# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS:

**The Normal Standard**

Of the temperature of the animal heat of the human body is 98°, and if external causes depress or raise it a few degrees below or above these figures the human being perishes. But it is not easy to cause such a variation, for the action of external causes is very gradual, and they must be exceedingly violent to force the mercurial life of the human-thermometer from 11° to 13° above its blood heat standard of 98°, the result of which is death. The bodily temperature is so insulated from external influences, that it is no easy thing to disturb its uniformity and to heat the blood so as to burn out life from its citadel at the fountain head. A man may remain for hours in a temperature one hundred degrees above his own, which will be so indifferent as not to vary more than two or three degrees from its normal standard, and for a half hour or so in a furnace of which the air is more than one hundred and fifty degrees above his own temperature, which is scarcely elevated. The temperature of anything else but a living man or other animal would speedily assimilate to nearly that of the atmosphere in which it might be placed, and, perhaps, the most wonderful feature of animal organization is that which accomplishes this indifference. All our business, in the condensed limits of this paragraph, is to state the facts as above, which may be new to few, and the mere explanation without the least attempt at scientific minuteness. The external heat acts principally upon the fluids of the body, and so long as these remain to be exhaled in perspiration the temperature is not seriously affected; but when they are exhausted, dried out, it rapidly rises and death ensues. Men have often been known to lose upwards of five pounds in weight by being exposed to great heat for from sixty to seventy minutes, without suffering injury. They sweated off this much and their lives were saved because their bodies contained the fluid on which the heat might act, and which could not attack their vitality, by raising their temperature, so long as the watery enemy stood in its way.

**A New Napoleon**

Is before the world, in the person of a young Portuguese pianist, "Arthur Napoleon," 14 years of age, who is giving soiree musicales in New York. It would not be astonishing if he should claim to be a prince and a simon-pure Boonaparte. If manager Ullman owned him he would be a prince as sure as Piccolomini is a princess.... Barry Sullivan, a newly imported tragedian, of whom the English press has spoken highly, was to make his first appearance in America at the Broadway on Monday night last, in the character of *Hamlet*.... On the same night the new Gabriel and Francois Ravel troupe were to make their first appearance at Niblo's Garden after a year's absence in Europe. We hope that we shall see them in New Orleans this season.... Music is highly appreciated down among the Portuguese Americans of Brazil, if we may judge from the prices put upon it by the management of the opera house of Rio Janeiro, the cost of seats in which is as follows: First tier boxes, $30; second tier, $20; third tier, $15; fourth tier, $8. Last seats without boxes, $5 each; second, $3. Gallery, $2.

**Barry Sullivan.**

The tragedian who made his *debut* in America at the Broadway last night week, quite took the critics by storm, as, after seeing his *Hamlet*, they decided by general consent that notwithstanding his prize-fightingish name he was an actor, a scholar, and a gentleman. They say that he is free from rant and mannerism, is novel but truthful, and, in short, quite "the hope of the living drama," which, as all the world knows, is ever trembling on the brink of dissolution, to be snatched back from impending annihilation by some new light, who opportunely rises to rescue it, as Mr. Barry Sullivan has. "He is," says the Tribune, and the Herald and Times agree in such opinion, "the finest actor that England has sent us for many a year."

**Deceptively Truthful.**

The last number of Harper's Monthly brings Porte Crayon, the clever sketcher, with pen and pencil who is "doing" "A Winter in the South" to our city, and lodges him at the St. Louis, where he bids us good night for the chapter, after pausing to throw off one sketch of New Orleans scenery. This sketch, though perfectly correct, will induce Northern readers, who know no better, to believe that New Orleans is fairly embowered in palm trees and other tropical productions, for the prominent feature in it is about the only palm tree in the city. Porte Crayon, clever fellow, came South in search of the tropical, and determined not to be disappointed, he sought out almost the only specimen, and his sketch will convey the impression that palm trees naturally and inevitably constitute a chief part of Southern scenery.

### Anniversary Events—Nov. 30.

1856—Death of Henderson Yoakum, at Houston, aged 46; a man of high legal attainments; and author of a History of Texas.

1853—Battle of Sinope, in which the Russian squadron defeated the Turkish squadron, killing 5000 and taking Osman Pasha prisoner. Same day, death of Anson G. Phelps, at New York, aged 74; a merchant, noted for his wealth and benevolence.

1850—Death of Sereno Edwards Dwight, aged 65; a noted New England preacher.

1848—Death of Major John Roberts, a hero of the American revolution.

1838—Battle of Tampico, in which the forces of Piedra were defeated by the federalists under Urrea, with a loss of 500 men.

1833—Death of Wm. Macleod Bannatyne, aged 90; a celebrated Scotch justice and periodical writer. Same day, death of Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, an English statesman, who in 1809 acquired great notoriety by his successful motion in Parliament for inquiring into the conduct of the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief.

1830—The two Landers reached the ocean again, having explored the country of the Niger, and discovered the sources of that great river.

1828—Death of John Bell, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, who was a leading man in the Senate during the revolutionary war.

1812—Death of Harriet Newell, an American missionary, at the Isle of France, a woman of great energy and excellence.

1811—French corvette LeComte Reginaud captured by the British ship Rover.

1803—The French evacuated St. Domingo by capitulation, going as prisoners of war on board the British squadron, and the black prince Dessalines took possession. Nearly all the white people who remained in the island were afterward massacred.

1793—Death of Wm. Lewis, the English ale-drinker. It was his habit to read a certain number of chapters in the Bible each morning, and drink eight gallons of ale in the evening. He was a man of enormous bulk, weighing 40 stone; and it was said of him that during his life he had drunk enough ale to float a seventy-four gun ship. He died whilst in the act of quaffing off a mug of his favorite beverage. Same day, Jean Pierre Brissot, an eminent writer on philosophy and politics, was guillotined at Paris. Same day, a treaty of peace was formed between the United States and the Creek Indians.

1782—Preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and the United States were signed at Paris.

1750—Death of Maurice of Saxe, Marshal of France.

1718—Charles XII, King of Sweden, was killed by a musket-ball whilst attacking one of the forts at Frederickshall, Norway.

1700—Battle of Narva; a desperate and remarkable affair, in which over 80,000 Russians under Peter the Great were defeated by 12,000 or 15,000 Swedes under Charles XII. Charles had a horse killed under him, and was wounded in the neck by a ballet.

1672—The Dutch took the Island of St. Helena from the English East India Company.

1603—Death of Wm. Gilbert, who discovered some of the properties of the loadstone.

1292—John Baliol, having sworn fealty to the King of England, was crowned King of Scotland at Scone.

1093—Malcolm III, King of Scots, was slain, in the 70th year of his age. He was the son of Duncan, whom Shakspeare has immortalized in his *Macbeth*.

1016—Edmond Ironside, King of England, was assassinated.

69—Martyrdom of Andrew the Apostle, the patron saint of Scotland. He was crucified at Patræ in Achaia.

406 B. C.—Death of Euripides, at Barmiscus, in Macedonia. Of the ninety-two tragedies he wrote, only nineteen are preserved to modern times.

## Letter from Gen. John A. Quitman.

JUDGE JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

[From the New Orleans Delta of August 5th, 1854.]

This gentleman, who lately presided in the U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans, appears to have come to the South full of zeal to ferret out some infraction of the Neutrality laws.

Upon taking the bench he announced that he would hold his Court open for six months, if necessary, to prevent our people from aiding their neighbors of Cuba to shake off the grinding despotism of Spain. He seemed desirous of correcting the common error into which the best men of our country had fallen—that there was neither crime nor dishonor in individuals advocating and aiding the extension of American institutions on this continent, by the same means by which they were established in our country—by revolution. He held that those who contributed money to such purposes were criminals, and those who by speeches incited "incautious young men" to take part in such enterprises were "most criminal." Repeated charges were made to the Grand Jury, and when after diligent inquiry they reported to the Court briefly that they could find no infraction of the laws, Judge Campbell sent them back again, with instructions to make a fuller and more detailed report, with a view, as it afterwards appeared, of giving color to his subsequent arbitrary proceedings.

Upon the coming of the desired report, the judge, who throughout seemed to be familiar with the secrets of the jury room, stated that he should direct a copy to be transmitted to the Secretary of State at Washington, and without any affidavit, charge or accusation of offense against us, ordered Mr. Thrasher, Dr. Saunders and myself, severally, to enter into recognizances with sureties, to observe the laws of the United States in general, and the Neutrality laws in particular, for the space of nine months.

Upon my refusal to comply with this illegal demand, I was committed to the custody of the Marshal and afterwards directed to be imprisoned in the parish jail of New Orleans for nine months. After the final adjournment of the Court I entered into the required recognizance, under the following protest, made before the Clerk of the Court, in the presence of witnesses:

"I regard the order of Judge Campbell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring me to give bond and security that I will, for the space of nine months, observe the laws of the United States in general, and especially the so-called Neutrality act of 1818, as an unconstitutional, illegal, and arbitrary exercise of power. I refused a voluntary obedience to it, because I deemed it my duty not to yield upon a mere demand, my sacred rights as an American citizen. I am now, by order of the same judge, a close prisoner in the hands of the Marshal. I yield to this illegal demand only because I have no appeal from a power which, practically, is absolute and irresponsible.

"Under duress of imprisonment, and with a solemn protest against the assumption of power claimed by the aforesaid judge in this case, I am compelled to sign this bond of recognizance.

(Signed) J. A. QUITMAN.

New Orleans, July 3, 1854."

Judge Campbell finding that public opinion condemned his arbitrary and oppressive acts, has recently caused to be published in the Delta a written opinion, differing essentially from that orally delivered by him in Court at the time of his demanding recognizances from Mr. Thrasher, Dr. Saunders and myself.

Until the appearance of this posthumous opinion I had no intention of appearing before the public, content to leave the imputations cast upon me, and many good and patriotic citizens, to the test of time, and the good, honest sense of the great mass of our countrymen, who however they may be divided in opinion on questions of temporary policy, will not, on great and interesting questions, fail to distinguish between right and wrong—though timid, time-serving politicians, and pharisaical professors of national morality, with selfish purposes, may conspire to mystify the questions, and delude the public mind.

Had Judge Campbell in his posthumous opinion—the after-birth of an uneasy mind—confined himself to the facts as they were, however odious his opinions may have been to every sound idea of the constitutional rights and liberty of the citizen, I would have left them to the criticism of an enlightened republican bar, and to the serious reflection of the statesmen of a free people; but I regret to say that his statement of the fact is so entirely destitute of foundation in truth, as to be libellous, and to compel me reluctantly to deny them by the same channel by which they were propagated.

I have said that this posthumous "opinion" differs *in toto* from the oral opinion delivered by the Judge in Court, in my presence, and that of a number of gentlemen in attendance. It is due to myself to say that had any of the statements upon which I shall comment been made in my presence they would have been contradicted on the spot, in as strong terms as my respect for the Court would have permitted. But inasmuch as the opinion has but recently been brought to light through the press, I have no choice but to expose the judicial manufacture of facts, by the same means. I again repeat that I do not now intend to present to the public the side-bar efforts of Judge Campbell to influence the Grand Jury to find true bills against the friends of Cuban independence; nor will I comment upon the legal arguments of his opinion, except to say that it is obscure, evasive and sometimes disingenuous. Its leading feature is a studied effort to show the existence of arbitrary power in a Federal judge to imprison citizens at his pleasure—a power which he claims to derive, not from the Constitution of the United States, nor the laws thereof, but from the common law of England, and from monarchical precedents. For this I refer to his published opinion. My purpose is to show his perversion and misrepresentation of facts, and to defend myself against charges and insinuations contained in the published opinions which were wholly supported by the evidence, and are not true.

1st. To give dignity and consequence to his assumption of power, Judge Campbell heads his publication with the title "United States of America vs. John A. Quitman."

Why this heading, unless to insinuate that there was a prosecution pending against me? Now there was no such case in Court; no charge; no accusation; no affidavit of any offense; nothing of the kind on record. The case was made by Judge Campbell. It grew out of his opinion. My name is not even contained in the Grand Jury's report. Judge Campbell alone is my accuser. He made the case and gave it a name.

There was neither charge, accusation nor complaint against me by the Government. There being no such entitled case, why, unless to convey a false impression, was such title assumed to the published opinion?

2d. The first line of the published opinion of Judge Campbell is not true. It recites: "This originated in a requisition by the Court upon the defendant to show cause why he should not give bond, etc." Now, I assert that no such requisition or rule was ever served on me. There is none on record—no such rule was ever made. The first order of record in regard to myself was a positive order, requiring me to give recognizance with sureties, that I would observe the laws of the United States, etc., and upon my prompt refusal to do so, it was followed by an order of commitment to the custody of the Marshal, and afterwards by an order of close confinement in the Parish Jail for nine months.

3d. The third statement in Judge Campbell's published opinion, which I shall notice, may be true, but if so, it exhibits a proceeding not creditable to the dignity and impartiality of a court of justice. He says, "at the time the report was made," my name "was returned with others who had declined to answer the interrogatories of the jury." I doubt this fact, because it does not appear in the published report of the Grand Jury, and I know of no other report made by them. If my name, then, was returned, I pray to ask, by whom? Was this return secretly made? In writing or verbally? Was it at the instance of the Court? None of these questions are met in Judge Campbell's published opinion, and no allusion to my name in the published report of the Grand Jury. I had not then declined to answer any question. I so stated in open Court. There is some mystery attending these transactions, and, unless explained, inference will be drawn not favorable to the impartiality of the Court.

4th. The opinion again states, "that a printed statement of the facts which had occurred while he (I) was before the Grand Jury, has been filed." Filed where? by whom? by whose authority? How did a "printed statement" get on file? This important link in the chain of facts—deemed sufficient by Judge Campbell to authorize the imprisonment of a citizen for nine months—deserves some notice. Will the public credit it, that this "printed statement," referred to by him in his labored opinion, was the following *jeu d'esprit* of the accomplished editor of the Delta, published, in his morning paper of the 30th June:

"Our description of the interview between the Grand Jury and Gen. Quitman, the suspected head and front of the filibuster offenders, did not do full justice to the scene. We therefore reproduce it in a fuller and more accurate form. The General appeared before the Grand Jury on Wednesday afternoon—one of the hottest afternoons ever experienced in New Orleans—as cool and calm as an autumnal eve. He was received with great courtesy and consideration. There could not have been a more studied respect and politeness in a coterie of European diplomatists, which assembled for purposes the reverse of amicable. As soon as the parties were seated, and the ardor of their mutual admiration and respect had subsided into the requisite gravity and self-possession of high officials, charged with very important duties, the District Attorney handed to the General a printed circular, which purported to contain a report of a meeting held at some unnamed place, relative to the Island of Cuba, and of certain eloquent speeches delivered on that occasion by certain alphabetical gentlemen. The General very coolly inspected this document, after which he was asked if he knew anything about said meeting, or of any other meeting which contemplated an expedition or enterprise of a revolutionary character against the Island of Cuba.

"Thereupon the General addressed the Grand Jury substantially as follows:

'Gentlemen: I have no knowledge of any act or speeches of the character referred to, or of any other, contemplating a revolutionary movement in the Island of Cuba, in which I have not participated to as great an extent as any other person. I have done nothing, however, which, in my judgment, is lawless or dishonorable. My conscience is clear on these points. But, after the interpretations that have recently been given to the law, I submit it to your sense of honor, justice and propriety, if I can be expected to answer any questions relating to such movements or purposes.'

'Certainly not,' remarked several of the jurors. 'If it is your pleasure, then, gentlemen, I will retire,' said the General. 'You can go,' said the foreman, as if he regretted to part with the General; and thereupon the gallant gentleman bowed himself out.

Whether the Grand Inquest will base an indictment on this response of General Quitman, will be known when they come into Court to-morrow."

This humorous newspaper *morceau*, it appears, was filed by Judge Campbell. Referring to it as a "printed statement," he says that "it therein appears, that after being asked to give an account of the meeting alluded to in the circular, the witness (!) declined to give information, because his answering would criminate him."

Now the reader will perceive that the Delta's article does not bear out this assertion of Judge Campbell—nor is it true in point of fact. I have never said, I could not say that my answer to any inquiry would criminate me. Unconscious of any violation of law, or plots to do so, I could not suppose that I would criminate myself before any enlightened and unprejudiced tribunal. My position, according to this newspaper statement, which the Judge had caused to be filed, to give it judicial sanctity, was this: That I was a participator in some acts and designs having reference to a revolutionary movement in Cuba—that these acts and designs were neither illegal nor dishonorable—that, if so, they were entirely irrelevant to the present inquiry into a breach of the laws. But, if deemed illegal, which I denied, as a participator in them, I ought not to be questioned about them. The Grand Jury, concurring in this sentiment, asked me no questions. In this particular, therefore, Judge Campbell, in his opinion, or indictment against me, states what is neither true by the "printed statement," nor in fact.

5. The Judge further adduces, as testimony against me, the loose and vague charge that "the report of the Grand Jury is, that his (my) name has figured prominently with the rumored expedition." The report states no such thing—my name is not therein mentioned. Judge Campbell, not under oath, has supplied it.

6. In the next sentence of his opinion he descends from the dignity of a judge, to become the retailer of petty scandal, by supposing that a speech referred to in the printed circular, "perhaps might be attributed to the defendant (myself) without *great injustice*, when the fact is ascertained that he would commit himself with an enterprise like that set forth." This language might better become a Solomon Swop in a horse trade, than a judge of the Supreme Court, presenting the facts upon which he concluded to deprive an American citizen of his liberty for nine months. His honor's train of argument is this: Supposing it to be ascertained that I would connect myself with some unknown enterprise, then, "*perhaps*," a certain speech found in a printed statement, might, with *some*, but not *great injustice*, be attributed to me. On such inferences and suspicions, presented with an obliquity, leaving a doubt whether they are not said in jest and irony, depends the liberty of a freeman.

7. In connection with this subject, Judge Campbell further says: "The defendant confessed the fact of a connection of the kind, which rendered it a matter of impropriety for the Grand Jury to press a question upon him relative to the details of the movement." There is a palpable untruth in this insinuation; but it is worthy a place in this opinion, which, throughout, as I have already shown, garbles the facts, and mystifies them, when it does not wholly misrepresent them. An honorable mind can find abundant reason why a grand jury should not inquire into irrelevant matters, which involved private confidence. But the reader will remark that the Judge here admits the fact that no inquiry was pressed upon me, when, in other portions of his opinion, he repeatedly asserts, that I refused to answer on the ground "*that he (I) would criminate himself*."

8. After proceeding with cautious art to cull scraps from the report of the Grand Jury, this posthumous opinion proceeds to say: "They (the Grand Jurors) *find* from other evidence that an expedition is on foot for the purpose of assisting a Cuban revolution, or of making a demonstration on the island."

The Judge has evidently critically inspected the report, and it would be uncharitable to suppose that, as a lawyer, he does not know well that the word *find* is a technical word. It means a solemn presentation of a fact. Now the Grand Jurors *have found* no such thing. They merely use the cautious phrase, "strongly incline to the opinion"—they lean that way. They have not found an opinion, much less do they profess to find the fact; and even this inclination of opinion is still further qualified by their positive declaration, that nothing like a military organization or preparation had been brought to their notice. How thoroughly the meaning of the report is perverted by Judge Campbell in this particular, the public will judge by the following extract from the report of the Grand Jury: "Although the Grand Jury strongly incline to the opinion that these meetings and collections of funds have for their end the organization of an expedition, either for the purpose of assisting in a Cuban revolution, or making a demonstration upon that island, yet the plan, *whatever it may be*, seems altogether in the perspective, and aware, as we are, that a great deal has been said and written about the extensive and formidable preparations on foot for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba, we believe it has been very much over-rated and magnified—nothing like a military organization or preparation having been brought to our notice."

9. The opinion goes on to imply that I made an argument. I neither had counsel, quoted authorities, nor made an argument on the illegal question, except, to refer for my rights as a citizen and witness, to the Constitution of the United States. I desired to know whether any charge or accusation had been made against me, and if so, what was its nature, and by whom made, and I denied the authority of a Federal Court to exercise any powers but such as were fairly deducible from the third article of the Constitution. General Wool, of the New Orleans bar, it is true, at some stages of the proceedings, appeared for Mr. Thrasher and Dr. Saunders.

10. When the Judge, in a subsequent portion of his opinion, says: "The assertion is direct and positive, that his answer will implicate him in a prosecution or forfeiture," if he refers to me, he states what is wholly gratuitous and without the least foundation in fact. If intended as a quotation, he has strangely omitted the usual quotation marks, which he has studiously preserved, even when disconnected sentences from the report of the Grand Jury are inserted.

11. The fact stated in the opinion, that I had declared my inability, from some undisclosed connection with those engaged, "of affording information of practices involving a breach of the neutrality laws," is also a misrepresentation. I made no such declaration, but more than once declared that I knew of no practices in breach of the laws.

12. In fine, Judge Campbell, in his manifesto, refers to his leading witness, public rumor, "that brazen mouthed monster with her hundred tongues."

"Public rumor," says he, "has attached suspicion to the name of defendant, according to the certificate." This concluding sentence may be considered the summing up or recapitulation of the evidence, on which my character is to be assailed by a judicial libel, and my liberty restrained for nine months.

"Public rumor," aided by her fit associate, John A. Campbell, is engaged in trumpeting to the world that suspicion attaches to my name. Suspicion of what? Of being the open advocate of States Rights, Strict Construction, Free Trade, Direct Taxation, the remodeling of the Federal Judicial system, the limitation of the tenure of office of the Federal Judges, and their election by the people? Suspicion of having aided and abetted the independence and annexation of Texas, and the conquest of Mexico? Suspicion of never having faltered in the defence of Southern Rights, and of the equality of the States? Of admiring American institutions and desiring their extension over this continent? Suspicion of cordially hating the stupid and barbarous despotism of Spain over the people of Cuba? Of planning in conjunction with other patriotic citizens some lawful measures to aid an oppressed people to overthrow a tyrannical and usurping Government, and thus averting from ourselves and our children the dire calamity which would befall us, if the cherished European policy of establishing a hostile negro or mongrel empire upon our borders, at the very mouth of the great outlet of the South-western States, should be carried into execution? Of doubting the ability or disposition of our common Government, distracted already by the Slavery question, to remedy the impending evil?

If such suspicions attach to my name, before the world I confess myself liable to the honor or reproach which belongs to them. If, however, Judge Campbell means to insinuate that suspicions dishonorable to me attach to my name, he but adds a falsehood to the many misrepresentations of facts contained in his published opinion. Suspicion to my name? The name is Saxon. It means freeman. It has never been disgraced by falsehood, cowardice, or base truckling to power. May those who inherit it be ever worthy to bear it, by opposition to all political despotism, and by stern, unyielding resistance to tyranny, whether boldly attempted to be enforced by the bayonet, or slyly or stealthily by the perversion of judicial powers.

J. A. QUITMAN.

Monmouth, August 15, 1854.

COMMUNICATED.

### Judge John A. Campbell.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you be kind enough to allow one who knows more about the facts contained in the Mobile Register of the 25th than the editor of that paper himself knows, to state the actual facts of the case, out of which, I suppose, this charge is drawn. I am a native Alabamian, and have known Judge C. from childhood. I am a lawyer, and was the partner of the *solicitor* who filed a bill in chancery, addressed to the Hon. John Gayle and the Hon. John A. Campbell, charging the latter gentleman with a want of honesty in his professional conduct. I myself had nothing to do with the matter, believing *then*, as *I know now*, that the entire transaction originated in malice. Judge John Gayle, who is the District Judge of the District for Mobile, and who set alone in the trial of this case, dismissed the bill. Judge G., like Cæsar's wife, "is above suspicion." He (Judge G.) has held prominent offices in the State, and felt it his duty to protect his colleague. Let me assure you, Messrs. Editors, that the South has no more consistent and warmer friends than the subject of this notice.

Respectfully, J. C. BOLLING.


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Grover & Baker's is the best. (American Agriculturist.
To all of which the Tribune says, Amen. (New York Tribune.
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It finishes its own work—others do not. (Home Journal.
We give it the preference. (American Baptist.
Adapted for woolens, linen or cotton. (American Medical Monthly.
We like 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 evenly and expeditiously. (New York Examiner.
Remarkable for the facility of seam. (Fulton 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' Magazine.
It makes a pleasure of a toil. (New York Evening Post.
The favorite for family use. (Brooklyn Star.
We highly appreciate their value. (American Missionary.
Its great merit is in its peculiar stitch. (Family Circle.
We attest 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 to all home requirements. (Dover Enquirer.
A pretty piece of furniture. (Machias Union.
Sews with a forty-seamstress power. (Rockland Gazette.
Nothing can be more perfect. (Southbridge Press.
The most ingenious and useful. (Nantucket Mirror.
Has attained deserved celebrity. (Salem 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 valuable invention. (Boston Courier.
They are enjoying 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. (Boston Watchman.
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 adjusting of machinery. (Philadelphia City Item.
It fastens its own end. (Nashville News.
The best machine in the United States. (Ballston 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 woman to escape drudgery. (Newburg Gazette.
Grover & Baker's is the best. (Western Democrat.
Has given entire satisfaction. (Catskill Examiner.
Purchase Grover & Baker. (Easton 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. (Kinnston Republican.
The best in the market. (Middletown Press.
A beautiful parlor ornament. (Poughkeepsie Telegraph.
It sews a seam that will not rip. (Belvidere Intelligencer.
Each stitch is independently locked. (Dollar's Review.
The best gift to make a wife. (Springfield Republican.
The stitch is most beautiful. (Baltimore Patriot.
It is in itself a host. (Puritan Recorder.
A household necessity. (Batavia Herald.
Grover & Baker's is universal. (Brockport Advertiser.
Meets the wants of the housewife. (Auburn Christian Advocate.
The best patent now in use. (Boston Whig.
They are the best in use. (Waterford Sentinel.
Grover & Baker have the best improvements. (Hunt. Journal.
The most convenient in use. (Chicago News Letter.
Possesses more advantages than any other. (Nashville Gazette.
All articles are made by it with ease. (Hazard's Gazette.
Lightens the labor of those 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 us to Baker & Grover's. (Springfield Nonpareil.
It is a deed of emancipation to woman. (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.

## GROVER & BAKER.

Is more simple than any other. (Cleveland Reporter.
Merits a place in every family. (Abington Democrat.
Sews a yard a minute. (Cleveland Leader.
The best in use for families. (Biblical Recorder.
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 do all the stitching of the family. (Northampton Courier.
It is far the best of its kind. (New Jersey Journal.
Takes the lead of every other. (Northfield Messenger.
Is the best of its kind. (Miners' Journal.
A child may manage one. (Sussex Register.
It works on silk, cotton or leather. (Springfield News.
Its seams are as durable as the fabrics. (Virginia Herald.
Sews a strong and beautiful seam. (Adams Sentinel.
Superior to any we ever saw. (Cortland Gazette.
We know it to be a superior article. (Cincinnati Dispatch.
The best manufactured in this country. (Ballston Journal.
Not a single stitch will pull out. (Woodbury Constitution.
It finishes its work where it stops. (Aurora Beacon.
Makes a stitch that will not rip. (Bordentown Register.
Of inestimable value to sewers. (Jersey Shore Republican.
Rapidly growing in public favor. (Cincinnati Enquirer.
The best of its class. (Gospel Herald.
This machine finishes its work. (Northampton Gazette.
The sewing will not rip. (German Reformed Messenger.
Cotton is used as purchased on spools. (Warren Democrat.
These machines possess no equal. (Charleston Baptist.
Sews silk, linen or cotton thread. (Pittsburg Advocate.
The best in use. (Cambridge Jeffersonian.
None have given better satisfaction. (Springfield Journal.
Makes a seam that will not rip. (Danville Herald.
The very best of the kind. (Portsmouth Tribune.
Cannot imagine anything more perfect. (Albany Journal.
Is simple and easily kept in order. (Watertown Sentinel.
The very best in use. (Hamilton Intelligencer.
The best for family use. (Georgetown Messenger.
Sews silk or cotton with equal facility. (Norwich Courier.
It is simple in construction. (Wheeling Times.
Will not get out of order. (Herkimer Democrat.
Sews neatly and expeditiously. (Phil. Mercury.
The best in the market for families. (Carlisle Herald.
They give universal satisfaction. (Augusta Dispatch.
Has met with unparalleled success. (Alb. Knickerbocker.
The best in use. (Newark Times.
Its work will not rip. (Monmouth Atlas.
It sews stronger than by hand. (Newark Courier.
Easily managed and kept in order. (Columbus Journal.
Easily understood and managed. (Lancaster Intelligencer.
A wife's deed of emancipation. (Bloomfield Advocate.

Circulars with cuts of all Machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, with prices annexed, containing testimonials from parties using these Machines, will be sent by mail on request.

**The Grover & Baker New Machine**
Was patented Oct. 2 and 9, 1858.
WM. L. CUSHING, Agent, 11 CAMP STREET.
n1 26t

## E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.

DRUGS, DYES, etc.

1500 lbs. Acid Tartaric.
3 kegs Acid Citric.
60 bbls. Alum.
75 demijohns Aqua Ammonia.
15 casks Carb Ammonia, in jars.
20 kegs Arrowroot, Bermuda.
50 bbls. Alcohol.
10 kegs Balsam Copaiva.
3 casks Bay Rum, fine.
25 cases Borax, English.
500 lbs. Powdered Cantharides.
1000 lbs. Cayenne Pepper.
2 cases Camomile Flowers.
3 seroons Cochineal.
100 bbls. Copperas.
25 bbls. Cream Tartar, powdered.
2500 lbs. Cream Tartar, powdered, in 5, 10 and 25 lb. boxes.
20 kegs Assorted Emery.
100 bbls. Epsom Salts, to arrive.
2100 lbs. Extract Logwood.
20 bbls. Glue, assorted kinds.
10 cases Gum Arabic.
30 bbls. Gum Camphor.
3 cases Gum Shellac.
15 .. Indigo.
30 bbls. Madder, prime.
15 cases Carb Magnesia.
5 .. Manna, to arrive.
300 lbs. Powdered Ipecac.
1000 .. .. Rhubarb.
7 bales Honduras Sarsaparilla.
5 .. Red Squills.
10 cases Pearl Sago.
100 kegs Refined Saltpeter.
30 casks Sal Soda.
50 .. Saleratus.
1000 lbs. Sage, fresh.
25 bbls. Ground Flaxseed.
10 bags Hempseed.
20 .. Canary Seed.
100 kegs Bi Carb Soda.
20 bbls. Flor Sulphur.
20 .. Roll ..
20 .. Castor Oil, No. 1.

For sale at lowest market rates.
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO., 43 Magazine street and 20 Bank Place.
n22 12t

SUNDRIES!................SUNDRIES!!

50 bags Allspice.
1000 mats Cassia.
10 bales Cloves.
10 cases Mace.
200 dozen Mustard, 1 lb. cans, superfine.
200 .. .. ½ lb. ..
500 .. .. ¼ lb. ..
7 cases Nutmegs.
5 bbls. .. Government, No. 1.
100 baskets Olive Oil, quarts, fine.
100 .. .. pints ..
15 casks .. .. common.
10 bbls. Black Pepper.
2500 lbs. Hops, 1858, in paper.
70 boxes Pepper Sauce, assorted.
100 bags Race Ginger, to arrive.
40 boxes, 25 lbs. each, Prew'd African Ginger.
300 doz. Lorillard's Maccaboy Snuff.
450 .. .. Scotch ..
500 .. Rappee's Maccaboy ..
200 .. .. Rappee ..
100 .. .. Honey Dew ..
1200 .. Garrett's Scotch Snuff, to arrive.
100 boxes Goodwin's ..
20 bbls. Snuff, assorted, to arrive.
150 jars Maccaboy Snuff.
10 bbls. Tapioca.
1000 boxes Colgate's Soap, assorted.
100 gross Mason's Blacking ..
75 boxes Cooper's Isinglass.
50 .. Cox's Gelatine.
300 boxes Lemon Syrup.
20 gross Flavoring Extracts, assorted.

The above articles are offered at lowest market rates.
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO., 43 Magazine street and 20 Bank Place.
n22 12t

PAINTS, VARNISHES etc.

25 tons Pure White Lead—in oil.
10 .. Snow White Zinc.
50 bbls. English Venetian Red.
25 .. Spanish Brown.
50 .. Putty.
100 kegs English Red Lead.
50 .. Litharge.
200 lbs. Patent Dryers.
25 cases Chrome Green—dry.
20 .. .. .. in oil.
20 .. .. Yellow—dry.
25 .. .. .. in oil.
3 .. Chinese Vermillion.
8 .. American ..
50 bbls. Linseed Oil.
25 .. Coach Varnish—Nos. 1 and 2.
10 .. Coach ..
20 .. Japan ..
10 .. Damar ..
200 boxes French Window Glass.

With a large and complete stock of PAINTS and COLORS of all kinds, which will be sold at the lowest market rates.
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 43 Magazine street and 20 Bank Place.
n22 12t

FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER—The undersigned have on hand and now constantly receiving Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, to which they invite the attention of the trade.
500,000 feet 1¼ dressed, tongued and grooved Yellow Pine Flooring.
200,000 feet ¾ and ⅞ inch thick dressed, tongued and grooved Yellow Pine Ceiling.
100,000 feet 1¼ inch square joint Yellow Pine Flooring—(clear).
100,000 feet dressed Yellow Pine Weather-boards.
1,500,000 feet Yellow Pine assorted Scantling, Joists, Weatherboards, inch Boards, 1x3 Strips, etc.
250,000 Laths. For sale by SAM'L McCONNELL & CO., Successors to Mer... & McConnell, corner Calliope and Howard sts., New Basin.
Any communication dropped in Box 81, Mechanics' Association, attended to. jy1 6m

N. F. HYER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Office—No. 20 Bank Place, New Orleans.
Will attend to the grading of lots, measuring embankments, excavations, etc., in the city, and surveying lands in the country.
Orders from a distance addressed through the Post-Office, Box 228.
Refer to Col. A. P. Field, Louis H. Pilie, Esq., City Surveyor; H. Train, Esq., No. 13 St. Peter street, or Jacob Massena, Esq., No. 20 Bank Place. au12 1f

LIME, CEMENT, ENGLISH FIRE BRICK, PLASTER, Hair, etc., for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by M. EASTMAN & CO., No. 12 Royal street.
All orders left there or in Box No. 181, Mechanics' Exchange, will be promptly attended to. o11 3m

## CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO.

CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO., GENERAL GROCERS
—And Dealers in—
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 17 Tchoupitoulas and No. 24 Gravier street.

Offer for sale, on reasonable terms, the following articles:

**Brandy**— 200 packages, various qualities.
**Whisky**— 250 packages OLD BOURBON, MONONGAHELA, IRISH, SCOTCH, RECTIFIED.
**Gin**— HOLLAND, AMERICAN.
**Wines in Wood**— MADEIRA, PORT, SHERRY, SWEET and DRY MALAGA.
**Wines in Glass**— CLARET, WHITE WINES, SAUTERNE, BARSAC, etc., etc.
**Champagne**— 200 baskets assorted.
**Sundries**— BRANDY CHERRIES—Glass and cork stops. BRANDY FRUITS—Assorted. ABSYNTHE—Various brands. ANISETTE—All qualities. CHERRY BRANDY and CHERRY BOUNCE. CURACOA. CORDIALS—Assorted, all kinds. KIRSCH. MARASCHINO. PEPPERMINT. ORANGE FLOWER WATER. WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. BLACKBERRY BRANDY. RASPBERRY BRANDY. APPLE BRANDY—Old and fine. PEACH BRANDY. CHAMPAGNE CIDER. LONDON PORTER—Quarts and pints. SCOTCH AND INDIA ALE—Quarts and pints. PORTER AND ALE—In boxes, qts. and pts., Amer'n.
**Tobacco**— 500 boxes, of all styles. Pounds, half pounds, 5's, 10's, TWIST. POCKET LUMP, etc., from the lowest grade to the highest quality and pricing.
**Cigars**— All the approved brands of fine Havana CIGARS. An assortment of German CIGARS. Cuba Sixes, etc., etc.
**Snuff**— Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's, Rappee's, etc., etc., etc.
**Pipes**— PIPES of every description. PIPE HEADS of assorted qualities. Goodwin's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO. Gall'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 ½ chests, of every quality, 50 ..
.. In 6 lb., 12 lb. and canisters, 100 ..
YOUNG HYSON, ½ chests, ass'd quality, 50 ..
OOLONG POUCHONG, .. .. .. 100 ..
.. .. in 10, 15 and 20 lb., 100 ..
POUCHONG, in 5 and ½ lb. papers, 100 ..
**Pickles, Preserves, Katchups, etc.**
**Ground Spices.**
**Wood and Willow Ware.**
**Spices**— 200 bags PEPPER. 20 bales and half bales CLOVES. 50 bags ALLSPICE. 500 mats CASSIA. 1000 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, Cotton Seed.
**Sweet Oil**— Quarts and pints—200 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, landing fortnightly 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 Dairy, Gloucester, Stilton, etc.
**Sugar—Lovering's Refined**— 200 bbls. Crushed. 50 .. Pulverized. 50 .. Coarse Pulverized. 50 half boxes Loaf. LOUISIANA, in hhds. and bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Lo..
**Molasses**— New Orleans Refinery Refined.
**Fruits**— RAISINS, M.R. and Layer, 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.
n27 daWtf

## JOHNSTON & TURNER.

GREAT EMPORIUM!

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
—AND—
CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!
*FOR THE MILLION!*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,
UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
On St. Charles Street,
Near the FRONT ENTRANCE.
—Have just opened—
THE GREATEST STOCK
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY!

They have something in that line to suit the taste of
EVERYBODY,
*MAN, BOY OR CHILD!*
Whether it be to Work or to Visit in—for Fair Weather or Foul—for Peace or for War—for
HUNTING, BATHING, OR COURTING!!!

All demands made upon their Stock is sure to meet with a ready response.

To show their customers the great variety kept, they will enumerate to a moderate extent. They will first call attention to their stock of

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
Consisting of the different varieties of
FRENCH CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
AMERICAN CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
FRENCH FUR—Latest Style.
AMERICAN FUR—Latest Style.
FRENCH SILK—Latest Style.
AMERICAN SILK—Latest Style.
—ALSO—
All of the above named qualities of the
NEW ORLEANS CREOLE STYLE!
which is not to be SURPASSED by anything ever produced!

They have on hand also a very large stock of

FELT HATS,
Including all the varieties of—
SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.
Fine French Fur MALAKOFFS and SEDANS, with Broad or Narrow Brims.
Fine Black and Colored French, English and American FUR HATS—Broad or Narrow Brim—High or Low Crown.
BENGAL PLAIDS of French, English or American manufacture.
AMERICAN FUR HATS of all qualities.
WOOL HATS at all prices.

They also have the following described kinds of

GENTLEMEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
CAPS:
SCOTCH BONNETS, YORKSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.
OIL SILK CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plaid, Black and Colored Silk.
Black, Blue and Brown Silk Velvet CAPS—All patterns.
United States Army and Regulation CAPS.
FANCY CAPS, with Plumes—for Children.
Common Cloth and Cassimere CAPS, for Servants.

FOR THE LADIES
—They have—
RIDING HATS
In the following variety:
EMPRESS EUGENIA BEAVER, with Magnificent Ostrich Plumes.
Also Black and Colored HATS, with Plumes to suit.
American Ladies' HATS, with Eagle Plumes.
Besides the above named Goods, they have a fine assortment of—
*UMBRELLAS AND CANES,*
Of all Descriptions of French, English and American manufacture.
FINE LEATHER HAT BOXES,
HAT AND COAT BRUSHES,
And last, though not least, a SPLENDID ARTICLE of
FURRED GLOVES
—And—
GAUNTLETS,
—For—
*PILOTS AND EQUESTRIANS!*
—Also—
RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS.
LADIES' RIDING WHIPS, with Magnificent Gold Heads.
GENTLEMEN'S RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS, with Gold Heads, and splendidly mounted with fine Ivory handles, etc.
FINELY MOUNTED COACH WHIPS, with Gold, Silver and Ivory Mountings.

The prices for all these Goods are at as low a figure as they can be bought anywhere in the Southwest, and all articles are warranted good.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,
St. Charles Hat Emporium,
Under the Hotel.
s8 2pl6m

DYEING..........DYEING..........DYEING.

J. BONTEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER,
No. 69 Bourbon street,
Has the honor to inform the public that he has just resumed the business of the Dyeing Establishment No. 75 Royal street, and that he will continue, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.
The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may honor him with their patronage. o7 1y