New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1866.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Hudson and McComico, clerks of steamer Comtess, for a late Montgomery paper.

Our thanks are due to the Southern Express Company for late papers.

The purser of the steamship Morgan, Mr. Gaulla, has been kind enough to furnish us with late Galveston papers.

The officers of the Henry Amos have our thanks for late Western papers.

For New York papers of the 23d, we are under obligations to the Southern express company.

In another column of to-day's CRESCENT our friend Mr. R. D. Hubbard is announced as candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court. Mr. Hubbard is well known in this city as a gentleman of unquestioned capacity, fully able to satisfactorily discharge the duties of almost any office to which the partiality of his friends may elevate him.

A NEW NOVEL.—The publishers, Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, have sent us through Messrs. Bleicck & Co., booksellers, stationers and newsdealers, 136 Canal street, a new novel by that prolific and gifted author Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Fortune Seeker." We are satisfied, after perusing two chapters of this book, that it possesses originality and interest.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We are requested to state that the stockholders of the above company can receive their dividends due January 1, 1866, by applying to John K. Mingle, at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 9 Carondelet street.

THE LYNCHING ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The attention of the reader will be attracted by the advertisement of a new company for insurance against accidents, which appears in our columns to-day. We also publish, from the Richmond Enquirer, an article explanatory of the benefits of this kind of insurance, and more especially indorsing the soundness and reliability of this particular company. We speak from personal acquaintance with some of the directors when we say that the company comes before the public under the best auspices. Of that fact, the name of General Harry T. Hays alone, one of the vice-presidents, would be a sufficient guaranty in this community. Mr. P. H. Skipwith, No. 46 Carondelet street, is the agent in this city.

THE FAIR AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather during part of the week, the fair at Odd Fellows' Hall will be continued to-night and to-morrow night. We would again remind our readers of the noble object of this fair, gotten up with so much taste and elegance. The First Baptist church, during the war became involved in debt, by the benevolence of its congregation and its excellent pastor, Rev. Dr. Carpenter, whose charities were confined to no sect, and were as generous as unrestricted. The ladies who have got up this fair may, therefore, justly appeal to the liberality of all denominations to countenance and assist them in their laudable efforts to extricate their temple from the financial embarrassment in which it is involved. Aside of the praiseworthy object of this fair there is no place at which an hour can be spent so delightfully as in the society of the charming women who are managing it.

List of dispatches remaining at the telegraph office last evening, for want of proper address: J. H. Darling, Charles L. Fitch, James Gasner, Rufus Hall, Mrs. Leonora Johnson or Mrs. Sam. Martin, W. C. James and M. W. McHenry & Co.

☞ See second page for future auction sales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold*—Bids were elicited yesterday morning at 126, but the market was very tame and prices fell off after the noon dispatches, which exhibited a decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. at New York. The aggregate movement disclosed a decided falling off as compared with the previous daily average, and the market closed unsettled at 125¼@125½, against 126@126¼ on the previous evening.

Foreign Exchange—The movement in Sterling has been somewhat active since our last, but most of the principal buyers still absented themselves from the market. Offerings were heavy throughout and the demand from the opening to the close was confined to a few buyers. Sales of Francs showed a material falling off, and the ruling quotations last evening were 135@136 for Bank Sterling, 132½@133 for Clean Bills, 131@132 for Bill of Lading Bills, 4.25@4.20f. for Bank Francs, and 4.35@4.32½ for outdoor Francs.

Domestic Exchange—There has been no quotable variation in the movement in Domestic Exchange for several days past. Offering of private and commercial were very slight yesterday, and the banks kept up a constant competition from the opening to the close of the market. The movement in bank checks was quite heavy, however, and the market closed unsettled at ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount at bank, and ¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount out-of-doors for sight checks on the Northern cities; ¾@1 ⅌ cent. discount for bills to ten days' sight; 1½@2 ⅌ cent. discount for fifteen to twenty days' sight; 2@2½ ⅌ cent. discount for thirty days' sight, and 2½@3 ⅌ cent. discount for sixty days' sight.

Stocks and Bonds—There has been no marked alteration since our last in any class of Stocks or Bonds. Offerings were ample, but the demand continued restricted, and sales have been light at the prices furnished in our financial article.

Current Bank Notes—The false rumors circulated yesterday regarding the return of the bonds of the Free Banks, have tended to depress prices for the bills to-day, and sales were restricted to $650 Union Bank at 94c., and $4000 Louisiana State Bank at 85c. ⅌ dollar. The market is top-heavy for Union Bank, and we therefore omit our usual table of quotations.

Cotton—The market opened yesterday with a very active demand, but the movement was retarded by the high pretensions of holders, and sales were limited to 3530 bales. The prices paid for the week were Wednesday's outside quotations, but subsequently they exhibited unmistakable weakness, and the market closed unsettled at 31@32c. for ordinary, 33@35c. for good ordinary, 37@38c. for low middling, and 39@40c. for middling.

Sugar and Molasses—We have to report a heavy falling under the head, with sales of 50 hhds. of the former and 10 hhds. of the latter at full previous prices.

Western Produce—Sales of Pork yesterday amounted 200 bbls., and of Corn 20,000 sacks at full prices. Subjoined is our commercial article, 2000 sacks of Oats and 1000 sacks of Bran changed hands at full rates.

LOOK AT PARKER'S TO-NIGHT AT THE GRAND TURNVERIN.—The gorgeous fairy spectacle, "Seven Daughters of Satan," or "The Birth of the Butterfly in the Bower of Peace," is to be produced in magnificent style. Little's engagement is one of the most brilliant of his season.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is known to be a positive cure for burns, scalds, piles, old sores, sprains, cuts, bruises, chilblains, frost-bites, and pain in the sides and back. Try a box. It speaks for itself to please you. Twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar per box. For sale by all druggists.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RADICALS.

What will be the issue of the differences between the President and Congress it is impossible to tell at present. We take some courage, however, from the fact that in the case of former Presidential vetoes the action of the executive has, in nearly every case, been subsequently sustained by the people. The sober second thought is rarely wrong. All will agree that when any measure of doubtful constitutionality is proposed, it is better for the President to act on the safe side and veto it. The Constitution should be held sacred. The best and most salutary measure that could be devised ought to be vetoed by the President as promptly as the most iniquitous and dangerous one, provided there is even a savor of unconstitutionality about it.

General Jackson's vetoes and Mr. Tyler's vetoes were approved by the people at the succeeding Presidential elections. That Mr. Johnson's vetoes will be sustained in like manner—provided the people of all the States are allowed to vote—we feel very sure. Our condition now is, however, very different from the condition of the country in any previous period of its history. Eleven States are kept out of Congress. Nearly a hundred Senators and Representatives are forcibly excluded from their seats. We say "forcibly," because if any one of them were to take his seat and offer to vote, he would undoubtedly be forcibly ejected by the sergeant-at-arms. But this is not all. As the "situation" is at present, the Southern States can have no voice in the election of the next President. They are competent to confirm a constitutional amendment, but if not entitled to seats in Congress, or to be considered as restored to the Union, they will not be permitted, of course, to cast their votes at the next Presidential election. This is on the assumption that Congress maintains its present attitude until 1868, and the year of the next election finds the South, as now, excluded from the pale of the Union.

A case may occur in that election which would prove interesting, and, indeed, might be fraught with danger. It might happen that the Democratic candidate received votes enough in the North, which, added to the excluded votes of the Southern States, would be a majority of the electoral college. How would the question be settled? The radicals would claim that their candidate was elected, or if not elected in the college, that the choice must be made by the House of Representatives. The Democrats would claim their candidate as chosen, since the majority—on the supposition that the Union was not dissolved—had pronounced in his favor. We might possibly have two Presidents, and a sort of realization at last of Mr. Calhoun's favorite idea of a dual executive. But no one can possibly wish to see such a state of affairs. No one desires to see a test of this sort made. There would be an uneasy fear that violence would be resorted to, and that we would repeat the history of republicanism in Mexico, which, resting upon bayonets, and having no stability, has been at last wholly supplanted by imperialism.

Mr. Edward Bates, who was Attorney General under Lincoln, has written a letter giving it as his opinion that the freedmen's bureau bill was a measure which was not gotten up, as it professed to be, in the interest of the freedmen, but that it was a movement revolutionary in its character, looking to the permanent establishment of an army throughout the Southern States, and the making of our government semi-military in its character, enforcing its laws by the sword rather than by the civil courts. Defeated in that by the President's veto, the radicals then concocted the "civil rights" bill—a bill which, at one dash, made citizens of negroes, and put them upon a better footing than foreigners. This revolutionary movement has been arrested by another veto. But Congress may yet pass it over the President. After that, the question may be carried into the Supreme Court, whether laws can be considered binding upon States that are forcibly excluded from the Union, and whose Representatives, though anxious to assist in the making of laws, are denied the right to do so. Thus, complications of all sorts may arise. The factiousness of radicalism may block the wheels of government altogether. The public credit will suffer—the rights of all will be in a state of uncertainty—above all, the Republican system of government may receive a shock from which it will take a long time to recover. We do not say that all this will happen, we sincerely hope it may not. But it is not beyond the possibilities of the future, unless radicalism abates its pretensions, consents to listen to reason, and can be induced to pay some respect to the Constitution at least however much it may be considered that Southern "rebels" have forfeited all their rights.

We need not say that it is the duty of every friend of the Constitution, North and South, to stand by the President in the fierce fight which the radicals are making upon him. We of the excluded States are not permitted to sustain him by our votes in Congress—but we can give him all our sympathy, and we can send him words of cheer and encouragement. The fight for him, as we have said before, must be made by his friends in the North, who have the privilege of representation, and a right to enter the electoral college. It will be strange if the Union, saved from dissolution by force of arms, should be permitted to go to pieces by those who fought in the field to preserve it. And upon the result of the next popular elections in the Northern States hinges, in our opinion, the whole question of the Constitution and the Union, unless indeed we are no longer to have a government of the people, but a government of bayonets, with privileged classes on the one hand and proscribed classes on the other, and all the old forms of liberty destroyed.

The Coroner and the Case of the late Mr. Gruber.

In the Star of yesterday a card is published, signed by Coroner Yeiser and the jurors of inquest in the case of the late Mr. John F. Gruber, from which the following is an extract:

The Governor offered no obstruction whatever to the prosecution of the inquest, nor did the coroner "make inquiry at the suggestion of authority," but made a thorough and complete investigation of the case, as he was in duty bound.

Among the jurors signing this card is Mr. Charles T. Davin. The statement published in the CRESCENT on the 13th inst., and republished by us in an editorial yesterday, was made upon the authority of Mr. Davin, who, unsolicited, came to this office and related the facts therein set forth, manifesting much indignation at the course he represented the coroner to have pursued. The statement was published, nearly *verbatim*, in his own words, and after being written was read to and approved by him. It is proper the following passage should appear in juxtaposition with the extract taken from the card he has signed:

A number of witnesses, supposed to be in possession of important facts touching the deed, had been summoned, but were returned by the officers as not found. Mr. Davin, the foreman of the jury, remonstrated with Coroner Yeiser upon the impropriety of his discharging the parties until the jury should have completed the inquest and pronounced its verdict, and referred particularly to the case of Hennessy, against whom was the dying declaration of Mr. Gruber. Mr. Davin urged that the course of the coroner was without precedent or justification. Mr. Yeiser answered that he had "high authority" for what he did, and would not have done it if he had not such authority!

The words here attributed to Mr. Yeiser, Mr. Davin said was exactly the language used by the coroner!

This contradiction is another noteworthy feature of the case, and we have to repeat that it is the duty of the Attorney General to procure the most searching inquiry into the affair by the grand jury.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. Ida Devere, the second lady in the splendid ballet corps at the Academy, takes a benefit to-night. The terpsichorean entertainments at the Academy are enchanting, and to Mlle. Gallett, the public are indebted to Mlle. Devere for the charms of those ballets. She is exquisitely graceful, and her performances on all occasions, have that finish which betrays laborious application. We trust the Academy to-night will be crowded to attest the public appreciation of the efforts of this talented artist. The bill for the occasion is full of attractions.

The Eclipse To-Day.

As we learn from the almanacs, there will be a total eclipse of the moon to-night, in parts of Europe and Africa, and on the intervening Atlantic ocean. In New Orleans the moon will enter the penumbra at twenty-eight minutes past seven P. M., the shadow at thirty-seven minutes past eight. The total phase will begin at forty-four minutes past nine, the middle of the eclipse will occur at thirty-three minutes past ten, the total phase will end at twenty-three minutes past eleven, the moon will emerge from the shadow at twenty-nine minutes after midnight and from the penumbra at thirty-nine minutes past one A. M. to-morrow. The total phase, it will be perceived, will last one hour and thirty-nine minutes. In days not many jubilees past, this coincidence between the figures denoting the duration of the total eclipse and those denoting the time of the close of the phenomena would doubtless have caused serious apprehensions—or at least many superstitious manifestations; for, without such accompaniments as this, eclipses were in former days the causes of extraordinary notions and customs. A quotation from "Lloyd's Stratagems of Jerusalem," given by Brand in his "Popular Antiquities," says:

At any eclipse of the moone, the Romanes would take their brazen pots and pannes and beate them, lifting up many torches and linckes lighted and firebrandes into the aire, thinking by these superstitious meanes to reclaime the moone to her light. So the Macedonians were as superstitious as the Romanes were at any eclipse of the moone. Nothing terrified the gentiles more in their warres than the eclipse of the sunne and the moone. There was a law in Sparta that every ninth year, the chief magistrates, called Ephori, would choose a bright night without moonlight, in some open place, to behold the starres, and if they had seen any star shoot or move from one place to another, straight these Ephori accused their kings that they offended the gods, and thereby deposed them from their kingdome. So did Lysander depose king Leonidas.

Brand further tells us that Edward Sherburn, in his "Annotations on Medea," published in 1648, has the following paragraph:

Of the beating of kettles, basons, and other brazen vessels, used by the ancients when the moone was eclipsed, (which they did to drowne the charmes of witches, that the moone might not leave them, and so be drawne from her spheare, as they supposed,) I shall not need to speake, being a thing so generally knowne, a custom continued among the Turks at this day; yet I cannot but adde, and wonder at, what Joseph Scaliger, in his annotations on Manilius reports out of Bonincontrius, an ancient commentator on the same poet; who affirmes that in a towne of Italy where he lived (within these two centuries of yeares) he saw the same piece of Paganisme acted upon the like occasion.

About a century later than the time to which the foregoing refers—in 1656—"Osborne's Advice to his Son" tells us that "The Irish or Welsh, during eclipses, run about beating kettles and pans, thinking their clamour and vexations available to the assistance of the higher orbes."

A couple of centuries later than this again, Pere DuHalde, in his "General History of China," gives the following account of the customs prevailing among the Celestial denizens of the Flowery Kingdom, when they observe an eclipse:

The very moment the inhabitants perceive the sun or moon begin to be darkened, they fall on their knees, and beat the ground with their foreheads; at the same time is heard a dreadful mixture of drums and kettle-drums, throughout Pekin, according to the persuasion the Chinese formerly had, that by this noise they assisted the sun or moon, and prevented the celestial dragon from devouring such useful planets. Though the learned and people of quality are quite free from this ancient error, and are persuaded that eclipses are owing to a natural cause, yet such a prevalence has custom over them, that they will not leave their ancient ceremonies; these ceremonies are practised in the same manner in all parts of the empire.

Here, among us, an eclipse is held to be a matter of so little moment, that the few who, for scientific purposes, or out of curiosity, may be seen observing it, will perhaps be regarded as the strangest accompaniments of the phenomenon. The maxims *all admirari*, and *post nummos virtus*, have such full sway, that it is only by a desperate rush to the other extremes of miserable credulity and profligate lavishness that their effect can be at all counteracted. There is no inducement, or room, indeed, for these in the case of the eclipse—and so "veil, vat of it?" will be as much notice as not a few will deign to give it. After all, this is, perhaps better than the superstitious customs above noted.

As we commenced by intimating, we depend upon the almanacs for our particulars concerning the eclipse. As these accord in all we have referred to, we presume they are correct. That it will not do to rely implicitly on these authorities, however, is shown by the fact that out of half a dozen before us, one-third say the next eclipse, which is of the sun, will occur on the 14th of April, while the other two-thirds say it will occur on the 15th. This is possibly due to the difference of time between the places for which the data is given; but even if so, there ought to be uniformity as well as a correctness that should prevent such variances.

THE VARIETIES.—No abatement of interest in *Sam*. The house last night was as full as ever, and Chanfrau you know did the best he could you know, and that's a good deal, you know. People begin to think he's a "buster," himself, "as big as a turkey." *Sam* may be seen again to-night, you know.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Little Lotta, as the great favorite at this house is affectionately styled, exhibited, in a series of characters last night, astonishing versatility. As *Andy Blake* she was natural and tender, as *Jenny Lind* a capital caricature, and as *Nan the Good for Nothing* so delightful in everything that the audience seemed beside itself. To-night she has a benefit, when she will appear as *Tintarbin* in the "Seven Daughters of Satan," a character said to be her great specialty.

THE OLYMPIC.—That capital burlesque, "Elly O'Connor," so mirthful and musical, is still on the bills at the Olympic.

SPRING AND SUMMER SCHEDULE OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—Our readers are referred to the notice from the superintendent of the Pontchartrain railroad to the effect that the spring and summer arrangement goes into effect on Sunday, 1st proximo. Horse or steam cars will run from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M., and the passage to and from the lake will be only twenty-five cents.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.—Messrs. Darcy & Wheeler, 70 Canal street, advertise that they are offering their large new stock of spring and summer clothing at greatly reduced prices. Their stock embraces every quality and style suitable for our seasons, together with freedmen's goods, and gentlemen's furnishing goods and traveling equipments, and they sell wholesale and retail.

THE STITCH made by the Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines is unexceptionable, and superior even to hand-sewing, being stronger and more beautiful. Can be seen at No. 5 St. Charles street.

ARRIVED.—The steamship Morgan, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived at her wharf last evening, with the following list of passengers:

S A Moore, Murray, J D Armstrong, F H Foster, A H Beckingley, McNeeles, G A Thompson, T Gill, H H Hillsman, Col Starring, Wm Hemmick, Loebig, Dr Graves, H A Jennison, Capt Richards, J J Hoyt, G W Caldwell, W W Webb, H A Scott, W H Gettinedanner, W B McCune, Byrnes, B B Wilkins, Rev H G Jackson, S Willis, O R Morse, T W Brockbridge, T J Parker, Mrs Seymour and child, Miss J Pendergrast, Mrs Harrison, Miss McNeil, Mrs Vance, two children and servant; Miss Vance, Mrs Estes, Mrs Gifford, Miller, Madden, J T Tucker, Rosse, and 50 on deck.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Wilson, from Baltimore via Havana, arrived yesterday, with a full cargo of merchandise and the following passengers:

A Pedigny and lady, B Dupuy and lady, Mrs Martinez, Miss Bailey, Mrs Post, Miss Post, Mrs Campbell, child and nurse, H Johnson, H Nabas, J H Robert, S W Speight, M Richards, E Pam, M Lake, M Dalliquin, J Rosenberg, R G Tabola, T Anderson, M Peters, J McLean, M Seich, M Sacas, Major Wells, S Pinson, R Calon, S Bradford, C S Gilgore, E S Bailey, M Wright, A W Spencer, E S Young and J H Saunders.

The steamship Monterey, Capt. Whitman, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a fair freight and the following named passengers:

Mr Embry, wife and child, Mr and Mrs John Hackett, Miss Louise Mecomber, Mr Thomas Mecomber, Mr B Hayes, Dr Henry Grange, R W Walker, E Cracker, R H Daniel, N W Truman, W Scott, Geo Strong, E Bruce and others.

DIED:

On Thursday, March 29, KATE, daughter of R. M. Houghton and Catherine Boyce, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING, March 30th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 319 Feydras street.

February 25th, at Ballin, Mayo county, Ireland, of rapid consumption, in the 22d year of his age, ANDREW COUCH GALLAGHER, youngest son of M. D. Gallagher, late of Belmont, and grandson of the late Captain Gallagher of Cincinnati.

☞ Ashland, Penn., New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

A Card.

The undersigned, having closed his business connection with the office of the True Delta, and connected himself with that of the CRESCENT, would respectfully ask from his friends a continuance of that liberal support which they have hitherto extended towards him.

FRANK A. BARTLETT.

Wholesale and Retail.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SPRING CLOTHING! SPRING CLOTHING!

DARCY & WHEELER,

70 .....Canal Street.....70

Are now offering their large new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Have on hand all KINDS, STYLES and QUALITIES of CLOTHING adapted to the present and coming season. Also, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, TRUNKS, etc., etc., and a large lot of FREEDMEN'S GOODS.

Buyers are requested to give us a call.

DARCY & WHEELER,
70 Canal street.
Successors to Wheeler, Geiger & Co., and Gasthwaite, Wheeler & Co., Formerly 7 Magazine street.

Removal.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST,

Has removed his office to

14 DAUPHINE STREET, second door from Canal, near Lopez.

Life and Accident.

THE PIONEER SOUTHERN

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

(CHARTERED BY VIRGINIA, 17TH JANUARY, 1865.)

Capital, $500,000—Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

GEN. HARRY T. HAYS.....Vice President.

P. H. SKIPWITH,

AGENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Office—No. 46 Carondelet Street, N. O.

A Policy from this Company insures against ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS, without regard to the age or health of the person insured; and no medical examination, therefore, is required.

At the rates of insurance adopted by this Company, an annual premium of Twenty Five Dollars will, in case of death, secure payment of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE FAMILY OF THE ASSURED; or, in case of injury, a salary of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK, for a period not exceeding six months. Larger or smaller sums secured by the payment of corresponding premiums.

Short Time Policies, $2000 for Ten Cents.

Traveling Policy is for one day (Ten Cents) to three months, securing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS in case of death; or, in case of disability from any accident, FIFTEEN DOLLARS A WEEK.

This Company is represented by officers whose names are a guarantee that its business will be conducted with integrity and liberality.

Col. MAURICE S. LANGHORNE, President.
Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, of Ga., } Vice Presidents.
Gen. HARRY T. HAYS, of La., }
LUCIEN PEYTON, Actuary and Secretary.
G. W. LATHAM, Solicitor.
Col. HENRY E. PEYTON, General Agent.

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JOHN B. McDANIEL,	MAURICE S. LANGHORNE,
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SLOCOMB BUILDING,

No. 71 Canal street, and Nos. 91, 93, and 95 Common Street,

ADJOINING THE CITY HOTEL.

DIRECT IMPORTERS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Offer a complete assortment of all styles of Goods pertaining to this branch of their business.

THEIR SPRING STOCK,

Being fully open, is offered to buyers at prices fully meeting the recent decline.

Sales Guaranteed at New York Prices.

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ADJOINING CITY HOTEL.

Of recent Direct Importations, offered at prices corresponding with recent decline:

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
Spring and Summer CASSIMERES,
LINEN DUCK,
LINEN DRILL, White and Brown;
LINEN CHECKS, all grades;
IRISH LINENS, all qualities;
LINEN LAWNS,
TABLE LINENS.

Spring Trade.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,

HAVE NOW OPEN

2 cases of Plain English BAREGE, at 25c. a yard.
5 cases Plaid English BAREGE, in newest shades, at 37½c.
2 cases Chine BAREGE, at 37½c. a yard.
Plaid LENOS, all colors, at 50c. a yard.
MOZAMBIQUE, white ground, at 45c. a yard.
Plaid LENOS and GRENADINES, at 50c. a yard.
Printed Linen CAMBRIC, at 40c. a yard.
ORGANDIES and MUSLIN, new colors, at 50c.
French JACONETS, all colors, at 35c.

Embroidered ROBES and PALETOTS.
Organdy ROBES and SHAWLS.
Jaconet ROBES.
Solid CHAMBRAYS.
Plain and Plaid GINGHAMS.
Lace and Linen SETTS.
Balmoral SKIRTS.
CORSETS, FANS, PARASOLS.

Also a full assortment of

French, English and American Calicoes.

At a Great Reduction in Price.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

Straw Goods.

THREE HUNDRED CASES ASSORTED STRAW GOODS, received per steamers Monterey, Savannah and Star.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

LADIES', MISSES and INFANTS' HATS and JOCKEYS, TRIMMED.

For sale at manufacturers' prices, by

R. F. DUNN & CO.,
17 and 19 Magazine street, corner of Common.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

HARRISON & DOWNING,

NO. 1 MAGAZINE STREET, CORNER CANAL.

Offer their Complete Assortment of

SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

25 Per Cent. Below Former Prices.

Dry Goods.

THOS. C. PAYAN,

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(Between Camp and Magazine.)

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DRY GOODS

At wholesale at the very lowest market price.

A fine assortment of

NEW STYLES SPRING GOODS

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Call and examine my stock.

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94 & 96.....CANAL STREET.....94 & 9

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—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry, Silverware,
Plated-ware, Opera-Glasses,
Spectacles, etc., etc.

Has now on hand and is weekly receiving

A LARGE AND RICH STOCK,

Carefully Selected

—BY—

OUR REGULAR PURCHASING CLERK.

The JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, in the upper part of the building, being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELLING and REPAIRING will be carefully and promptly attended to.

Mr. JOS. E. BAUER having taken charge of the WATCH DEPARTMENT, Watches will be repaired in the very best manner.

Mr. W. C. DRIVER, late of Hyde & Goodrich's, will be happy to meet his friends at

ZIMMERMANN'S,
94 and 96 Canal street.

The Crescent Monthly.

THE NUMBER FOR APRIL NOW READY.

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