New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS:

Modern Progress in Poetics.

In perusing the writings of Tennyson, of Longfellow and of Aleck Smith, [to drop the "sander" with profane familiarity] it has forcibly occurred to us that the successful verse maker of our day must be not only a genius, but an ingenious genius; that the swelling affiatus of song must not only inspire his thoughts, but that he must be gifted with uncommon powers of ingenuity in the mechanism of words into comprehensible expression of the far-fetched figures of imagery which not alone suggest themselves to his imagination, but are laboriously sought, delved for in the mine of thought and manufactored into reading shape with nicety of mechanical elaboration. The flowing song of the great bards who have gone before absorbed all [we say the word and leave exceptions to others who may not be slow to make them,] the palpable poetic images which naturally arise to even the minds of prosaic men, and it is left for modern verse makers to detect the germ of other figures and carefully manufacture them into the shape that will bring to the mind of the reader a sense of the aptness of their suggestion. The poets we have named rest their merits on the imagery in the invention which they exhaust the resources of trope, metonymy, figure and metaphor. If they feel, they dare not indulge the rhapsody of fancy in which the great improvisators poured forth the inspirations whose careless wealth makes the richness of "standard poetry;" should they, the imps of unpremeditated plagiarism would cluster thick upon the pages to the damning of their fame. Neither would it suit the ruling taste in verse, which is not for grand and natural simplicity of poetic thought, but devoted to working out enigmas of eccentric fancy, and tracing out the point of a figure which winds like a stream of light through the apparent obscurity of a strange conjunction of words. We have thus briefly referred to what we consider the most characteristic feature of the modern school of poetry, as established by its masters who, we will not deny, and could not honestly, are poets indeed, and when more at leisure we may take it up again, with illustrative quotations. We wish that some one of the great intellects of the day, distinguished in such studies, would devote itself to a closely analytic essay on modern poetry. It would be a work of value and interest.

From Poetry a Natural Step

Brings us to woman. Yesterday we announced ourself yet unsound on the hoop question—"upon the fence" until we should ascertain whether the wide or narrow hoop *mode* would prevail. Since then we have conferred with competent advisers, and now come out "flat-footed" in favor of the continuance of the wide hoop fashion, for there is likelihood that if superceded its objectionable features will give place to worse in the new style of dress. There are convincing evidences that by so much as the breadth of dresses is diminished, by just so much will the length be increased into a sort of train behind where the material will drag the ground for several inches. As desirable as the cleanly sweeping of sidewalks is, we must object to the work being done with from $2 to $5 per yard silks and other costly fabrics. The inauguration of this style in Gotham is proclaimed by a complaining press, and we groan a little in anticipation of its advent here.

A Bit of Literary Scandal

Is that Leland's farce, "My Cousin Tom," turns out to be a production very much approaching to a literal translation of the French play, "Les Premiers Amours." These "adaptations," as they are called when the larceny is detected, come under the head of "excessable stealing," as it amounts to a sort of tit-for-tat—a balancing of accounts with French appropriators who are given to "adapting" American and English plays and carefully omitting to mention the fact. By the way, Leland, who is smart enough to write good originality for the stage, is about to have his playwright genius aired in a new five-act play, entitled "The Czarina," which has been accepted by Mrs. Manageress Howers, of the Philadelphia Walnut Street Theater, where it will be brought out immediately amid a great flourish of trumpets. Let us hope that it will not as soon find its way to the tomb of the Capulets as

"Wheat and Chaff,"

A new comedy, by Dr. Wainwright, did at Wallack's in New York the other day, though in charge of a talented cast, who did all they could to save it from such untimely fate. If it had not died its natural death, however, it would have been irremediably extinguished by a killing epigram which its tameness, contrasted with the ability of its actors, provoked. Read it:

"WHEAT AND CHAFF."

"This brilliant play, the critics say,
Will surely cause a laugh;
The actors furnish all the Wheat,
The author all the Chaff."

Dramatic and Operatic Notabilia.

Mr. J. B. Roberts, who, from what we saw of him when down South, we must consider a fair secondrate tragedian, is having fine success in his profession out West. Falstaff Hackett, at last accounts, was playing his role in Pittsburg. Edwin Booth is having immense success in his father's favorite old stamping ground, Boston, the very paradise of tragedy; puritanic sentiment "cottons" to the "heavy" rather than the "light." The Ravels were at Baltimore, and the Keller troupe at Nashville. La Belle Avonia was at McVicker's theater, Chicago, creating a small furore. And now, to cross the water, we conclude with what Punch says of the opera "Rose of Castile," as produced at Drury Lane by the Pyne and Harrison troupe with great success. He says: "As at present performed it is the sweetest opera yet known; for in it, besides the 'Rose' itself we have two Pynes, one Mellon and a little Honey."

What is the Law?

[From the Baton Rouge Gazette, 13th instant.]

This is a question daily asked by persons charged with its execution. There is an apology for the ignorance of the mass of the people on this subject, because they have nothing to do with its getting up or its execution. They are expected merely to pay their taxes when called on, or suffer the penalties of executions, seizures, and sale. This is the dearest privilege of refined society. We have altogether ceased to be affected by surprise at "Important Decisions," for there are so many of them, from Courts, and those having power to "administer," that did a man do nothing else than read them, he could not keep up; and as to *laying this* with *that* and digesting them, an epigraph with pen, ink, leather and the harder metals would be necessary.

When Shylock let go the scales in the play and exclaimed, "*Is that the law?*" he was perhaps the only man in Venice in ignorance of the statute. Not so now. Even the lawyers themselves know it not; hence they will undertake any manner of case, and trust for success on the jungle of words and the hazard of the die.

In Saturday evening's Advocate we notice an able article headed "Important to Tax Collectors," which concludes with still another decision from Attorney General Morise, who has recently had much labor to do in construing laws not capable of construction; and bringing their conflicting ends together in unharmonious harmony. Under the decision in question, every Sheriff and Tax Collector in the State, with the exception perhaps of our own, (who is on the spot,) will be reported as delinquents, and not allowed the quietus, though they may come up fully to time in December and be prepared to settle in full. There is no doubt but what the Tax Collectors in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson are required to make monthly settlements under oath, and there is no doubt but that other Tax Collectors are required to make a similar statement within the first five days of September.

But what has heretofore been the custom? Under Bordelon and Marks they were not declared delinquents until after the day of final settlement. Mr. Robertson is but following the custom (which by usage becomes laws) of his predecessors. The Tax Collector settles with the Auditor, not with the Treasurer, and it is, to say the least of it, a lamentable condition of things that the Auditor and Treasurer cannot agree upon this and other important questions touching the public interest. Warrants are given by the former on the latter, and the refusal of payment throws the paper of the State into market for brokerage.

In extermination of country Tax Collectors for not coming here in September of this year, there is much to be said. An epidemic was raging at that time, from which our own citizens died in terror. This alone would be a sufficient apology.

"My gracious!" said Ike, "if some fairy would give me wings, would n't I go round among the plantations though. I'd go to Mars, and Venus, and Jupiter, and all the rest of them."

"And Satan," said Mrs. Partington, striking in, "and I'm afraid you will go there, whether you get wings or not."

Ike whistled and turned the subject to a bunch of grapes that the old lady had laid by to ripen.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—Henry Reed, a night clerk in the New York Post-office, was arrested on the 11th in the act of purloining letters. He confessed having stolen, three weeks ago, a package containing more than 100 letters, directed to Brooklyn.

POSITION OF SENATOR SEWARD.

A week or more ago we quoted extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Seward in the Senate last winter, as well as from his lately spoken Rochester speech. We did this for two reasons. In the first place, that remarkable man is the foro-ordained candidate of the Black Republicans for the next Presidency, with a promising chance of success; and in the second place, he is the undisputed leader of the fanatical horde that now govern the entire North almost without exception, saving Illinois, and is bound to continue their leader, whether success crowns his aspirations or not, as long as he lives, and his mental faculties remain unimpaired. He is the life and soul—the head and front—the moving spirit and vital power—of the Abolition and Black Republican organizations, and of all the organizations and isms, whose chief rallying cry is hostility to the South and embittered hatred to the institution of domestic slavery. The fallen angels expelled from Heaven for rebelling against the ALMIGHTY could no more have got along without the Devil incarnate to re-organize them, and lead them forth to deeds of evil, on this fair and beautiful earth of ours, than could the Black Republicans get along without their leader and Archangel—William H. Seward. According to Milton the demons of Pandemonium lay powerless, helpless and supine, in their place of punishment, until the superior intellect, cunning, tact and will of Satan infused new life and vigor into them, and led them to hope for new victories in other spheres. We regret the parallel does not hold good further. The imps of darkness never triumphed at all. Their first attempt at disturbing celestial harmony was duly rewarded. They were incontinently driven out of heaven into hell. In this country, which has heretofore been the paradise of the nations, the prospect is that the diabolical spirits will prevail, as they have prevailed to a fearful extent, that good patriots and Christians will be crushed down or driven away, and that the plotter of all the mischief, the main support of the infernal power of Abolitionism and fanaticism, will be elevated to the chief place in the confederacy, or rather, that the chief place in the confederacy will be dragged down to his iniquitous level. He has already prophesied triumph, and his chief priests, scribes, and the captains of his motly but formidable hosts, are daily assuring their myriad followers that the day of final victory is close at hand. The Abolitionists and their leader, and the Devil and his myrmidons, approximate each other very closely in character and intentions. Both desired and desire to destroy the best government in their respective spheres, to reduce order to chaos, to substitute hatred for harmony, and to bring utter blight and ruin upon fair and glorious fabrics. We wish the fate of the latter could be made the fate of the former, but we are unable to discover much ground on which to base a practical, intelligent hope.

The Rochester speech of Senator Seward created a deep sensation; and well it might, for not a week elapsed before an election took place which resulted in placing the government of the mightiest State in the confederacy directly in the hands of his devoted friends and adherents, and three weeks before, and on the same day, similar elections resulted in a similar manner, with a solitary exception, giving him, as it were, the complete control of the free States of the North. His words were ominous and prophetic. The elections verified them almost to the letter. No wonder there was a sensation. There was reason for a powerful and all-pervading sensation among all patriots in the land, and especially in the South, against whose people his thunders were launched as with the voice of doom.

But this Rochester speech has been spoken of by the timid and conservative as so radical and rabid, so destructive and threatening, that it would arouse the patriotic and cause a re-action all over the country. Some of the old logy newspapers of the North predicted that this would be the case, and the prediction has been re-echoed by a portion of the old logy press of the South. These people, in their anxiety to cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace!"—when everything betokens war, cruel, malignant, unrelenting war—forget, either designedly, or omit ignorantly, one very important consideration—one great and telling fact, which is this: The Rochester speech of Senator Seward was neither radical nor rabid, when contrasted with previous speeches delivered by him in the United States Senate and elsewhere. On the contrary, it was rather mild and considerate; and the arch-enemy of the Southrat Rochester evinced, indirectly, a disposition to let us off more cheaply than on former occasions.

To demonstrate this fact, as well as to show that he represented the views, interests and policy of his party correctly, at Rochester and in other places, we propose quoting unquestionable authorities. To them we invite the earnest attention of the Southern people; and if they ponder them carefully they will find that the Rochester speech was less radical than former speeches from that intellectually mighty and mightily bad man.

In a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848, he declared it an error to suppose—

That slavery has any constitutional guaranty which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished.

In the same speech he also said:

Whenever the public mind shall will the abolition of slavery, the way will open for it. Slavery can be limited to its present bounds. It can be ameliorated. It can be and it must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it.

Again, in a speech at Albany, New York, delivered October 12, 1855, Mr. Seward remarked:

Slavery is not and never can be perpetual. It will be overthrown either peacefully and lawfully under this Constitution, or it will work the subversion of the Constitution, together with its own overthrow.

These passages are stronger than anything that can be found in his Rochester speech; and they abound in abundance throughout the Senator's public record.

Besides, there is scarcely a prominent leader in the Black Republican ranks who does not go as far, or further than Mr. Seward. This proves that he is not in the advance of their pernicious doctrine. For instance:

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, in his letter of reply to the invitation to address a mass meeting of the friends of Fremont in the city of New York, in August, 1856, said:

I look forward, hopefully, for the day when the word slave shall be without practical meaning in this or the Eastern Continent; when universal man shall stand erect as God intended he should, calling no man lord or master save the common Father of us all, and recognizing no government save that which is founded on the principles of eternal justice and universal rights of humanity. If I did not believe that the election of Fremont and Dayton would be a step in that direction, the movement would receive little sympathy from me.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in October, 1855, in a speech at the Tabernacle, New York, said:

We shall overthrow the Slave Power of the Republic; we shall enthrone freedom; shall abolish Slavery in the Territories; we shall sever the National Government from all responsibility for Slavery and all connection with it; and then, gentlemen, then, when we have put the nation, in the words of Mr. Van Buren, openly, actively and perpetually on the side of Freedom, we shall have glorious allies in the South. We shall have generous, brave, gallant men rise up in the South, who will, in their own time, in their own way, for the interest of the master and bondman, lay the foundations of a policy of emancipation that shall give freedom to three and a half millions of men in America.

The Buffalo Black Republican platform of 1848, which nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, the nomination resulting in the defeat of Gen. Cass, declared that the object of the party then formed was "to maintain the rights of Free Labor against the aggressions of the Slave Power, and to secure Free Soil for a Free People;" that the settled policy of the nation at the formation of the Union was "to limit, localize, and discourage Slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the Government ought to return;" and lastly, that "it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of Slavery wherever the Government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject."

The Pittsburg Black Republican National Convention of 1852 declared in its platform:

That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity and patriotism alike demand its abolition; that no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom.

The Philadelphia Black Republican Convention of 1856 denounced slavery in the bitterest terms, and went far ahead of Seward, even when in his most envenomed flights of denunciation.

We have now presented enough proof, we hope, to convince our conservative friends everywhere that Senator Seward was not in advance of the music at Rochester, and that his speech is bound to receive the support of the party to which he is attached, and of which he is the acknowledged leader and champion.

Anniversary Events, Nov. 18.

1852—Convention signed at London by England, France, Prussia, Bavaria, and Greece, by which none but a Prince of the Greek religion was thereafter to ascend the throne of Greece. The same day the Duke of Wellington's funeral obsequies took place at London, with great pomp. The religious ceremonies were observed in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was elaborately decorated for the purpose. The body was deposited in the crypt near that of Nelson.

1851—Death of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and King of Hanover, aged 81. He was the fifth son of George III, and distinguished himself as an officer on the continent during the last century.

1848—The great dam at Hadley Falls, in Massachusetts, near Springfield, was carried away by a flood.

1832—Violent eruption of Mount Etna; the town of Bronte, containing 10,000 inhabitants, destroyed.

1824—Destructive hurricane on the coast of England and Russia. The river Neva overflowed its banks, and damaged the city of St. Petersburg.

1813—Americans under Gen. White, with a few Cherokees, attacked Grayson's Farm, one of the Hillsboro towns, of 20 houses, which they burnt, and killed 60 Creek warriors and captured about 250 more, without the loss of a man.

1811—All differences between the United States and Great Britain on account of the attack made on the United States frigate Chesapeake, were amicably adjusted.

1804—Death of Philip Schuyler, a Major-General in the Revolutionary army, at Albany, aged 73. He was a member of the old Congress, and of the Federal Congress.

1793—Battle of Dol. The French Royalists defeated the conventional troops. The same day occurred the battle of Bliesasalle, in which the French General Pichegru stormed the Russian camp.

1789—Jno. Elwes, the celebrated English miser, died, worth nearly five millions of dollars. Although he denied himself the necessaries of life, he served twelve years in parliament, a most independent and incorruptible member. He would travel a whole day, eating only a hard boiled egg, and at night play for thousands in the most splendid apartments, from which he has been known to issue at four in the morning, and stand in a cold rain to dispute with a butcher for a shilling a head on his cattle.

1785—Death of Mrs. Kelly, the noted "Irish fairy." She was only 34 inches long. Her child, which lived only two hours, was 22 inches.

1784—M. le Roy fixed a conductor on the Etoile gallery, being the first conductor of lightning that had ever been placed on a French ship.

1777—The British, under Governor Tryon, burnt the houses at Philip's manor, New York, under circumstances of great barbarity, the women and children being turned out in a severe cold night, almost naked, and the men made prisoners and led with halters round their necks in triumph to the British camp.

1776—Fort Lee, near Haverstack, N. Y., evacuated by the Americans under General Greene. Same day Congress agreed upon a lottery to defray the expenses of the campaign, being the first lottery they sanctioned.

1755—A great earthquake occurred, extending from New England to the West Indies.

1558—Death of the English cardinal Reginald Pole. Refusing to sanction the divorces of Henry VIII, he had to live out of the country during that monarch's reign.

1518—Cortez sailed from Cuba for the conquest of Mexico. His force consisted of 10 vessels, 10 cannon, 18 horsemen, and 600 foot, 15 of whom only were armed with muskets, all the rest having cross-bows.

1247—Death of Robin Hood, the renowned robber of Sherwood forest. For 58 years he and his band roamed the forests, plundering whoever fell in his way, high or low, without opposition. It has been attempted to identify him with Robert, Earl of Huntington, who, through the malice of his enemies, was banished from the court of Richard I.

OUR LATE MINISTER TO MEXICO.—The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday says:

It will be seen in another place that the U. S. sloop-of-war Plymouth arrived in the bay on Sunday night, bringing the Hon. John Forsyth (Mexican Minister) and his family, who, we are pleased to learn, are in excellent health. No persons could be more welcome to the city. Mr. Forsyth has won a reputation in his brief ambassadorial career which is honorable to himself and appreciated generally within the country, and especially by our own Mobile people. Not only this, but his boldness, promptitude, and intellectual vigor in the difficult duties which fell in his way when the Mexican Government assumed the right to oppress our citizens sojourning in Mexico, were the admiration and an example for the European ambassadors in that distracted country. If Mr. Forsyth does not return to Mexico we trust that the Administration may succeed in finding a citizen who will not mar the good work he has there set on foot.

A letter of the 5th inst., from the Mexican capitol, published in the Bee of this city, says:

Your Minister, Mr. Forsyth, has departed, leaving behind the reputation of a blunderer and an officious intermeddler, who has injured himself without benefitting others.

If we had a few more such "interceddlers" in different parts of the world whither our citizens are called by business or pleasure, it would be fortunate for the latter and for the honor of our flag. The great fault with most of our foreign representatives is that they shut their eyes to their most important duties by ignoring the existence of any case in which an American citizen needs their protection. Regarding the conduct of Mr. Forsyth, it is enough for us to know that he incurred the displeasure of the anarchical Zulouga faction by resisting, so far as our countrymen are concerned, its unjust and tyrannical measures against the rights of property and personal liberty. The statement in a Mexican paper that he concerned himself about the political affairs of the country is probably a sheer fabrication.

MURDER IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 10th, gives the following account of a murder in Calloway county, and another in Johnson county:

Some time since, a good deal of feeling was excited in the community by the attempts of a white man, whose name is not remembered, and of a slave, in league with him, to entice away negroes from their masters. Their machinations were discovered, and they were finally arrested and lodged in jail—the negro to be detained until he could be sold, and his white confederate to await trial before the proper Court. Evening before last, Mr. Nesbitt, the jailor, formerly Sheriff of Calloway county, repaired a little after dark to the apartment of his prisoners to give them supper. As he entered the doorway, the negro struck him over the head with an iron bar, killing him instantly.

The two then made their escape, and fled rapidly in the direction of Jefferson City. A party organized for the pursuit of the murderers traced them to the river bank opposite that place, where all signs were lost. The white man is heavy set in person, weighs one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds, and has sandy hair and whiskers. The murder produced much excitement at Fulton, and the citizens seemed determined to secure the perpetrators at any cost.

The second is little less deplorable, as it may result fatally to the party assaulted, the present State Senator from the District composed of the counties of Benton, Johnson and Henry, Mr. Goodlet. The latter resides in Henry county, but a day or two since, was stopping in Warrensburg, the county seat of Johnson county, probably for the purpose of attending court there, as he is a lawyer by profession. We have no account of the circumstances that induced the assault further than that Mr. Goodlet was called upon to give his opinion in a case in which one Williams, a deist, formerly of Jefferson, was an interested party. Mr. G. gave an opinion unfavorable to Williams, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him several times so severely that it is thought impossible for him to recover. Williams was instantly conveyed to jail to await the result of his assault. If they proved fatal it was supposed he would be lynched, as the citizens of Warrensburg were greatly infuriated at the act, and the prisoner has been in very bad odor in the town ever since he assumed a residence in it.

WHERE IS HE?—Mr. Wilson L. Gaston, who was last heard from near Petersburg, Va., and at that time engaged in selling "Dawson's Patent Straw Cutter," has been missing for over two years, and his relatives in Ohio feel much alarm as to his possible fate. Mr. Gaston was a member in good standing of both the Odd Fellows and Masons, and it is hoped that the brethren will communicate any intelligence of him that may be in their power, to his brother, Joseph Gaston, Circleville, Ohio.

A speaker enlarging upon the rascality of the devil got off the following: "I tell you that the devil is an odd liar; for when I was about getting religion he told me that if I did get religion I could not go into any gay company, and lie and cheat, or any such thing, but I have found him out to be a great liar."

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SCOTCH BONNETS, YORKSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.
Oil Silk CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plain, Black and Colored Silk.
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FANCY CAPS, with Plumes—for Children.
Common Cloth and Cassimere CAPS, for Servants, etc., etc.

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FURRED GLOVES

—And—

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RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS.

LADIES' RIDING WHIPS, with Magnificent Gold Heads.
GENTLEMEN'S RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS, with Gold Heads, and splendidly mounted with Sea Ivory Carvings, etc.
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200 baskets assorted.

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BRANDY CHERRIES—Glass and cork stops.
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An assortment of German CIGARS.
Cuba Sizes, etc., etc.

Snuff—
Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's,
Rooma's, etc., etc., etc.

Pipes—
PIPES of every description.
PIPE HEADS of assorted qualities.
Goodwin's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO.
Gail's " " " "

Tea—Tea—Tea—
IMPERIAL, in half chests, of every quality—100 pkgs
" in 6, 12 and 17 lb. boxes .. 200 "
" in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 100 "
GUNPOWDER, in hf. chests, of every quality, 50 "
" in 6 lb., 12 lb. and canisters. 100 "
YOUNG HYSON, hf. chests, sev'd quality, 500 "
OOLONG POUCHONG, " " " 100 "
" in 10, 15 and 20 lb., 1200 "
POUCHONG, in 5 and 8 oz. papers. 100 "

Pickles, Preserves, Ketchups, etc.

Ground Spices.

Wood and Willow Ware.

Spices—
100 bags PEPPER.
20 bales and half bales CLOVES.
50 bags ALLSPICE.
500 mats CASSIA.
3000 pounds NUTMEGS.
200 " MACE.

Paper—
Hardware, Straw,
Cap and Letter,
Tea, News, etc., etc.

Playing Cards—
American and Spanish, every variety.

Oils—
Lard, Sperm, Whale, Cottonseed.

Sweet Oil—
Quarts and pints—300 baskets.

Soap—
Magnolia, Colgate, Winchester, Western, etc.

Coffee—
RIO, JAVA,
WHITE AND BROWN,
MOCHA, LAGUAYRA.

Candles—
STAR—1500 boxes.
SPERM,
CHEMICAL SPERM, etc.

Butter—
GOSHEN—Fresh, dailing consignment by steamers and sail vessels, from the best Eastern Dairies.
WESTERN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers.

Cheese—
250 boxes now in store—
Western, English Dairy,
Durham Farm,
Gloucester,
Stilton, etc.

Sugar—Loyring's Refined—
Mr. " " 200 bbls. Crushed.
" " " 50 " Pulverized.
" " " 50 " Coarse Pulverized.
" " " 50 half boxes Loaf.
" LOUISIANA, in hhds. and bbls.
" " " Crushed, Powdered and Loaf.

Molasses—
New Orleans Refinery Refined.

Fruits—
RAISINS, MR and Layers, in boxes, halves and qrs.
CURRANTS—15 casks.
SEEDLESS RAISINS—In Mats.
DATES.
CITRONS.
PRUNES—Dry, etc.

Nuts—
PECANS, Texas.
ALMONDS.
BRAZIL NUTS, etc., etc.

Hams—
Sugar Cured, choice brands.
Plain " " "
SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, etc.

Beef—
Mess and Prime, bbls. and half bbls.
Dried Beef, Plain and Sugar Cured.

Lard—
Kegs and barrels.

Flour and Salt.

—Together with—

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL ARTICLES

—In the—

GROCERY LINE,

For sale by
CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO.,
No. 17 Tchoupitoulas and
24 Gravier street.
7 3d&Wtf

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW SEWING MACHINE—

—BY—

GROVER & BAKER.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. are now prepared to introduce their NEW SEWING MACHINE, having obtained five Patents on same, under dates of October 21 and 9th.

This Machine is entirely new, and makes a LOCK STITCH THAT IS LOCKED. Its construction is acknowledged to be the most simple of any Machine introduced, and it is the WONDER AND ADMIRATION of all who have examined it.

The NEW MACHINE is offered for sale at a

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

☞ From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public—resulting in the sale of upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND—we are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture a RELIABLE Machine have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that this policy will be unchanged, and that every Machine sold by us we shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
SOUTHERN DEPOT,
No. 11 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

☞ All orders should be addressed to WM. L. CUSHING, Agent of the Company.

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CELEBRATED

PLANTATION AND FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES!

These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequaled strength, beauty and elasticity, which will not rip even if every stitch is cut.

They are unquestionably THE BEST in market, for both PLANTATION and FAMILY USE, and MAKE A LOCK STITCH THAT IS LOCKED!

Opinions of the American Press.

Grover & Baker's is the best. (American Agriculturist.
To all of which the Tribune says, Amen.
(New York Tribune.
It is all that it claims to be. (New York Independent.
It finishes its own work—others do not. (Home Journal.
We give it the preference. (American Baptist.
Adapted for woolens, linen or cotton.
(American Wesleyan Monthly.
We take Grover & Baker's best. (Ladies' Wreath.
"Which is best?" Grover & Baker's.
(New York Dispatch.
Superior to all others. (New York Mercury.
We have no hesitation in recommending it.
(New York Express.
It requires no re-spooling. (New York Evangelist.
For family use they are unrivaled.
(New York Daily News.
They sew a seam that will not rip. (New York Courier.
It performs neatly and expeditiously.
(New York Examiner.
Remarkable for the elasticity of seam. (Police Gazette.
Well adapted to all kinds of family sewing.
(New York Observer.
Best adapted for family use. (New York Day Book.
We do not hesitate to recommend it.
(New York Chronicle.
It sews strongly and does not rip. (Life Illustrated.
The prince of inventions. (Protestant Churchman.
It is woman's best friend. (New York Weekly News.
We give our preference to Grover & Baker. (Student.
The most blessed invention of modern times.
(Mothers' Nurseries.
It makes a pleasure of a toil. (New York Evening Post.
The favorite for family use. (Brooklyn Star.
We highly appreciate its value. (American Missionary.
Its great merit is in its peculiar stitch. (Family Circle.
We admire its simplicity and durability.
(National Magazine.
Admitted to be the best extant. (Virginia Argus.
It is not liable to get out of repair. (Vergennes Citizen.
Is adapted in all home requirements. (Dover Inquirer.
A pretty piece of furniture. (Machine Union.
Sews with a forty-seamstress power. (Rockland Gazette.
Nothing can be more perfect. (Smithbridge Press.
The most ingenious and useful. (Nantucket Mirror.
Has obtained deserved celebrity. (Sacramento Observer.
The best in the market. (Chicopee Journal.
It does not get out of repair. (Cape Cod Advocate.
Sews silk or cotton from ordinary spools.
(Haverhill Gazette.
The work it does not rip. (Amesbury Villager.
Are superior to all others. (Hingham Journal.
A most admirable invention. (Boston Courier.
They are supplying universal favor.
(New Orleans Picayune.
Superior to any now manufactured. (New Orleans Delta.
Will do more work than a dozen hands.
(Washington Union.
It sews everything. (Baton Wanderer.
The best of the kind ever invented.
(New Haven Register.
There can be no competition with them.
(New Orleans True Delta.
We give preference to Grover & Baker's.
(Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.
They require no oiling of machinery.
(Philadelphia City Item.
It fastens its own end. (Nashville News.
The best machine in the United States. (Baltimore Journal.
The invention is a blessing to all. (Middletown Gazette.
Grover & Baker's are superior to any others.
(Boston Advertiser.
Every family should have one. (Oswego Times.
Does better sewing than by hand. (Pottsville Journal.
It enables women to escape drudgery. (Newburg Gazette.
Grover & Baker's is the best. (Goshen Democrat.
Has given entire satisfaction. (Catskill Examiner.
Purchase Grover & Baker. (Elmira Gazette.
It is strong and durable. (New England Farmer.
The best gift to woman. (Ohio Farmer.
A perpetual source of joy to the home circle.
(Kingston Republican.
The best in the market. (Middletown Press.
A beautiful parlor ornament. (Pough keepsie Telegraph.
It sews a seam that will not rip. (Belvidere Intelligencer.
Each stitch is independently locked. (Bellows's Review.
The best gift to render a wife. (Springfield Republican.
The stitch is most beautiful. (Baltimore Patriot.
It is in itself a boon. (Puritan Recorder.
A household necessity. (Batavia Herald.
Grover & Baker's is unrivaled. (Brockport Advertiser.
Meets the wants of the housewife.
(Auburn Christian Advocate.
The best patent now in use. (Goshen Whig.
They are the best in use. (Waterford Sentinel.
Grover & Baker have the best improvements.
(Hunt. Journal.
The most convenient house. (Chicago News Letter.
Possesses more advantages than any other.
(Nashville Gazette.
All stitches are made by it with ease. (Hazard's Gazette.
Lightens the labor of hands at home. (Ploughman.
A child of ten years may use it. (Farmer and Visitor.
Will do most beautiful sewing. (Allentown Democrat.
It will not get out of order. (Auburn American.
Commend me to Baker & Grover's.
(Springfield Nonpareil.
It is a deed of emancipation to women.
(Elizabeth Journal.
Will do better sewing than by hand. (Geneva Courier.
Will do all the sewing of a family. (Oswego Palladium.
Sews with facility all kinds of thread. (Nashville Patriot.
Will not rip if every third stitch is cut. (Lockport Journal.
We recommend it to our readers. (Camden Journal.
It never misses a stitch. (Tennessee Farmer.
The best machine for family use.
(New Hampshire Statesman.
Not a stitch will rip. (Country Gentleman.
Admitted to be the best. (Norfolk Argus.
The work will not rip or wear off. (Wesleyan.
Is more simple than any other. (Cleveland Reporter.
Merits a place in every family. (Ashtabula Democrat.
Sews a yard a minute. (Cleveland Leader.
The best in use for families. (Biblical Recorder.

GROVER & BAKER.

Sews from common spools. (Brunswick Telegraph.
The inventor deserves well of his country.
(Taunton Gazette.
This invention is a blessing to all. (Vineyard Gazette.
To ladies it is most valuable. (Meredith Gazette.
Will