THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES S. PIZZIN, WILLIAM A. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE, NO. 76 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be issued every morning (Sundays excepted), for $10 a year, in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months, and $1 for one month.

Advertisements, not exceeding one square, first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

A liberal discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertising, as a Family Paper, its circulation large, by reason of many hundreds of copies being taken by Steamboats, and many more being sent out of the city. It is also a very valuable paper for family use, as it is carefully published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $5 a year, invariably in advance. The Weekly is a large sheet, containing the news of the week, and is adapted for subscribers in Texas and other States, to give them a fair view of what is going on in the city, and of making their wants and interests known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1855.

Mail from Havana.—We received yesterday a copy of the Cresceno of Saturday, October 4, 1855, which we thank the Editor for sending us. We make a daily mail from the Atlantic cities; consequently we have to remark that the mail from Mobile, the yesterday, failed from beyond Augusta, Ga. Prior the fresh printed placards at the Post-Office, apparently will stereotyped for almost every point, regular failures are expected, so as to comply with the general custom. No mails from the West since—Mobile since we have forgotten, and so has Mr. Postmaster General Campbell.

Rain—It Is Coming.—Though it rained yesterday, there was no interruption to business on the Levee. Unusual activity prevailed on the levee, the warehouses, and we commence the week with a goodwill exhibit in the following vessels, which cleared Saturday morning, viz: Frank Pierson, 330 bales; from Williamsport, by the Belle Doane, 918; Trenton, by the Caddo, 872; Gentoo, from Waterloo, 195; Bayou Sara, by the Hinds, 988; Memphis, by the Mayflower, 1,000; Shreveport, 4485; by the Illinois, 258; Cairo, from Greenwood, 3024; Magnolia, Vicksburg, 1040; Mundy, Fort Hudson, 562; Fort Adams, F. P. Kimball, 982; Memphis, by the George Collier, 3780; Bayou Sara, C. D. Jones; Washington, New Orleans, 83; Princess, from Vicksburg, 3868; B. L. Cobb, Beech Hill, (Ouachita river) 960; Swamp Fox, from Alexandria, 2070—total from Saturday morning to 6 o'clock last evening, 23,904 bales of cotton, 1,877 hds sugar, 4860 bbls molasses. Of the other land, called flour, corn, oats, bran, whisky, bacon, apples, hay, rope, bagging, cabbage, sauerkraut, pickles, etc., we have not room to particularize, and must refer our readers to the marine head. That New Orleans is a place about this time, the most incredulous will believe by taking a walk on the levee about the hour of sunset this evening, and witness the moving of the great Princess of Mississippi among the multitude of attractions.

Arrival of the Steamship Granada.—The U. S. steamship Granada, Capt. Griffin, from New York the 17th, Havana the 23d, arrived at a late hour last night. Reports the steamship Crescent City going into Havana on the 23d.

Lost the English man-of-war Vesta off the harbor.

We received no papers by this arrival, and nothing of interest from the island is reported.

Gratifying is a list of the passengers by the Granada:

From New York—Henry E. Morgan, lady, infant and servant; Miss Kate Morel, Miss Fannie M. Allen, Capt E Dyckman, Jas. W. White and lady, W Emerson, H Ward, Jas. Ward, Jas. J. Hudnell, Mr Pendergrast, Mr Alexander Scott, Mrs Judd, Mrs Stephens, J Eccleston, J Hodges, W Sisson and two children, L Rasolio and lady, Mr Rand and lady, and 40 in the steerage.

From Havana—Joseph Scutts and lady, J Marvin, S Stewart, A Scott, Rev Mr Fonda.

From California—J Martin, Mrs M Graves, F Bingman, Mrs Lewis, Miss Sisles, Fullerbury, Seivy, Harp, Vanskick, Mr Turner and mother, and 50 in the steerage.

Scrivener's Benevolent Association.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the Scrivener's Benevolent Association of this city, and was observed in the usual manner by those belonging to it. The procession, having assembled and organized, proceeded through many of the principal streets of the business and music, and attracted no small share of the attention. The members were in full regalia, and a more orderly body of men we venture to say could not have been found while the boards of the Crescent City or other institutions of any other place. They represent a large and industrious class of our citizens, upon whom the welfare very materially depends the prosperity of New Orleans.

We counted twenty-five hundred men in the ranks. They were dressed in black, and wore the insignia of the order, besides bearing the American flag in the van. There were several bands of music in attendance, and in high enjoyment of the occasion of the occasion, we do not remember having seen a better parade for some time.

The anniversary of such that the anniversary of this society, and occurred on Sunday, and that, although it is a most respectable component of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, they, in deference to the day, delayed their parade until Monday. They have the satisfaction of knowing that our Bonifaces such a thing never occurred before in New Orleans—and we trust that it will be followed hereafter by all of our societies and associations. Success to the Scrivener's Association, and to all its members; and may the prosperity that has attended it in past years be only the precise of its future.

Opening of the Gaiety Theater.—The advertisement which appears in another column of this morning's paper, gives to the public the welcome news of the opening of the Gaiety Theater—an event which is definitely settled for Thursday evening, since the clearing away of the rubbish of the old Varieties and the laying of the substructure of the present edifice, every one has been more intent interested in learning the time of its completion and the day when its stage would again contain the combined pleasantries of men and matters. The announcement of the day has arrived at last, and the long-continued curiosity of the public approaches its gratification. We are able to announce Thursday evening, 29th, as the one on which, for the first time the light will be lit, the curtain uprolled, and the scenery displayed in the "Gaiety." The box-office will open on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., when seats can be secured for the opening night.

The plans of admission, it will be observed, have been materially altered, and, as we are inclined to think, improved. Tried what they were under the old administration. There is now no one place better or worse than another; none is so that the Gaiety Theater. The two dress circles and the parquette—which is in fact but a continuation of the lower dress circle—are all handsomely and comfortable places and give you a full view of the stage.

As a limited number of seats only can be secured in advance, those who desire to witness the inaugurating of the new house should make their application as soon as possible. See the advertisement.

A Splendid Sugar Plantation for Sale.—We would invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. G. Collins, in another column, offering for sale his sugar plantation on the Lafourche river. This is one of the most productive and healthy places in the South, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and the next crop already planted; and offers inducements to those wishing to engage in the sugar business rarely to be met with. Apply to Nixon, Adams & Co., No. 76 Camp street.

It is stated in the Friends' Intelligencer, that from statistics recently published in England, with the average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years, but among the Friends is an average of fifty-one years. Eighteen years thus added to the average of human life is a fact too remarkable not to challenge medical attention, and lead us to a close investigation of the laws of life.

The "Japanese Potato Plant" has been successfully cultivated this season by a Doctor in New York city. He planted over twenty roots in May last, in pots, in his house, and when he dug them up in October they had, in some cases, grown to the length of two feet.

COMMERCE—ABOLITION—BOSTON.

It has long been understood that the commerce of Boston was suffering to some extent from the diversion of Southern trade to New York, and other Northern cities, caused by the turbulence and outrages of Abolition fanatics—men who would trample the Constitution and laws of the land under foot, and rend the Union asunder, in a vain attempt to reverse an unmistakable order of nature and elevate a degraded race to a standard of equality with white men, in face of zeal and stamp of inferiority and abasement which they have borne from time immemorial.

But we were not prepared for such revelations as the following, from a Boston source. The subjoined is an extract, according to our exchanges, from a speech delivered by Mr. Riddle, of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on the 24th of October:

Why have such firms as A. & L. Lawrence, F. Skinner & Co., J. W. Page & Co., Lawrence & Stone, and many other similar houses, established branches in New York? Because Southern buyers would not come to Boston while all their ears being saluted with abolition sentiments of the most menacing and disgusting nature. This made them loathe The very name of Boston, and they were determined to go elsewhere for their purchases, and better the most particular case of the firms I have mentioned establishing branches in New York. Trade and commerce, as well as the common interests of the country, will never more or less suffer so long as Abolition is made a political issue.

The speaker asked a very significant question, and, no doubt, answered it truthfully. His remarks have a practical application and bearing; and, as the Yankees are the most practical people in the world, they will be the first to retrace steps that are working practically to their disadvantage. The result of the recent election in that State is the best evidence that the people of old, and once glorious Massachusetts, are returning to their senses. We predicted that this would be the case months ago, and enjoy more than ordinary satisfaction over the verification of our prophecy.

The fact is, the Yankees must have some hobby to ride, or they would be exceedingly uncomfortable. The Abolition hobby being most convenient and handy, they at once mounted it, and have rode the poor thing to death. At first they thought they had got astride a first rate, Christian, philanthropic hobby. At all events, it looked well unto their eyes, and *looks* was all they cared about. Soon they found out their mistake, and one by one the riders dismounted, until the wretched old, broken-winded hobby, is almost riderless.

There is no man in the country, we suppose, so completely unsophisticated as to give the Massachusetts Abolitionists the smallest credit for sincerity. If there be such a mortal in New Orleans, we advise him not to walk out alone on the commons, for, at this season of the year, cattle have an especial fondness for green things.

If the determination of the question of slavery was left exclusively to the people of Massachusetts, slavery would not be abolished! Why? The abolition of slavery would at once close every cotton factory in Massachusetts, would deprive the State of its best customers in all the departments of its industry, and bring on general depression and bankruptcy. The slaves of the South, if freed, instead of making three million bales of cotton per year, would not make enough to furnish themselves with clothing. Jamaica, Hayti and the North, all demonstrate the truthfulness of this proposition. Sooner than risk such consequences, the *pious* Abolitionists of the "Bay State" would find out that all their African sympathy had been misplaced, that a negro was much better off, morally, socially and politically, as a slave than as a freeman, that God intended the race for servants, and that the Southern people, instead of being pirates, robbers and dealers in flesh and blood, were the most honest, moral and christian people, upon the surface of the globe! Touch a fanatic's pocket and you touch his soul. He would sooner mortgage the latter than risk the former.

STEAMCATS.

New Orleans, as compared with other great cities, is peculiarly situated. It might be properly called the warehouse of the Great West and South-West. The products that burden its ample floors are representative of many climes and varied peoples. The sugar of Louisiana and Texas, the cotton of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Texas—all of which States contain the elements of an old world empire—comes in, pursuing the road pointed out by nature, to the open gates of New Orleans. Then, too, the varied products of the Great West—wheat, corn, oats, lard, bacon, etc., etc., etc.—are all to be found upon the groaning shelves of this warehouse.

The Cosmopolitan may find here the article that gratifies his moment's wish. It becomes, then, a matter of personal interest with all those who have their homes in and rest their fortunes upon the prosperity of our city, to bear in mind those who have contributed, and are daily contributing, by their labor, skill and enterprise, to the advancement of our common welfare. The steamboats that ply the mighty Mississippi, which divide the waters of the many tributaries contributing to its flood, that work their devious way through the bayous of our State and the meandering streams of other States; that seek for the riches of the producing soil, and bring to us the food we daily take and the ability to procure whatever may be necessary to satisfy our wants—the steamboats, we say, and those who manage and control them, are fairly entitled to our best meed of consideration. As New Orleans is now placed, having its mercantile communication with other entrepots, almost entirely through the medium of river and lake navigation; owing its livelihood, in at least an important measure, to those who, whilst working for themselves, are so largely contributing to our general and community welfare, it is the duty and the interest of our citizens to return something of the value they receive by fostering the steamboat interest. By so doing, nothing can be lost, much may be gained. Will our "good folks" take a walk along our levee, note the incongruous but most valuable heaps of merchandise, witness the exertions of those who have toiled in the successful endeavor to deposit upon our wharves the treasures of the West and the South—will they not, after thinking over their own interests, agree that the laborer who contributes to their advancement is worthy of his hire, and accord to the industrious steamboatman not only praise but substantial reward?

Grass may grow in our streets (we don't believe it) but we are fully convinced that so long as the carriers of our Western and Southern streams line our wharves, it may fairly be asserted that a good time is coming, nay, has come. Let our merchants make it their business to foster this steamboat interest. Let them look upon it as a most powerful auxiliary in the carrying out of their own views. Let those who seek our city for pleasure recollect New Orleans is what she is much through the exertions of this interest. Let all who have any feeling in common with us do what may be in their power to prosper that influence which gives us wealth as a commercial community, celebrity as a city, and the comforts of a home.

We find the following in the Charleston Evening News:

It will be observed from the action of the American Consul here, that the present organization of the American order at Charleston is virtually abandoned. It is the end of what has been called Know-Nothingism in our city. The name, and all which has peculiarly distinguished it, apart from the principle that "Americans shall rule America," have been repudiated and consigned to oblivion.

NEW FIRE ORDINANCE.

We call the attention of our readers to the ordinance reorganizing the Fire Department of New Orleans, which passed the Board of Aldermen last evening. It will be found under the official head, and ought to command a general perusal.

Since the sale of the wharf contracts, which resulted so favorably, the contract system has become quite popular. It has been proposed to farm out the coffee house Houses, and the ordinance referred to proposes nothing more nor less than to farm out the Fire Department for a term of five years. It would be well enough, perhaps, to carry the plan a little further, and farm out the city government entirely! If two capable and honest men could be found, who would attend to the affairs of the city as they attend to their own private business, it would be a magnificent speculation to give them one hundred thousand dollars salary each, and place the corporation forthwith under their charge! In five years, our financial condition would be comparatively easy, and our taxes materially reduced. This is our firm conviction, although we are not prepared to advocate such a sweeping measure.

It will be seen that it is proposed to substitute in lieu of the present excellent and efficient volunteer organization, a Paid Fire Department, under certain prescribed contracts and stipulations, set forth in the ordinance. Paid Fire Departments have worked well in all cities where the system has been tried; and there is little reason to doubt that the plan will obtain in all large cities at no distant period—ultimately in this, even if the present project fails to become a law. And should it become a law, we shall part with our old Fire Department with unfeigned regret. No city in the Union was ever favored with such an orderly and honorable body of volunteer firemen as the city of New Orleans.

We had intended making a synopsis of the ordinance, but find we have neither time nor room. And as it will be generally read, no extended comment is necessary. The ordinance will come up for consideration in the Board of Assistant Aldermen this evening, and be passed, we presume, without much difficulty. Then, if it receives the signature of the Mayor, the contract embraced in the ordinance, after being advertised three days in the official journal, will be sold at auction, by the Comptroller, to the lowest bidder.

It strikes us the period fixed upon, in which to give general publicity to the facts of the case, is extremely short—too short, indeed, to admit of a healthy and animated competition. But, as the Fire Department have announced a formal determination to disband on the 1st of December, unless the Common Council acquiesce in their demands, which were couched in language the reverse of moderate, we suppose no other alternative was left.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

Orleans Theatre.—The Orleans, last evening, was well filled in the dress circle, parquette and galleries. We have seen previous evenings when the array of beauty was more brilliant, but hardly ever any when a more critical and capable audience was gathered within the walls of the most celebrated and widely known theater of this city.

Donizetti's grand opera, "La Favorita," was the attraction, with Delagrave as *Fernand*, Great as *Balthazar*, and Mme Cambrier as *Leonor*. To say that it was well produced and well performed would be only to say that which every one who has ever been within the Orleans must be conscious of without assurance. To speak of it more fully would be to exceed the space we are capable of giving it this evening. The opera is and always has been, a synonyme of its name. The beauty of the scenes, of the dresses, and more than all, of the music—which only Donizetti could have composed—will live in the memory of every one, and insure it that constant success which every repetition renders more marked.

St. Charles Theater.—Schiller's tragedy of "The Robbers" was played last evening at the St. Charles Theater, with Mr. Pope as *Charles de Moor*, Mark Smith as *Count de Moor*, Studley as *Francis de Moor*, Bowers as *Spiegelberg*, and Mrs. Leonard as *Amelia*.

The name and fame of Schiller are known even where his works have never been read or the causes of his reputation comprehended. After Goethe, Schiller—and of Schiller, "The Robbers."

As a play of action—as one in which feelings, emotions and passions, are clearly and distinctly drawn out—eliminated with a skill surpassed only by Shakspeare—and through scenes that almost speak for themselves—we do not recall any one more notable than the "Robbers." It has passed through much severe criticism, and been commended no less for its accordance with the strict rules of ancient tragedy than for the life and vitality infused into it.

Thus much for the piece. Of its representation last evening, we can only say that, while some characters were not so distinctly drawn as the needs of the play require, the whole thread of the story was well understood, and was worked out with commendable care and accuracy. Mr. Pope's *Charles de Moor* was exceedingly clear, distinct and well-defined—picturing the man, and the emotions natural to him under the circumstances in which he was placed, with a fidelity worthy of high commendation.

The entertainments of the evening closed with the laughable farce of "*Hercules*—King of Clubs"—in which Dollar was as successful as during years previous, and Mrs. Booth, as *Mrs. Ramsbottom*, every way up to the requirements of the piece.

Peel's Southern Opera House.—When no other attractions retain their attractiveness, when a general satiety seems to have fastened upon the public and customed amusements lost their charms, the "Minstrels" are as popular as ever. Their houses are full every night and deservedly so, while bills of the attractiveness and merit they have hitherto presented, are kept before the people.

Last evening there was another very considerable mass meeting at the old Armory, and a very considerable amount of hearty commendation evinced by those present. Mr. Farenberg's "Let me dream of former years," and ballad "Dearest, I'll think of thee," need to be heard in order to be appreciated. Any notice of them would fail in conveying a sense that can only be attained by the actual presence.

The new burlesque of "Robert Make-aire" was introduced, for the first time, and will, probably, be repeated. Those who have ever seen the original should by all means see the imitation. They are twin gems.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

St. Charles Theater.—Miss Annette Luce makes her first appearance, this evening, in the "Lady of Lyons." The evening's amusements close with the "Wandering Minstrel."

Orleans Theater.—"Les Noces de Jeannette," and the drama of "Mlle De Belle Isle," in five acts, will be performed this evening.

Peel's Southern Opera House.—The Campbell Minstrels, with a great variety of songs and dances.

Vannuchi's American Museum.—Wax figures of distinguished personages, and many objects of interest, at 107 St. Charles street.

Louisiana Items.—The Baton Rouge Comet complains that some unknown individual has been amusing himself by firing bullets into that office. The editor's wrath is fully aroused by the circumstance, and he threatens the author of the annoyance with the contents of a six-shooter. The Comet has the following remarks in regard to the sugar crop:

Early frost in October, and the almost uninterrupted summer weather since, will cut the sugar crop of this State off, at least one-half, if not more.

Apart from the new growth on the cane, the weather has been so warm that the boiled juice will not crystalize into sugar. We know of planters, in this neighborhood, who generally make about 100 hogsheads, who have already finished, and have made only 30 or 40 hogsheads. The present apparently "high prices" for the new crop of sugar must advance considerably before the season is over, for the crop of Louisiana will be fully half, if not less than half, the amount made last season.

The Morehouse Times of the 17th says:

The Ouachita is reported to be in good running stage a rise of twenty feet is reported at Camden. The largest class boats can now reach Monroe.

The latest advices from Shreveport informs us that the river had risen to a good stage. Heavy rains had fallen above, and high water was expected.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday last has the following paragraphs:

We are delighted to hail the advent of cool, bracing weather, which cannot but materially improve the sugar crop. We have had several white frosts during the week.

The Lafourche is now rising rapidly; and should it continue, we shall soon be favored with good navigation. The steamer Cerro arrived on Wednesday last from New Orleans. The present rise is from Ouachita. Several other Southern rivers are also reported rising; and we trust that we shall be favored with high water for some time to come.

Many of our sugar planters, who had suspended sugar-making in consequence of the recent warm weather, have again commenced grinding. It is to be hoped that they will find a visible change in the yield of the cane; if not, the present sugar crop must fall very materially short of that of the past year. We were yesterday shown a most beautiful specimen of straw-colored tiger sugar from the Leighton Refinery, Geo. Trufant, agent in this parish. The grain of this sugar is large and very firm; we cannot say that we have seen better.

We learn from the Alexandria Democrat of Wednesday last, that on the previous morning a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings in that town, and several of them were destroyed. The loss was estimated at several thousand dollars. The fire was supposed to have been kindled purposely, as it commenced in an uncupied room.

Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, the Catholic priest of Bath, Maine, has issued a card to the people of that city in regard to the recent disgraceful riot in that city, by which the Catholics were prevented from laying the corner stone of a new church. He says the Catholics of that city "throw themselves without reserve, on the protection of their Protestant brethren," from the violence of a licentious mob, composed of but a few of the population of the city.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

RETURN OF GEORGE PARK.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

Chicago, Nov. 24—There is much excitement in Platte county, Missouri, concerning the return of George Park to Parkville. Park was formerly chief editor of the Parkville Luminary. Early last summer the office of the Luminary was sacked, the press thrown into the river, and the editors driven from the county on account of their abolition proclivities. Park has recently returned to Parkville, and ascertaining this fact, a committee appointed by the citizens of Platte City went to Parkville and demanded that Park be delivered up to them. The citizens of Parkville refused to give him up, whereupon threats were made to burn the town. The citizens of Parkville held a meeting, organized a large force, and have resolved to defend themselves. Here the matter rests at our last accounts. The most intense excitement is felt throughout the whole region.

The Sound Dues Question.

Hamburg, Nov. 3.—There is some reason to believe that Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and re-proposed that Denmark cede the island of St. Thomas to the United States for five millions of dollars, and, in addition, to exempt American ships from the payment of Sound dues.

Santa Anna's Three Million Drafts.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Attorney General Cushing has decided that Santa Anna's drafts for three millions of dollars, should be paid to the American holders.

New York Market.

New York, Nov. 26—Our Cotton market remains firm, with sales of 1000 bales. Orleans Middling commands 9¾c, and Upland Middling 9½c. Flour is lower, selling to-day at $9 50 for State and $10 for Southern. Wheat—The market to-day shows some improvement in wheat; sales of Southern Red at $2 20. Corn is lower, and sales were made to-day at $1 05¼.

Recent Publications.

The Song of Hiawatha. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

We are willing to confess that, among the many pools of the present day, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has always been placed by us in the front rank—marching side by side with Alfred Tennyson, and singing songs, not for the present only, but for all time. Some of his short poems have in them a grace of thought and felicity of expression—a finish and perfection, both of the idea and its development, which only the masters attain; which compel popularity and win for them a readily accorded place in the great store-house of well-furnished minds. Such is the case with the "Psalm of Life," with "The Evening Star," and with many another little gem acknowledged in this country and in Europe to be of the purest water. Evangeline, though uneven in its melody, has, nevertheless, a melodiousness so pleasant to the ear of the reader as the sound of falling water; and the "Building of the Ship" is a great poem—worthy of immortality.

Remembering all these things of Longfellow, and many others not needful to be enumerated, we were well pleased to hear that he had a new work in preparation. The moons have waxed and waned, and the promise has met with a realization: we have before us "The Song of Hiawatha"—or, as a critic has penned and punned it, "The Song of Highwater;" and assuredly the water must have been at flood tide when such dry ships, as are some portions of the poem, were given to the world. A specimen will be more than any words as a criticism on the book:

"And Nokomis, the old woman,
Pointing with her finger westward,
Spake these words to Hiawatha:
Yonder dwells the great Pearl-Feather,
Megissogwon, the magician,
Manito of Wealth and Wampum,
Guarded by the fiery serpents,
Guarded by the black pitch-water.
Take your bow, O Hiawatha,
Take your arrows, jasper-headed,
Take your war-club, Puggawaugun,
And your mittens, Minjekahwun,
And your birch canoe for sailing,
And the oil of Mishe-Nahma"—and so forth.

If, in all the history of mascrenic verse, any greater nonsense can be found than this stringing together of gutturals, we should like to see it, for we should then

Take a double dose of castor oil,
Take about a peck of ipecac,
Take a large amount of physic,
Take whatever we could get,
Take a cab and take a gun,
And incontinently leave for some place
where no post ever breathed and no poetry was ever allowed to come.

If Mr. Longfellow has seen fit to follow the example of Chatterton, Ossian and others, and gone crazy, very good; we will respect him for what he did when sane.

J. C. Morgan, near the Post-Office, favored us with a copy.

Curious Stories about Fairies and other Funny People: With Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A very pretty little story-book for the small folks, handsomely printed and illustrated, has been issued from the press of Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. It is a compilation of strange and marvelous tales from the German, and tells stories that will make a whole household ring with laughter, or give such direful dreams of hugaboos and walking spirits of wickedness, as to require a night guard near the credulous children who have been perusing the delectable fictions.

J. C. Morgan, Exchange Alley, near the Post-Office, has favored us with a copy.

Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Showing the Progress of the Survey during the year 1854. Washington.

We are indebted to Capt. H. W. Benham, of the Engineers, for a copy of Prof. Bache's report of the coast survey. The work is a folio of nearly three hundred pages, with fifty-two well executed maps and charts, of different sizes and importance. When we are able to give more space to an examination of the work than our columns will at present permit, we shall endeavor to gather together the more important results growing out of this national work.

Helen Lesson: A Peep at New York Society. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillian.

We have received from the publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 59 Camp street, of this city, a novel entitled "Helen Lesson—A Peep at New York Society." The nature of the story is well indexed in its aims—for latterly it has become fashionable for every tale to have an aims as for every burglar and pick-pocket to be similarly endowed and clothed. Without possessing any strong, salient points to distinguish it from multitudes of other works of fiction that pour from the press of the present day, there is an easy, graceful diction—a plot continued with some skill—characters drawn with considerable truth—and incidents both natural and probable. Leaving aside the fact that the streets and stores named are those of New York, there is no reason why "Helen Lesson" should not as well be a resident of London or New Orleans as of New York.

Those who wish to while away a spare hour over some work not so profound as Davies' Calculus, nor yet so simple as Mrs. Barbauld's moralities, will find their desire gratified by perusing "Helen Lesson."

Molly and Kitty; or, Peasant Life in Ireland, with other Tales. Translated from the German. By Transmarinel. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.

If the intellects of the adults are well cared for in this present day—through the instrumentality of histories, travels, explorations and scientific experiments—certainly the pleasure and progress of the juveniles is an object of scarcely less regard. Horn books have gone to that bourne—from whence, let us hope, they will never return—and the path, once graveled, is now strewn with flowers. Of these who have been active, in thus paving the way for beginners, no one has thrown a prettier garland than the author of "Molly and Kitty," and we are confident the little folks will clap their hands with glee when a formal introduction of it is made to them. There are several very pretty colored lithographs; the stories are not too long or learned, and are wholly free from the didactive spirit which many reformers would fain introduce even into the instructive and classical pages of Mother Goose.

Love vs Country; or, Sobieska and Hedwig. Translated from the French, by Transmarinel. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.

We sincerely hope that this book will be put into the hands of every American boy. It is a true book, with a true object, well written and beautifully illustrated. The lives of Sobieski, Hedwig, and some Polish patriotic traditions are the staple material used for inculcating a lesson whose fruit will be green and glorious when we, who now are, are not. It only needs be said of the typography, that it is clear and excellent, and of the engravings, that they are handsomely colored.

We are under obligations to B. M. Norman, 14 Camp street and under the St. Charles Hotel, for specimen copies.

The loans negotiated by the Rothschilds since the beginning of the European war are enormous. They reach the enormous amount of five hundred and fifteen millions, viz:—to England $80,000,000; to Turkey, $40,000,000; to Austria $120,000,000; a first loan to Russia $180,000,000; to Sardinia, $10,000,000; to England, in exchequer bills, $35,000,000; and a second loan, just being perfected, $100,000,000.

☞ A Reprieve.—We do not refer to a reprieve from a capital punishment. There is a slow torture from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the certainty of immediate relief and permanent cure. There is a tonic, cordial, and alterative principle in Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which insensibly arrests and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement. not 1mds W

New Dry Goods Store!!

J. Levois & Co.,

Offer for sale a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS of their OWN IMPORTATION, and at the newest styles and descriptions, viz:

BLACK SILKS.

Plain and Figured FOULE DE SOIE;
ARMURE, TENETENNE, ROYALE;
BADIGEON, GROS D'ALMA, LAVANTINE;
Plaid and Striped PEKIN.

COLORED SILKS.

GROS DE NAPLES, of all colors;
GROS DE NAPLES, Striped and Plaid Colors;
New Style FOULARD ROBES;
Plain and Fancy MOIRE ANTIQUE, etc;
Rich Wedding Dresses MOIRE ANTIQUE;
Rich FLOUNCED DRESSES;
New Style FLOUNCED BAREGES.

EMBROIDERIES.

A magnificent assortment of all the new styles—Jaconet COLLARS, CHEMISETTES, BERTHES, BISQUES; Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, GUIPURE SKIRTS; Do MUSLIN RING ROBES, BANDS, of all descriptions; Children's Marseilles ROBES, CLOAKS, PALETOTS, etc; Children's MUSLIN PANTELETS and APRONS; Rich CASHMERE SHAWLS;
Rich Cashmere SCARFS SHAWLS;
Rich Plaid WOOLEN SHAWLS;
Rich REAL LACE SHAWLS;
Rich Black GRENADINE SHAWLS;
Black Merino and Cashmere SHAWLS.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, ETC.

Plain and Embroidered VELVET CLOAKS;
Plain and Embroidered CLOTH CLOAKS;
Misses' CLOTH TALMAS and PARDESSUS;
New Styles MANTILLAS and PELERINES.

.... Also ....

JOUVIN KID GLOVES, PARASOLS and MARQUISES;
Rich FANS, VALENCIENNES and ALENCON LACES;
New Style TRIMMINGS, for Cloaks, Dresses, etc.

FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 LINEN SHEETING;
5-4 and 6-4 PILLOW LINEN;
TABLE DAMASK, of all qualities;
DAMASK CLOTHS and NAPKINS;
Best SHIRTING LINENS;
HUCKABACKS and DIAPERS;
BOBINETS for Mosquito Bars;
BROCHE MUSLINS for Mosquito Bars;
Rich MUSLIN CURTAINS and QUILTS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH COTTON AND SILK HOSIERY.

Ladies' CLOTH TARTAN;
Plain Cashmere DECOSSE and DE LAINE;
Rich Printed DE LAINE and POPELINES;
FRENCH CALICOES;
Best RED BLANKETS, etc;
French Merino FLANNEL, Real Welsh do;
Finished MARSEILLES, Real Swiss MUSLIN;
Black English CRAPE, ILLUSION and BONNET, etc.

J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Corner Bourbon and Canal streets.
not6 7p4t

Two New War Charts.

JUST PUBLISHED, WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE CRIMEA, SEA OF AZOFF, EUROPE, PANORAMIC VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL AND ENVIRONS.

Taken on the Hill of Sebastopol, by an Artist eight months in the Crimea. The Crimea and Sea of Azoff are shown on a large scale, giving all the points of interest in detail. The whole combined makes a sheet 36 by 20 inches, on fine, heavy paper, finely colored.

Price, 25 cents. For sale at the

ST. CHARLES STREET BOOKSTORE,
And at No. 14 Camp street.
no28 9p4t&1tW

Carpet Warehouse,

19 CHARTRES STREET.

By daily arrivals we are receiving direct from the manufacturers, fresh supplies of new patterns of Wilton, Velvet and Brussels TAPESTRY; Brussels, 5 Ply and Ingrain CARPETINGS.

Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of various widths and qualities, cut to suit all sizes of apartments. Cream Cloths, Window Sundas, Table and Piano Covers, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, all of which we offer as the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
no26 3p6t

Juno Clifford,

ONE VOL., 12mo., 400 Pages, Price, $1 25.

"It is decidedly the most meritorious, superior to many of the Fictions of the day. There are beautiful sketches of character throughout, and indeed the Book has scarcely a passage that does not make a vivid impression upon the reader."—Boston Post.

For sale by

J. C. MORGAN, Bookseller,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
Adjoining the Post Office.
no16 9p2&1tW

Medical Text Books,

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,
BOOKSELLER,
AND STATIONER,
105 CANAL STREET. 105

WOOD'S AND WATSON'S PRACTICE,
CHURCHILL'S AND RAMSBOTHAM'S MIDWIFERY,
FERGUSON'S AND DRUITT'S SURGERY,
WILSON'S ANATOMY,
DUNGLISON'S AND CARPENTER'S PHYSIOLOGY,
FOWNES AND KANE'S CHEMISTRY,
DUNGLISON'S DICTIONARY, etc.
no22 3t

Writing and Copying Inks,

.... AT ....

Stationers' Hall,
54 CAMP STREET, 54
AND No. 8 BANK ALLEY.

On hand and for sale by the subscribers, a very large and fresh supply of the following INKS, in bottles of all sizes:

ARNOLD'S Celebrated English Writing Fluid.
Do do do Copying Ink.
BLACKWOOD'S Celebrated English Copying Ink.
BIZERN'S superior German Copying Ink.
FELTS do do do
MAYNARD & NOYE'S superior Black Writing Ink.
THADEUS DAVID'S do do do
FELT'S Congress Black Writing Ink.
BUTLER'S Celebrated Black Writing Fluid.
HARRISON'S Celebrated Japan Writing Ink.
HARRISON'S Celebrated Carmine Ink.
ROBERTSON'S Celebrated French Carmine Ink.
ARNOLD'S Celebrated Red Ink.
PATSON'S Celebrated Indelible Ink, without preparation.
RIDDER'S Celebrated Indelible Ink, with and without preparation.
STAMPING INK, Red and Blue, desirable article for steamboat use.

D. FELT & STETSON,
STATIONERS' HALL,
54 Camp street, and 8 Bank Alley.
no22 3p2t

Hyde & Goodrich,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sterling Silver Ware,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Watches, Jewelry and Plated Ware,

HOUSE-KEEPING

.... AND ....

FANCY GOODS,

CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS.

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PELICAN. ☜
no19 2p6t 3p1

Cloaks, Talmas, etc.

185 CAMP STREET. 185

HARBY sells magnificent Embroidered Velvet CLOAKS, at $20.
HARBY sells beautiful Isle style Satin CLOAKS, at $15.
HARBY sells fine French Merino CLOAKS, at $5 50.
HARBY sells Children's Cloth TALMAS, at $3.
HARBY sells ladies' CLOTH, all to one, at $1 75 to $5 25 per yard.
HARBY sells fine Black Silk, at 75 cents per yard.
HARBY sells extra wide Black Silk, at $1 do do
HARBY sells Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Velencia and Guipure Sets, Embroidered Bands, Laces of all kinds, etc., cheaper than are sold at any other establishment in this city.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

HORACE HARBY,
185 Camp str. eet.
no22 7p6t

Silverware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now finishing off at their Manufactory, in this city, an unusually large and elegant assortment of

SILVERWARE,

OF NEW PATTERNS, for their Winter Trade, to which they would invite the attention of their City and Country customers. Tradesmen in the largest in the Southwest, and being manufactured in this city, under their immediate supervision, they are enabled to give a FULL GUARANTEE that the quality is EQUAL TO COIN.

☞ We are making

WATER and MILK PITCHERS,
COFFEE and TEA SETS,
CUPS, and GOBLETS,
BUTTER TUBS,
SUGAR STANDS,
FRUIT STANDS,
CAKE BASKETS,
SALT CELLARS,
NAPKIN RINGS,
in great variety.

And a great many of Ornamental Pieces for the Table, and articles of Plate for presentation. Besides, a large assortment of SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, etc., of every Pattern. All warranted of sterling quality. For sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,
corner of Canal and Royal streets.
no19 3p6t&eod

Needles at Reduced Prices.

We have made arrangements to offer our celebrated IMPERIAL DRILLED EYED NEEDLES, at materially reduced prices, to Dealers and others buying by the quantity.

HYDE & GOODRICH,
corner of Canal and Royal streets.
no14 3p6t

Francis Fabre & Co.,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,

Corner of St. Charles and Common streets,

Under the St. Charles Hotel,

Are now receiving their usual supply of FINE and FASHIONABLE

FALL AND WINTER

Cloth