New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 10 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate; or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, in all cases $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. AS A FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other states, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1857.

CONVERSATIONS.—The amount of toil and vexation of spirit, necessarily attendant upon the life of an editor of a daily paper, is seldom fully appreciated by those who receive so large a portion of their pleasures from his labors.

A wise Providence has provided, to some extent, compensations for nearly all the trials of life.

Yesterday, while involved in our usual routine of annoyances, our sanctum was entered by an imp of darkness, bearing in his hand a magnificent bouquet, composed of rare and rich flowers, for which we have a most particular fancy. [Apropos to editorial annoyances, now the gas suddenly went out, leaving our office, from composition to counting-room, in total darkness, for five minutes, more or less.] Accompanying the bouquet was a note from a fair lady:

"A lovelier one the pencil never drew;
For the fond graces form her easy mien,
And heaven's soft azure in her eye is seen."

The note requested our acceptance of the floral offering, and concluded thus: "May your path always be strewn with roses without thorns. May you live to enjoy many days, with much happiness, prosperity and good health, is the sincere wish of your friend. God bless you."

We thank our fair friend for her remembrance, and for her kind wishes, and could we have our desires, life henceforth should be to her all joy and happiness—without alloy.

May angels guard thee; may their wings
Fan every shadow from thy brow,
For none but pure and loving beings
Should visit on one so good and fair.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' FAIR.—We have received a copy of a circular, signed by a large number of the most influential citizens of this city and the parish of Jefferson, calling the attention of the public to a meeting to take place at the Carrollton Hotel, on Saturday evening next, the object of which is to give shape and force to an idea which has agitated some of our best minds for several years past, to-wit: that of getting up a grand annual development and exhibition of Southern enterprise and industry, under the title of the "Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair."

We hail this project with pleasure, as most every thinking man who has the welfare of his city and State at heart. Nothing in all the wonderful progress of this country has aided that progress so powerfully as the stimulus which has been imparted to its great leading elements, the mechanic arts and agriculture, by the annual exhibitions and contests for supremacy which have taken place in its different sections. Agricultural and Mechanics' Fairs have done much, very much for the North—and what they have done for the North they can do for the South, if we will but prove ourselves worthy of their benefits, by exercising that spirit of enterprise and determination which lies latent within us, and only needs a waking up by us to keep itself alive and increasing ever afterward.

The meeting at Carrollton will be addressed by several speakers competent to the task, and we hope to be able to report a very large attendance.

FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOLS.—The Boys' High School of the Fourth District is to undergo its annual examination to-day. The annual exhibition will take place to-morrow in the church at the corner of Felicity and Chestnut streets. It is scarcely worth while to call the attention of the public to this fact, however, for that church has never yet proved half large enough for the multitudes who have flocked to it to enjoy the school exhibitions. The examination of the Girls' High School has been postponed to Friday.

LOUISIANA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society is to be held this evening in the Methodist Church, on Carondelet street, Bishop Polk presiding. Rev. Mr. Bolles and Rev. Dr. Bacon are announced as among the speakers. The public are invited.

ORPHANS' HOME ENTERTAINMENT.—We ask our friends to remember the orphan; and if they cannot do that, to remember the generous-souled ladies who are laboring in behalf of the orphan, and will to-night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, open their entertainment for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, in the Fourth District. It will be found a charming and refined resort, and we advise our friends to save some of their loose change and evening leisure for it. A nobler method of spending time and money does not exist.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Subscribers to the stock of this company are notified to call at the San Mutual Insurance office, corner of Camp and Common streets, to-day and to-morrow, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., and pay up the amount of their subscriptions. Let all be prompt and punctual. See notice elsewhere.

The city subscriptions, as per announcement of Mr. Edwin Post, Vice President, have reached the handsome sum of three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

BALL OF THE U. B. O. B.—The officers of Mystic Star Lodge No. 11, U. B. O. B., have our thanks for an invitation to their ball, which is to come off at the United States Hotel, in the Third District, on Friday evening next. We shall take pleasure in attending, if possible.

UNION COURSE RACES.—The excitements of the turf having subsided at the Metairie, are now to be revived at the Union Race Course, of which Mr. J. L. Imlay is the proprietor. This fine sporting park, with its live oak shades and its velvet lawn, was never more beautiful and refreshing to the eye, never better adapted to the luxurious enjoyment of the sports of the field, than at present. Every thing has been put in the best order—every arrangement made to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. The races open this afternoon with a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $300 subscription, for feit $100, with $100 added. Five nags are named: Col. Bingaman's *Eliza Logan*, Gen. Wells' *Calcit* and *Anna Laurie*, and Col. Sprague's *Portland* and *Acis*. This promises lively sport, and we shall look for a good attendance. For other particulars, we refer our sporting friends to the advertisement in another place.

"IL TROVATORE."—This famous new opera bids fair to become quite the rage in our musical circles. It was brought out at the Orleans last night, in French, for the first time in New Orleans; is to be brought out to-morrow night at the Gaiety, in Italian; and again on Thursday night at the Orleans, in French. At the latter theater the piece was splendidly produced last night—so we heard, not being able to be present ourselves.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.—At the Orleans theater, Halevy's grand opera of "The Jewess."

At the St. Charles theater, the Ravels, Martinettis and Yrca Mathias in the new ballet of "The Isle of Nymphs" and the pantomimes of "The Secret Marriage" and "Jeannette and Jeannot."

At the Amphitheater, the Marsh children in "The Naid Queen" for the last time, and "The Rough Diamond."

At Armory Hall, Todd's Panorama of California.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, ladies' entertainment for the benefit of the Orphans' Home.

SECTIONALISM.

Under the foregoing caption the Charleston Mercury, of recent dates, has contained several interesting and forcible articles. The Mercury is, as our readers are aware, the representative of an extreme sect; yet it cannot be denied that its views are enforced with singular ability, frankness and manliness, and that, divested of what the world often calls, and frequently treats as impracticalities, it has given volumes of sound, practical advice, to the Southern people, within the last three or four years. But of its radical opinions on some minor points—minor, we mean, when contrasted with the mighty question that is rapidly approaching solution—and its occasional ignoring of the lessons every-day life inculcates, its influence would have been, long since, co-extensive with the slaveholding States.

This is a practical, business age, and must be so regarded in precept and practice if we would avoid the vortex of mortifying failure. Money, not mind, now rules the world. Pence, not patriotism, now governs with imperial sway. Personal profit and personal agrandizement, not self-sacrificing public spirit and single-hearted devotion to the general weal, now animate the bosoms of our leading politicians—for statesmen we have none in place according to the standard of measurement adopted by WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and their illustrious successors. "Commerce is King" all over the earth, and must be so respected, and is so respected, by those who do and expect to succeed. These may be humiliating truths, but they are truths nevertheless; and as such we commend them to the consideration of thinking men.

In the Mercury of the 9th inst.—let it be borne in mind that the Mercury has ever been Democratic in its political tendencies—we find the following article, which we take pleasure in copying:

> Sectionalism, nurtured and fed by tribute exacted by the North from the South, now impinges upon the whole property of the South. It formerly plundered our income only through the Tariff—it now aims at annihilating the capital of our property itself. It once was content to appropriate—it now seeks to subjugate and destroy. When poor and weak it was content to grow rich and strong; but now, becoming rich and strong by the passive submission of the South, it raises its head and a piece to dominion. It has found all its shallow sophistries to plunder so received as wisdom and righteousness—and it now reels drunk with sophistry, and dares with all the insolence of unchecked power. It has now a conscience. It very long since disarmed every other principle than its interest—it now robes itself in a conscience which is synonymous with its will—with no law the Constitution or law or God." *etc.etc.etc.* And the political power of the Confederacy is to be grasped to carry out its despotic will. All the politics of the country consequently consists in nothing but sectionalism. It has just stolen a President of the United States—and yet a large portion of his best supporters declare that he cannot be the President of a section because sectionalism is dead. The whole South voted for him; the whole North gave the popular vote against him, with the exception of two States, Pennsylvania and California. Sectionalism, it is asserted, by this election has been destroyed—destroyed by its very triumph. If the stronger section had prevailed it would be an odd inference to declare that it would expire—but when it is the weaker section which has succeeded by a mere plurality, it is the wildest fantasy to imagine that the stronger section, with a manifested majority in the Union, will disband their power and leave the minority to rule the country.
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> Every motive which occasioned the late sectional struggle is still in full activity. African slavery and the control of the government, fanaticism and ambition, are still unsatisfied and unchecked by the responsibilities of power. In every instance, in every country, they have hitherto carried their votaries to the grand end of their aspirations—the abolition of slavery. If they now abandon sectionalism to power it will be the first time in all history such an event has taken place. And if it does not, will it cease? Of what avail will it be to the South to obtain a brief exemption from immediate aggression when we must know that the struggle is inevitable, and that every day renders us weaker to meet it? The South has but the alternative of being ruled by the Free States or to rule themselves.

If our respected colemporary, instead of harping upon the "tribute exacted by the North from the South," would only take a business view of the matter, and tell its readers how they can not only avoid paying that tribute (the tariff) to the North, but build up a magnificent source of revenue at the same time—make this odious tariff subservient, instead of detrimental to their progress—it would accomplish much for the permanent good of the Southern people. We claim to be as true Southern men as the editors of the Mercury, and perhaps have as much interest in Southern safety and prosperity, but we can see nothing to object to in the operations of the tariff on the grounds usually advanced by South Carolina journals. Instead of finding fault with the Northern people, we are inclined to commend their industry, skill and enterprise. Instead of charging the ills under which we labor to the account of the revenue laws of the country, we charge it directly to the apathy, lack of enterprise and skill of our own people. We do not mince words, nor shall we mince words, when we conceive it our duty as Southern journalists to speak the plain, and mayhap, unpalatable truth. If all other Southern journals would do the same thing a wonderful improvement would be everywhere visible. Massachusetts has grown affluent and strong to an unprecedented extent from the manufacture of the great staple of the South. The tariff operates and has operated exactly in South Carolina as it has in Massachusetts. There hasn't been the variation of a hair's breadth in its workings, and so with all the other States of the confederacy. And if the Mercury will consult any intelligent cotton merchant in Charleston, it will find that for manufacturing purposes, taking production, climate and location into the calculation, that South Carolina enjoys many advantages over Massachusetts.

Is the tariff responsible for this? Not at all. The facts fix the responsibility elsewhere—fix it upon lethargic and inappreciative Southern people—upon a people who, enjoying unsurpassed natural advantages, but who, too apathetic to improve those advantages, permit their rivals and enemies, thousands of miles distant, to reap the largest profits from fabricating the staple product of their own labor! Again we say the Northern people deserve credit for their enterprise, and the Southern people will deserve to remain forever in a condition of commercial vassalage, if they do not avail themselves of the unequaled superiority their section has vouchsafed them.

As well might an epicure complain of a luxuriously furnished table, because his own conduct had deprived him of an appetite, as for the South to complain of the tariff and the North, because we have wantonly, wilfully and persistently neglected the glorious endowments with which the hand of nature has profusely clothed us.

With the political portion of the Mercury's article we almost entirely coincide. The argument advanced by the pensioned presses of the administration, whose whole catalogue of principles is enumerated in three words—"spoils," "spoils," "spoils"—that sectionalism has been destroyed by the election of Mr. Buchanan, we regard as the veriest charlatanism, altogether unfit to receive a moment's serious thought. Sectionalism was never so fearfully rife in the Union as now. Southern sectionalism alone elected Mr. Buchanan. Northern abolition sectionalism came very near electing Col. Fremont. And these two warring elements of sectionalism defeated the only man who could have quelled the whirlwind, stilled the storm, and brought repose out of agitation—Millard Fillmore. At least such are the deliberate convictions of our judgment, and they grow firmer as days, weeks and months elapse.

The Black Republicans of the North are now stronger than before. Their defeat last fall has shown them their strength, and instead of dispiriting has encouraged them—has bestowed upon them new life, energy and resolution. They have triumphed at the spring elections, and we entertain little or no hope of their defeat at the fall elections. We anticipate that they will go on conquering and to conquer until 1860, when William H. Seward will be elected to the Presidency of the United States by the aid of the Freesoil representatives in Congress from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Oregon, even if he is not chosen by popular suffrage.

With such a past, such a present and such a future before us, well may the Charleston Mercury, and well may the people of the South, doubt that sectionalism was destroyed at the late Presidential election. If making an evil mightier, if vastly enlarging the area of its operations and rendering it more destructive in every respect, is destroying it, Northern abolition sectionalism is destroyed! If not, why not. Sensible people may draw their own deductions.

In conclusion, we will call particular attention to the Mercury's last question: "Of what avail will it be to the South to obtain a brief exemption from immediate aggression, when we must know that *the struggle is inevitable*, and that every day *renders us weaker to meet it?*"

There is much in the above brief interrogatory to entitle it to the profoundest study on the part of all reflecting Southern men. It is *certain* no slave State will be admitted into the Union in the next four years. It is inevitably *sure* FOUR free States will be brought into the confederacy before the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term, to-wit: Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Oregon. It is clear, then, that the South will be weaker, and the North much stronger, in 1860 than at the present moment.

Looking at the past and contemplating the future, only one of two results seems possible: The South must either prepare to submit quietly to free-soil domination with Senator Seward at the head, or prepare for another contingency of which there is a thousand fold more thought than talk.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.—Messrs. P. Durel & Co., at No. 37 Chartres street, have a very large stock of the above articles, with all goods in their line, which they sell cheap. See their advertisement.

Recent Publications.

We have received from Mr. J. P. Ralston, the agent at Mr. Norman's No. 14 Camp street, a copy of the following:

ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, from 1789 to 1856. By Thomas H. Benton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Here we have the first volume of a new national work which, we think, must achieve a very wide circulation in the United States. All the debates and proceedings of interest in Congress, from its foundation to the present time—now reaching in bulk over one hundred volumes of Congressional reports—are to be condensed and compressed into the compass of fifteen volumes, large octavo, of 750 double-column pages each. The ability of Benton to perform this gigantic labor with credit to himself and satisfaction to the country, cannot be doubted by any one. The volume before us contains everything of interest that transpired in Congress between 1789 and 1796, and has an elaborate index by which the lawyer or statesman may at once refer to any event or subject that may interest him. The whole set is to be gotten up in this systematic manner, and a new volume will be issued every two or three months. The price is $3 50 per volume, in law binding, and $3 in cloth—and it is to be had by subscription only. The works of which this is to be the condensation are "Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress;" the same firm's "Register of Debates," and the "Official Reported Debates," by John C. Rives. We would advise every man who has a library to enrich it by subscribing for Benton's Abridgment.

Talk on Change.

The chief topic yesterday was the extreme cold weather of Saturday night last, ending yesterday morning in a snow-storm within four hours communication of the city. This is something unusual, a snow-storm within the range of latitude 29 and 30 in the middle of April. There is no mistake in this information. It commenced snowing yesterday morning in Pike county, Miss., (110 miles from the city) about 5 o'clock, and continued for five hours. It would be making too great a demand on the credulity of the public to expect them to believe that the cotton plant above ground has not been seriously injured. We are informed, through the best of sources, that one planter, in Pike county, had one hundred acres of cotton above ground, looking very well on Saturday last, and on Sunday evening it was apparently worthless, and the whole ground would have to be replanted. This may, however, in the minds of the Bears in the article, be regarded as moonshine. So they said last August and September, when we gave out that the growth of 1856 would not reach 3,200,000 bales. We should like some of these "Bears" to inform us where the moon shines about this time.

Alluding to cotton, it is really very laughable to read some of the circulars of these Tyro's in cotton and trade, which have emanated from New York during the past season. Even as late as the 31st of March, did some of these emphical merchants address their correspondents that the maximum of the growth of 1856 would reach 3,200,000 bales; that cotton would be held in the interior until May, when it would come to market even to the extent of 300,000 bales for that month; by that time many of the largest buyers for the English markets will have completed their operations, and cotton can be obtained at such prices as these "quacks" choose to offer for it. If any one versed in the cotton trade thinks there will be 75,000 bales of cotton received at this port between this time and the 15th of June next, they are in possession of greater information regarding the quantity in the country than we are.

There was an evident falling off in general trade yesterday. The receipts of Western products were moderate, but fully as large as last year at this time. The means of transportation are ample, hence to all parts of the world. Cotton, we learn, has been shipped to Liverpool at 3-16d., which, if not next to nothing, cannot be far off. The smaller tributaries of the Mississippi above are rising, and without any doubt there will be large supplies of the products of the teeming West coming hither for two months. In the meantime, it is well enough to consider how matters are going on at the mouths of the river in cleaning out the channels. We are informed that the spiles which were driven into the mud have by the action of the current been forced up—come up like one of the mud banks, in twenty-four hours, without notice.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, were by the steamer Princess, from Vicksburg, 1092 bales; C. D. Jr., from Bayou Sara, 174; Whiteman, from Yazoo river, 1420; Lecomte, from Hurricane Bluff, 240; Monongahela, 102; schr. Chrysolite, from Sabine Pass, 422; schr. J. Buchanan, from ditto, 82. Total, 3532 bales.

The receipts for the corresponding day last year were 8,708 bales.

The exports yesterday were, for Liverpool, 10,265 bales; for Bremen, 1101; for Havre, 3353; for Queenstown and a market, 2404. Total, 17,123 bales.

SERIOUS MINING ACCIDENT.—Some miners working in the coal shaft at Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, Pa., went down into the pit on Saturday, the 21st ult., with their lamps lit as usual. When they had reached the bottom of the pit the gas took fire, and four of them were severely burned—one of them having all the hair burned off his head. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the men holding their lamps too high.

PAPER HANGINGS.—Mr. F. Newhall, at No. 66 Canal street, up stairs, has just received one of the largest and most magnificent stocks of wall papers ever received in this city, all of which he offers at the most reasonable prices. See advertisement.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES.—W T Sanders N Y; R H Johnson, Benj S Johnson, Arkansas; R Rutherville G R Batts R English B Hornsby, Ky; C L Dollins Jas P Lynn S J Murphy G Owen, Mobile; J N Brown, Miss; R Geddes B O Holman Miss Betty Holman J W McCoy, N O; J L Carter, Miss; W A Taylor Jno H Forman, Charlotte; J A Hopkins, Ala; R B Gifford, St Francis; I Hyatt E L Bower M D Haynes, Tenn; Jno E Pugh, Lou; A S Kenney, Miss S J Britton, Lafourche; Dr Rhodes, Berwick's Bay.

CITY.—Col Venable, Lu; J D Layton, St Louis; D F Pike's colored servant, Jas Graham, Miss Graham, Lu; M Taylor, Ky; J H Laughlaites, Texas; J C Portill, Cal; J B Rothgen, R M Barnes, Mobile; John Bates, Richmond, Va; G L Sewell, S S Sewell, Mobile; I D Nelson, Iowa; C E Hyman, John Wike L T Woodruff, S S Taylor, J J Kennedy, Dr H W Smith, Texas; F L Nixon and lady, Ala; Alex Smith, etc, N O; S Harrison, Madame St Omer, Dr W Brashear, J H H Swain, W H Pugh, R B Foley, W S Pugh, S M Ratledge, La; Frank Goodman, W Wilkinson, R Gordon, Miss; J D Taylor, California.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN PARTY OF LA., New Orleans, March 24, 1857.

At a meeting of this Committee held on Thursday, 20th inst., at New Orleans, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the fact that the important election for Charter Officers for the City of New Orleans is to take place on the first Monday of June next, the day upon which the Convention for the nomination of State Officers is held, by a Resolution of the American members of the Legislature, to assemble at Baton Rouge, it is recommended that the meeting of that Convention be postponed until the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., at Baton Rouge.

Resolved, That papers friendly to the American Party throughout the State be requested to notice the change of time for the meeting of the said State Convention.

J. H. WALTON, Chairman.

R. K. HOWELL, Secretary.—m30 2pt&W

One and all please remember French's Emporium for bargains in Dry Goods, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Jewelry, Cigars, Paper and Stationery, etc. Please remember 190 Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Auctions on Mondays and Saturdays only. a13 2p6t

Read This—For all bowel diseases, cholera, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulency, constipation and general debility, we know of nothing better than Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. One wine-glass taken three times each day, before meals, will be a sure cure for all the above diseases, will remove all heaviness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Every family should keep these Bitters on hand during the summer season as a family medicine. For sale by all principal druggists and dealers generally. a13 2p6t&1tW

"Woodland Cream."—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes Dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed "Partridge & Co., Proprietors of the Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by SICKLES & CO., Agents, MORISON, and all Druggists. a11 2p6d1w

Mrs. Boyd, No. 158 Camp street—Depot for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. All kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Ships, Steamboats, Grocers, Families and Hotels. Dresses made by model, and with dispatch, at less than the usual rates. Ladies' Under Garments made up to order or for sale ready made. m20 2p6f

Hoofland's German Bitters superior to all Preparations now in use.—JACKSON, La., Aug. 1, 1854. Dear Sir: I feel bound to express my gratification to you for the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of two bottles of your German Bitters. I have found them to be all you recommend them to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and sure remedy for the diseases they are intended for, and superior to all preparations now in use. Very respectfully yours, H. OPPENHEIMER.

See advertisement. m14 2p1m&W

P. Durel & Co.,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 37 Chartres street,
Have just received a large and complete assortment of PAPERS, BLANK BOOKS, INKS, MUCILAGE and PLAYING CARDS. Also, a splendid lot of Gold Pens; French White Envelope Paper for Silk, to which they call the attention of dry goods merchants. Always on hand Notaries Blanks, Blank Notes, Sheriff Drafts, Bachauge, Custom-House Blanks, Check Books, Scrap Books, etc., etc.
P. DUREL & CO.,
a14 2p1f 37 Chartres street.

New Books!
—For sale by—
THOMAS L. WHITE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 105 Canal street.
WAVERLY NOVELS—Tickner & Co.'s Edition—to be completed in 48 volumes, 18mo.; illustrated. Volumes 1 and 2 just received. For sale by
THOS. L. WHITE,
Bookseller, No. 105 Canal street, N. O.
—ALSO—
Mrs. Southworth's new Novel—VIVIA; or, THE SECRET OF POWER.
Emerson Bennett's new Novel—THE BORDER ROVER.
MY LAST CRUISE, or, Where we Went and what we Saw. By Lieut. Bakershaw, U. S. N.
POEMS—National and Patriotic. By G. W. Cutter.
ARCTIC ADVENTURES BY SEA AND LAND in Search of Sir John Franklin. By C. E. Sargent. m13 2p3t

Dolbear's Commercial College,
No. 106 Canal street.
FRENCH,
SPANISH,
GERMAN and ENGLISH,
ARITHMETIC,
GEOMETRY,
SURVEYING,
NAVIGATION,
PENMANSHIP
And BOOK-KEEPING,
PHONOGRAPHY, etc.,
NEW CLASSES this week.
Special Apartments and Professors for each branch.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
a13 2p2t* 106 Canal street.

Barege and Turkish Shawls.
Just received, a large assortment of—
SILK BROCADE BAREGE SHAWLS.
TURCO'S CHENILLE ..
CRAPEFUIL LACE ..
CAMBRAI .. ..
.. FLOUNCED SQUARES.
BLACK FLOUNCING AND TRIMMING LACES.
VALENCIENNES AND APPLICATION ..
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Latest Style.
FLOUNCED ORGANDIES,
To be opened on SUNDAY, 13th inst., by
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

New Bareges.
An entire assortment of new designs FLOUNCED and BROCADE BAREGES.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

New Style
JACONETS, MUSLINS AND BALZORINES.
200 PIECES—All of our own importation.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Lawns and Batiste.
2 cases LOUISIANA LIGHT BATISTE—At 25 cents.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
a13 2p6t corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Giquel & Jamison.
18.....Chartres Street.....18
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
We will, from and after this date, offer our large and well assorted stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, at greatly reduced prices, as we are anxious to reduce our stock, previous to our leaving for Europe to select our Fall and Winter Goods. Our stock is one of the largest and best assorted in the city, and will be offered at the very lowest prices. It consists, in part, of—
DRESS GOODS, of every description.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc., etc.
DOMESTICS, of all kinds.
PLANTATION GOODS, of the most celebrated Southern Manufactories.
All of which we will be pleased to show to our friends and the public.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
a13 2p6t 18 Chartres street.

Low Priced Spring Goods.
—We have just received—
100 PIECES FRENCH MUSLINS at 25 cents per yard.
200 MANTILLAS at very LOW PRICE.
JOSEPH ISRAEL,
111 Circus street.
a13 2p6t and corner of Thalia and Dryades streets.

Preserve Your Fruit.
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS—a new and superior article, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by
F. ROBERTS,
a13 2p6t No. 20 Camp street, New Orleans.

Water Coolers,
Of every variety and style, manufactured to order, and for sale by
F. ROBERTS,
a13 2p6t No. 20 Camp street, New Orleans.

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Denims, Log Cabin and Brown Linen PANTS.
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Alpaca FROCKTEES and SACS.
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White and Colored Drill Pants.
Brown Linen Pants and Vests.
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