useful and important services, we pledge ourselves to erect in New Orleans a Sailor's Home, where they shall find a refuge from the dangers and perils incident to health—and the tender sympathies and kind treatment of friends in sickness.

Mr. Peters, on taking the chair, made a few remarks and spoke of the evils which fell under his own observation as Collector. He said that it was a common thing for American sailors to be robbed of their protections, which were sold often at a high price.

No sailor, without evidence of his citizenship, can be admitted into the Marine Hospital, and no American sailor can be admitted into the Charity Hospital; and thus, frequently they suffered for medical assistance and nursing.

We owe hospitality to the seamen. Every other city in the United States has extended this to them but New Orleans. He spoke in eloquent terms of the character of the sailor.

J. P. Benjamin then addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke of the practical evils as they exist in this city. He said there were about 3000,000 seamen engaged in the commerce of the world; more than one-half belonged to America and Great Britain. About 40,000 sailors annually visited this city, and yet he blushed to say nothing had been done to elevate their condition. He then went on to give a history of a sailor's life from the time he reaches the city till he leaves it. As the vessel heaves in sight of New Orleans, she is boarded by a fleet of runners and bullies from the boarding-houses, who actually take possession of her decks, treating the officers with insolence and violence if they attempt to interfere with them. The sailor is conveyed to one of those miserable dens, where he is plied with liquors, often drugged; his worst passions are excited and gratified, and in a space of from one day to four he is stripped of his money; and while in a state of stupor from drink, he is carried on board ship, to wake up sober at sea; the hard earnings of months squandered in less than a week of riotous and brutal indulgence; his month's advance even seized by the landlord, whose bill always just exceeds it. So far has this practice been carried, that landsmen have been made drunk and shipped off as seamen. On the return of the Volunteers a shipmaster found himself in the Gulf with an entire crew of landsmen; and in one instance a *corpse* was delivered on board as a sailor dead drunk! New Orleans was the most horrible den in the world. It was to clear it from this just but most foul accusation that this measure had been devised. He then spoke of the uselessness of Bethels and churches while these abuses continued. Let us attend to the physical condition of the sailor, first, and then moral and religious improvement will follow as a matter of course.

Mr. Cohen, Mr. Crockett, and Mr. Mure, all spoke to the same purpose, presenting the subject in different lights.

The meeting broke up evidently fairly enlisted in this good cause. A few months will see the blot removed from the character of New Orleans.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, *March* 18.—Present: Ch. J. Eustis, Judges Rost, Slidell and Preston.

EUSTIS, Ch. J.—*Cavelier vs. Davenport's Administrator.* Contest about certain slaves claimed by plaintiff, found in Davenport's succession. Parol evidence admitted to prove the purchase of slaves in Mississippi, by plaintiff's agent. Verdict and judgement for plaintiff affirmed.

2. *Palmer, etc., vs. Wood et al. Louisiana.* Plaintiff obtained an injunction against an order of seizure and sale. Various objections to the executory proceedings alleged. Judgement reversed, and judgement given dissolving and dismissing the injunction, with costs.

3. *Robertson vs. West.* Contest in the enforcement of a judicial mortgage. Rowley entered the land in his own name, and had the Receiver's certificate of purchase, when the judgement giving the judicial mortgage was received. After patent issued defendant purchased. Held, that the judicial mortgage attached, under the Receiver's certificate, against Rowley, and the land was liable to it under defendant's purchase. Judgement reversed, and one given for plaintiff.

ROST, J.—4. *Crow, Curator, etc., vs. Tompkins et al.* Judgment, which was for plaintiff, reversed, and one given remanding the case for a new trial.

5. *Graham vs. Benjamin et al.* Judgement affirmed for plaintiff, as against Benjamin, and reversed as to the other defendants.

6. *Dickerson, etc., vs. Smith.* Suit on account and against an under-tutor, for an amount alleged to be due. The defendant clearly showed nothing was due, and had judgement, which was affirmed.

7. *Langley's Heirs vs. Langley's Executors.* Judgement for the plaintiff reversed, and judgement given for defendants.

PRESTON, J.—8. *The State vs. Francisco Aguelo et al.* Prosecution and conviction for unlawful gaming. Judgement making the defendants in heavy fines, affirmed.

9. *Winder vs. Franklin's Executor.* Claim of $400, for balance for building certain cisterns on alleged promise of Franklin in his life-time. Prescription pleaded and overruled, but judgement of plaintiff reversed, and case remanded for a new trial.

10. *Byrd, etc., vs. Dawson et al.*—Suit of daughter against mother and Parish Judge, etc., changing a large balance of deceased father's estate. The Court went into an elaborate and tedious investigation of accounts, and came to the conclusion that justice was substantially done between the parties. After pending a long time about children suing their parents, affirmed the judgment below.

DISSOLVING THE UNION.—Hon. Thaddeous Stevens, in a letter from Washington to a gentleman in Huntington, Pa., says: "We dissolve the Union here every day, but it heals up the following night, and the next morning is as sound and strong as if it had never been dissolved!"

Auction Sales This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 31 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

F. H. PETITPAIN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal street—Leghorn Hats.

WM. P. SCOTT will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture.

FLORANCE & TAYLOR will sell, at 5 o'clock, at the corner of St. Mary and Girod streets—Cement.

☞ **Dr. Gilbert**, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., offers his professional services to the public in the treatment of all forms of Chronic Diseases, especially Cancers, White Swellings, Scrofula, Tumors, Weak Abscesses, Bones of long standing, Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilis of the worst form, without the use of the knife or mercury, and all Diseases of the Skin.

☞ Office, No. 17 Cresentan street, between the new Custom house and the River.

He offers the following certificate from the physicians of Memphis:

"Dr. J. Gilbert—We have been intimately acquainted with Dr. Gilbert's practice for four years; we have often visited his extensive Infirmary, near Memphis; have closely observed his successful treatment of the most difficult cases; and we feel it to be a duty we owe to the community at large to express our entire confidence in his skill and judgement in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. We feel, therefore, no hesitation in recommending to the treatment of that class of diseases he professes to cure those any other physician in the world.

W. M. DENNY, M.D. WM. DENNY, M.D.
J. LEAK, M.D. JOHN WIGGINS, M.D.
J. HAMMOND, M.D. S. W. SEAY, M.D.
J. S. CURTIS, M.D." mh8 tp1

Almost Mad.

☞ The wonds of such cures as described in the following certificate, are continually issued to at our office, and at the different agencies. Dr. S. P. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA has cured more cases of disease than any other medicine. Dr. Townsend's other celebrated medicine put together. This is big talk, but true. Read the following certificate:

Columbia, October 6th, 1849.

About nine months since I was taken with a severe pain in my bones, and it kept growing worse, till I was almost mad with pain, and for three months continued to get worse. Sometimes I could not sleep at night. I had to sit up and full myself, or walk the floor, and I did sleep so little at that I began to think I was going insane. At last, although I would say a dozen of your Sarsaparilla bottles, I had lost about one bottle, the pain is entirely left me, I sleep well every night, and keep steadily to my business without waking during the night. And I attribute another great benefit from it. For the last five years I have been very nervous, and since I have been using your medicine my nerves have become regular. I can say, with a clear conscience, I feel better of all my complaints than I have for the last five years.

DANIEL MURRAY, 16 Chatham and 18 Pearl sts., N. Y.

☞ Co-Agents in New Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO., mh19 2t*p 151 Chartres st.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

St. Louis.....PRIDE OF THE WEST, Rose, 4 P. M.
Camden.....ARKANSAS, Cheatle, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati.....CORA NO. 2, Keeling, 4 P. M.
Mobile.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 34 P. M. Cars.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer WESTERN WORLD will leave for Liverpool, Chatham, Charleston and Pilatka, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., precisely, from Pier No. 1 wharf.

HYDE & INGLEBRT, 12 Poydras st.

Passengers and shippers will please be in readiness at the above hour. mh19

☞ The Bark YARMOUTH Capt. Teal, from Philadelphia, is now discharging her cargo, opposite the U. S. Mint, First Municipality.....Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. [mh18] J. W. ANDREWS & CO., 91 Common st.

☞ The consignees of the following mixed goods, per bark YARMOUTH, are requested to make themselves known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, viz: J. Thompson, Chevalier Nazina, 11 packing-c; S. W. Jones & Co. 8 bales; Jas. Sutton, 12 bales; Josiah Fox et, 9 boxes.

mh 8 J. W. ANDREWS & CO., 91 Common st.

☞ The brig PARTHENON, Capt. Davis, from Havana, is now discharging her cargo at Picayune Tier, First Municipality.....Consignees will please take out their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. W. ANDREWS & CO., 91 Common st.
mh14

Shakespearean Readings.

☞ MRS. CUTTER, formerly Mrs. A. Drake, has the honor to announce that, at the solicitation of her friends in this city, she will read the play of

MACBETH,

at the Ladies' Ordinary of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., the use of that room having been politely tendered her by the gentlemanly proprietor.

☞ Tickets, One Dollar. To be had at the principal Bookstores, at the office of the Hotel, and at the door.

☞ Reading to commence at half-past 7, precisely. mh19

HOLBROOK
Oyster Saloons and Restaurant.

BILL of Fare.....*March* 19.

Oysters, broiled, stewed, roasted, fried, raw; Broiled Shoulder; Hamand Eggs; Squals; Swine; Venison; Beefsteak; Teal Duck; Chickens; Mutton Chops; Pork Chops, Wines and Brandies of all kinds—all of which will be served in the best manner.

☞ Families and parties supplied. mh19

MURPHY'S HOUSE.....100 St. Charles street.

BILL OF FARE, March 19.

Oysters Broiled, Fried, Roast, Stewed and Raw; Red Fish Broiled, Baked and Fried; Sheep Head do. do.; Trout and Perch do. do.....ROASTS—Turkey, Venison and Mutton, Veal, Chicken, Pork, Beef and Ducks, Squash, Teal Ducks and Prairie Hens, Tenderloin Beefsteak; Boiled Leg Mutton; Venison Steak; do Turkey and Ham; Ham and Eggs; Pork Chops; Mutton Chops, etc.....WINES and BRANDIES of the choicest flavor. mh19

JOSEPH HUFTY,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL VARIETY DEALER, 10 Camp street, keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of BRUSHES, Fine Shell, Buffalo and Horn COMBS, TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, ROSSIA DIA RUBBER GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ACCORDIONS, POCKET KNIVES, PURSES, GOLD PENS, etc. etc. *Wholesale and Retail.* Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.....CHEAP for Cash or good City *Acceptances.* mh19 1m

Who pays for the large Windows and costly fixtures in the Millinery Stores down town? Those who patronize them. And who do patronize them? Those who judge of the value of goods by the price asked for them.

MRS CAMPBELL, *corner of Poydras and Carondelet Streets*, has just received a large and splendid assortment of New Style STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, for Spring sales; also, FANCY GOODS in general. And it is a fact that her prices are far below those of more costly establishments. Also, the beauty and neatness of her Millinery is not surpassed if equalled in this city. These facts are generally admitted, and should be universally known by all citizens and strangers in New Orleans, who have regard for their interest and appearance. mh19 6t

To the Ladies.

Fashionable Millinery and Dress Making.

Rich New and Cheap SPRING GOODS.

MRS. G. W. ROPER, 185 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has returned from the North, and is prepared to offer the public a beautiful assortment of Fashionable SPRING BONNETS, part of which are direct from Paris; also, splendid Millinery, Flowers, Ladies' Caps, Head-dresses, Lace Capes and Collars; Embroidered Infants' Dresses, of Fish style and pattern; Perfumeries, Pomades, and a variety of Fancy Articles, all of which Mrs. R. has taken great care in selecting for her customers from the Northern cities, and intends to sell at very low prices. ☞ Ladies, please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Old Bonnets cleaned and altered in good style. Country Orders promptly attended to.

☞ Bleaching and Pressing done for the trade.....Dress-making done in superior style. mh19 6t*

SADDLERY—SADDLERY—Selling Out

We are now selling our entire Stock of SADDLERY, SADDLERY HARDWARE, Coach TRIMMINGS, Leather, etc. with the view of closing the business by the 1st of June.

☞ Country Merchants and others would do well by giving us a call before making their purchases, as we will sell for a small advance on cost, for cash or good city paper.

J. A. HORTON & CO. 59 Common street,
mh19 3t next to Hewlett's Exchange.

DOG LOST—Strayed away on Sunday morning, a fine large and liemet white, about four months old, and answers to the name of ROLLA. Whoever will return him to Mr. GRANT, at the Crescent Office, will be liberally rewarded. mh19

RACES! RACES!!

TO accommodate the racing public the undersigned have expended a considerable amount on their WHARVES and ROADS leading to the Race Course, and will charge for the future *on race days* 10 cents passage each way.....A new FERRY BOAT will run from the upper part of the city to the Race Course during race days, of which due notice will be given.

ROBERT MURPHY, for Municipality Ferry.
mh19 3t WM. RANDOLPH, 53 Municipality Ferry.

SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES.

H. PARSONS, 98 Crevée street, (up stairs,) offers to the public a PIANO FORTE, of very elegant finish, from Messrs Nunns & Clark, in the style of Louis XIV, hand-somely carved in Rosewood. Ladies and gentlemen amateurs are respectfully invited to call and examine a specimen of rare beauty and decided purity of tone, from these celebrated manufacturers. mh19 1m

SHEATHING COPPER & YELLOW METAL.

150 cases Sheathing Copper, 14 to 28 oz. in store;
50 cases Yellow Sheathing Metal, to arrive; for sale by
SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER,
mh19 6t cor. Canal and Magazine sts.

SCOTCH PIG IRON, etc.—

200 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron;
60 tons Lakens' celebrated Boiler Iron;
50 kegs Boiler Rivets, in store and for sale by
SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER,
mh19 6t cor. Canal and Magazine sts.

SUNDRIES—Landing ex ship N. Kimball—

20 cases assorted SPICES;
25 dozen SALMON and LOBSTERS, fresh in cans;
50 dozen PRESERVES, JELLIES and JAMS, and Oil Fruit;
24 dozen PICKLES and KETCHUPS, Underwood's;
12 dozen OLIVES and CAPERS, etc. Underwood's;
for sale by
mh19 3t CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp street.

TENNESSEE SUGAR KETTLES—The subscribers, agents for the sale of these superior Kettles, cast directly from the Furnace, are prepared to fill orders for any size, from 24 inches to 84 inches.

SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER,
mh19 6t cor. Canal and Magazine sts.

REMOVAL—PARADISE, LAWRANCE & CO. have removed from No. 67 Gravier street to No. 106 *Magazine street*, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. mh19 1m

LIME—900 barrels fresh Thomaston Lime, in store and landing, for sale by
mh19 6t JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

CEMENT—1000 bbls. Denman's and Nelson & Brown's Rosendale Cement, for sale by
mh19 6t JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—600 bbls. Wotherspoon's Calcined Plaster of Paris, for sale by
mh19 6t JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

PLASTERING HAIR—In bbls. bbls. and sacks, for sale by
mh19 6t JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

FIRE BRICKS—110,000 English, Pittsburg and Pensacola, landing and in store, for sale by
mh19 6t JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

HAY—300 superior bales Bath Hay, in store and for sale by the subscribers.
TURNER & BORIA,
mh19 corner of Orange and Levee streets.

Spring & Summer Clothing

THOMPSON & NIXON, 19 Camp st.

☞ Have received, per steamship Falcon and previous arrivals, a full supply of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, *manufactured expressly for Retail*, to which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Their Stock comprises:

DRESS COATS—Of Cashmere Cloth, and French Drap d'Etè;
FROCK COATS—Of Cashmere Cloth, black and olive Drap d'Eté;
FANCY COATS—Of drab and mixed Cashmerette, Brittannia Cloth, Drap d'Eté, black and Drab Merino, and Alpaca;
SAC FROCKS—Of drab Cashmerette, Drap d'Eté, drab and black Merino, Brittannia Cloth and Alpaca;
PANTALOONS—Of black and fancy S. M. Doeskin, drap d'Eté, Drap Sutionais, white and figured Drilling, Check Linen, etc.
VESTS—Of black and figured Silk, Buff, white and figured Marcelles;
LINEN and COTTON SHIRTS—Of all the latest styles;
CRAVATS—Of Silk, Satin and Cambric Muslin;
GLOVES—Of Silk, Linen, Lisle, Berlin and Cotton;
UNDERSHIRTS—Of Gauze, Merino and Cotton;
DRAWERS—Of Linen and Cotton, French waistbands and laced backs;
HALF HOSE—Of Silk, and white, brown and striped Cotton;
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Of Silk, and white and bordered Cambric;
SUSPENDERS—Of Linen and white and figured Silk;
UMBRELLAS; Dressing Gowns, etc. etc.

THOMPSON & NIXON, 19 Camp street,
mh18 2tp*f opposite Hewlett's.

Bargains! Bargains!!

$30,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

P. J. O'DOHERTY'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

cor. of Tchoupitoulas st. and St. Mary's Market.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies of New Orleans and Lafayette, that his stock of SPRING GOODS is now received and open for inspection, and that every article offered will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

The following comprise part, viz:

Rich Organdins and Jaconet Muslins;
Black, plaid, striped and striped Silks;
Rich cropped, chenneaville, figured and striped Silks;
Black Velvet embroidered Mantesas, Visites and Mantillas;
Colored Cashmere Cloaks and Mantesas—very rich;
Canton Crape, Cashmere, Silk, Brocha and Polka Shawls;
Barages, Tarletans, Foulards and Dotted Muslins;
Rich Manouska, Rob Roy and Crescent Plaids;
Underslee, Parasols and Sun Shades;
Plaid, striped and chaine Brocha Muslins—new;
French, German, English and American Calicoes;
Linen Shirtings and Damask Table Linens;
Cottonades, Super Satin and Linen Marseilles;
Black figured Irish Tabinetts—very new;
Blankets, all qualities, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, and Marseilles Quilts;
Red, white, blue, green and yellow Flannels;
Bed-Ticking, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Thread, Needles, etc.;
Swiss, Book and Mull Muslins, Lawn Muslins;
Jaconet Edings, Table and Piano Covers—all qualities;
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Witton and Brussels Rugs;
Cottonades, Super Satin and Linen Marseilles;
Brown and Bleached Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Hosiery, Ribbons, Artificials, Laces and Gloves;
Canton Flannel, Satins, Fringes and Embroideries;
Furniture Prints, red, blue and buff Damasks; at
P. J. O'DOHERTY'S CHEAP STORE,
cor. Tchoupitoulas st. and St. Mary's Market.

J. B. Steel,

NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE, 14 Camp street.—Just received at this extensive and popular Stock and Stationery store, the following

New and Important Law Book:

THE LAW STUDENT;

or, Guides to the Study of Law in its Principles.

By JOHN ANTHON. 1 vol. 8vo.

.....Also.....

HOLCOMBE'S DIGEST of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

HOLCOMBE'S LEADING CASES UPON COMMERCIAL LAW, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

SMITH'S COMPENDIUM OF MERCANTILE LAW.

WARREN'S LAW STUDIES, with occasional Illustrations from American Law. Appleton's new edition.

HOLCOMBE'S MERCHANTS' BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR DEBTOR AND CREDITOR in the United States.

O'BRIEN'S AMERICAN MILITARY LAW.

STEPHENS'S NISI PRIUS. In 2 vols.

HILL ON TRUSTEES.

HILLIAR'S AMERICAN LAW ON REAL PROPERTY.

DALLAM'S DIGEST OF THE LAW OF TEXAS.

GREINER'S LOUISIANA CODE OF PRACTICE. New edition.