New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1858.

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS:

**The Beau Monde of New York**

is rewarding itself for the economy and deprivations of last winter with a fashionable season of unprecedented gaiety and extravagance, which will go far to the firm establishment of the upper ten as a well defined entity, an "upper class," as distinct from another as the Almanack's circle of London aristocracy of combined wealth and nobility. Overthirty "cards were out" for the month of December—these cards being out meaning, of course, that so many private balls are on the tapis; and that they were and will be of the most magnificent character, is attested by the fact that "Brown" managed and is to manage over twenty of them. Now, the ball that Brown superintends must be a grand affair, and altogether the thing, for said Brown will not compromise himself by having aught to do with any other, no more than he will endorse an entertainment unless he is paid his own exorbitant price.

Then numbers of private soirees for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund, that being the fashionable charity of the season—charity concerts having died a natural death—are being given, the admission fee being unlimited. They take place at the palatial residences of the *haut ton*, and the entertainments consist of theatricals, charades, *tableaux vivants*, and scenes from operas, all of which are acted by "the youthful and talented members of the New York aristocracy," as we find it expressed in an exchange. All upperdom is a whirl of gaiety, and, as usual, by the end of the season not a few of its members will find that it is a maelstrom which has borne them heedlessly on, until they have been sucked into the vortex of bankruptcy, which always lies in wait to swallow the victims that it is certain to claim.

**War among the Medicos.**

The homeopathic physicians of Paris have come to the conclusion that they won't have their system of medicine abused by the allopaths any longer; and for and in behalf of that abused system they have taken up the cudgels and instituted a libel suit against an allopathic medical journal, which has made a practice of taunting, sneering at, lampooning and reprobating it generally. The physicians who have associated themselves to prosecute, assess the damages which the system has suffered from the course of the defendant at 50,000 francs; but as the plaintiff (the system) has no use for cash, they propose to donate the amount of damages allowed to the poor. The question arises, can a system be libeled in the legal understanding of the word?

**Opera in St. Louis.**

"The Cooper English Opera Troupe" opened in St. Louis on the night of the 29th ult., to a "large and fashionable audience," when "La Somnambula" was performed to be much be-praised by city papers. A Miss Milner is *prima donna* of the company, and Messrs. Cook, Miranda, and Rudolphsen, the principal male voices. As this is the first laudation we ever heard of these operatic stars, it must be either that we are unpardonably ignorant of what we ought to know of their reputation, or that the St. Louis critics are not sufficiently familiar with opera singing to be qualified judges of the article.

**Mr. John A. Washington,**

The proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, is, probably, the best abused man in the United States, without an exception. With the utmost ease he has acquired a reputation for being the meanest biped that ever disgraced distinguished ancestry by contemptibly pleayunish littleness of mind. His fierce denouncers all over the country are ready to say to him as Honest Jack did to Prince Hal—

"There is neither honesty, manhood, nor good fellowship in thee, nor thou comest not of the blood royal, if thou darest not stand for ten shillings."

And all because he asks a certain price that he had a perfect right to put upon his own valuable property, which he considered he could not afford to give away to prove himself of "the blood royal" of his great ancestor. He demands $200,000 for the property, and the united patriotism of the public at large rebels at paying the amount and grumbles at his not giving it to them, forgetting that if he did so he would prove his individual patriotism to be worth as much as they are very slow in proving that of the whole country to be. Two dimes each from a million of enlightened Americans would consummate the purchase, and yet they demand, with almost united voice, that one of their number should give the whole sum, and as he did not, they growl terribly and hold on to their ten cent pieces with grim determination. Fair play for the defendant demands that the fact of his refusing to sell the estate to a company of New York speculators, who designed charging an admission fee and thus making merchandise of the relics of the Father of the Country, and who offered him twice as much as he has agreed to sell it to the Ladies' Association for, should be occasionally repeated. We thus repeat it, and express disbelief of sundry stories to his discredit which have been circulated, for we have seen no substantiating evidence of their correctness. Among these stories we class that of the photograph man, got up by a letter writer.

**What Takes Douglas to New Orleans.**

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following explanation of Douglas' visit to New Orleans:

Private letters just received here announce that Douglas was about to start for Louisiana, ostensibly upon "private business;" but there is reason to believe that his real purpose is to make a demonstration against Mr. Slidell, to pay the latter off for his alleged interference against Mr. Douglas in the late Illinois election. It will be remembered that Soule has sustained Douglas throughout, in his recent contest. If Mr. Douglas, operating with other friends of Mr. S., should take advantage of the excitement likely to occur in Louisiana in consequence of the attempt to interrupt or embarrass the Walker expedition, he might be able to break up Mr. Slidell's arrangements for the re-election of Mr. Benjamin.

These Washington correspondents of Northern papers are a tremendous set of fellows. The Father of Lies is almost as reliable as they are. They can write letters on something or nothing, just as the case may be. If they have anything to go upon it is a drawback upon their peculiar genius, for they generally prefer to manufacture their lucubrations exclusively from their own vivid imaginations. Facts are a bore to them—truth a nuisance—and authenticity a humbug. They have as little to do with these elements of writing as possible.

Now, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times had, in our humble belief, no facts upon which to base his writing. But *that* interposed no obstacle in the pathway of his genius. He had to write, and so he wrote—filled up an allotted amount of space, without regard to probability, possibility or truth. He knew, probably, about as much of the motives which impelled Judge Douglas to visit the South this winter as the far-famed "man in the moon."

The idea of Senator Douglas attempting "a demonstration against Mr. Slidell" in this city and State is rich, rare and unctuous. The Illinoisan, if we are not much mistaken, has too much practical sense for that. He is too well posted in the elements of human character to be engaged in any such absurdity. We have no doubt Mr. Slidell tried to defeat him in Illinois. He failed. His failure carried with it a lesson not soon to be forgotten. Those who go outside their own bailiwicks to crush real or fancied rivals for great prizes usually find themselves wofully disappointed.

So far as Mr. Soule is concerned, his alleged support of Douglas—we never heard of it before the triumph of Douglas—was only an acquiescence in the wish of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Louisiana. All, or nearly all, of our people desired that the "Little Giant" should crush out, break down and politically annihilate that unscrupulous Abolitionist, Lincoln. There is, nor has there been, scarcely any division among our masses on this point of the subject.

We are not aware of the precise nature of the opinions of Mr. Douglas in regard to the late atrocious conduct of the Government respecting the Nicaraguan emigration; but if, when he reaches Washington, he denounces that conduct in the Senate as it should be denounced, and as he is capable of denouncing it, some hundreds of thousands of Southern hearts will throb sympathetically, and a great object may be secured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named John McKinsey was almost instantly killed on the 4th inst., in the flouring mill of Smyser & Smith, opposite Louisville, by being caught by a belt and crushed on the shaft.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1858.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

*Eds. Crescent*: Saturday night the members came rushing in like a torrent of muddy water through a broken levee, or a parcel of released maniacs. The hotels were crammed with them, and with those seedily attired loafers who infest Washington as vermin infest a Chinese or Mexican bed. It was pleasing to see with what boyish ardor the great men greeted each other, and how invariably the greetings were followed by an adjournment to that hospitable apartment which generally adjoins the hotel-office. It reminded me of my college days. A noticeable feature of the season is the number of young Congressmen who have improved the interregnum by taking unto themselves wives: no less than three—Messrs. Wright of Tennessee, Jenkins of Virginia, and Bryan of Texas—being now at Brown's.

Yesterday about 2 P. M., just as I was emerging from the Capitol grounds, I encountered a herd of breathless boys laden with the President's message, price ten cents. By the time I reached the National it had fallen to five, and soon after went down to two cents. The message is a long one, and, in the House, Morris wisely thought it ought to be referred to the Committee on Mileage. My Patent Message Condenser, or Document and Report Abbreviator, being not yet complete, I shall be compelled to deny myself the pleasure of giving the readers of the Crescent a digest of Mr. Buchanan's pronunciamiento. One or two things in it are of interest to us of the South. He recommends the purchase of Cuba, *in order to put a complete stop to the slave trade*. He thinks a temporary protectorate ought to be established over the northern portions of Sonora and Chihuahua, and that military posts ought to be erected there. What will Gov. Hammond say to this? He goes in for a territorial organization in Arizona. In this connection I will mention that, on my arrival here, I found a part of my lodging-house occupied by an interesting tenparty, in the shape of some young engineers fresh from the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road in Arizona. They give glowing accounts of that country, and declare that, as soon as their business here is completed, nothing shall keep them from returning there to live. They say it is the healthiest country in the world, full of magnificent scenery and beautiful women, rather deficient in the quantity of wood and the quality of water, but abounding in remunerative mines and gold diggings, and altogether a small Paradise, which it would be well for every empty-pocketed young American to inhabit and possess. Mr. Mowry, the delegate from Arizona, arrived here yesterday, and will, no doubt, take an early opportunity of unfolding his views respecting the favored country which he represents. Shall we have a Kansas squabble over Arizona? That's the question. I hear nothing of it as yet, but it is written in the books.

Mr. Buchanan notices the great revulsion in trade, and opines that the revenue ought to be increased by an increase of the tariff—but leaves the whole matter with Congress. Accordingly, on yesterday, first thing, Mr. Dewart, (one of the prominent Democrats who higgled and hesitated last winter about coming over to Lecompton, and who was therefore elected to stay at home after this session,) Mr. Dewart pops up with a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill increasing the duties on coal and iron. To which Morrill added wool; Washburne, lead; and Davidson, of your State, hoped that sugar might be included. Lead was accepted; sugar was objected to; and Dewart's motion to suspend the rules was overruled. But we shall have a fight over this matter. Your readers will recollect that Gov. Hammond considered an increase of the tariff one of the grounds for consummating (what he deemed unnecessary at this time) a dissolution of the Union. The Baltimore Sun, a staunch neutral Democratic organ, proves this morning that, under the most favorable circumstances conceivable, there will be, under the present economical Administration, an annual deficit of twenty millions, and this must not be, if the Government is about to assume that attitude toward foreign nations that honor and interest alike suggest. Indeed!

The President urges the Pacific Railroad with great earnestness. He does not, however, advise to build it with the annual deficit, or recommend the best route. He gives his notions about the "Echo case," but does not take into account the singular finding of the grand jury at Charleston. He says a commissioner has gone to Paraguay to settle matters, *after* the most magnificent and costly armada ever fitted out by this country. He sends the whole army, at an expense of ten millions, to whip a few Mormons—then we send a commissioner. Ditto in the case of little Paraguay. So we save blood and lose money.

Altogether, the message *per se* will do not very badly. "Goot worts, goot worts," as Sir Hugh Evans would say; but we want something more than good words—we want what we are not likely to get from this pitiful, meddling Administration. Do you know that until Mr. Buchanan's day the disposal of Consulships was entrusted to the Heads of Department? Not so now. Jamie must do all that himself; the poor Secretaries are left only the appointment of clerks. Every Consulship, however small, has to come directly from the grace of the President, and, if he attends to his duty fairly, half his time is wasted at it. Another instance of Administrative litleness is this: Some two weeks ago, Mr. Gulick, the foreman of the "Union" office, and a very worthy gentleman, ventured to insert in the columns of that paper Douglas' speech in Chicago. The next morning he was peremptorily dismissed. Thus we go.

The Postmaster-General advises the restoration of five cent postage, and a modification of the franking privilege, by the delivery to those now entitled to it of post-office stamps for their correspondence. Secretary Floyd says there will be no army deficiency bill this session—good news—but does not add, "Neither will there be any deficiency in the supply of beef to the army in Utah, that matter having been early fully attended to by competent friends of my own." He thinks that the fortification system, adopted just after the war of 1812, ought to be abolished, for the good reason that earth works will do as well, if not better.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends an increase in the shape of war steamers of light draught, suitable for the warm intercourse likely soon to grow up between us and our Spanish-American brethren.

The Amistad case comes up in the Senate next Tuesday.

The enlarged "States" appeared yesterday. Mr. Pryor, in a lengthy leader, devoted mainly to the discussion of the dissensions of the Democratic party, denies the charge of "organship," and sums up his objects as follows:

1st. The establishment of an independent journal at the federal capital.

"2d. The consummation of that covenant of union among the Democracy, which all patriots recognize as an essential condition of peace and prosperity in the Republic."

Joe. Mitchel says that until the blank day of blank in the year 186 blank, he intends to fight like the devil for the abolition of the laws prohibiting the slave trade or imposing any penalties thereon, and for the repeal of the law against the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Also, he will wage war against any and everything in the shape of *compromise* between North and South, and "peremptorily demands the intervention of Congress, the President and the Supreme Court, *for* slavery in all the Territories, the moment a slaveholder brings his slaves there—in other words, the intervention by the authorities to sustain the law and prevent robbery." This is the talk—the real, unadulterated, square, straight up and down, out and out, thorough-going thing. Once get the rest of the Democracy up to this pitch, and the Union will run smoothly. If, continues Mr. Mitchel, "if after the aforesaid blank day of blank, I find the South still submitting to purchase slaves at eleven times their value, still bending the knee to the North—if I find this, why then I shall straightway turn Abolitionist." And if he does who will blame him?

It is still raining here in the most dismal and persistent manner. Town dull and going to keep dull. Barrett, the Mayor elected last spring, has had the wisdom to select as Captain of the Watch and Guard, a resolute old gentleman of the name of Goddard, and since his appointment I am told that Washington has become as quiet and safe as the Desert of Sahara.

The Strakosch Company are still here, drawing crowded houses. Last night, they my Rossini's great master-piece, the "Stabat Mater," was performed to an enthusiastic audience. The company will visit your city, and you need not fear to anticipate a rare treat. Among the ladies Madame Colson is the favorite. Whenever she sings the famous Chansonette—the French laughing song—the house goes mad. She has a clear, sweet, admirably trained voice, and not at all wanting in power. She is pretty, too, and coquettish withal. You know how bewitching little Patti Strakosch is? Well, Patti is not a circumstance to her. I'll swear she's great. MALOT.

## KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Dec. 6, 1858.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

*Messrs. Editors*—Since my last dispatches to your paper, the Court has decreed salvage in the following cases, viz:

O. Nelson and others against the ship Otiseanthe and cargo, claim for services rendered said ship and cargo, towing her off a mud flat upon which she had drifted while burning, into the channel at the upper harbor, $400; and Charles Tift's contract for raising the hull and landing the cargo, $10,000, was also sanctioned and ordered paid by the Court. Total amount of salvage, $10,400; expenses, $1,638 56. The amount of the U. S. Marshall's account, sales of the cargo, etc., less the Court expenses, were ordered to remain in the registry of the Court, to await its further decree.

To libellant Wm. Lowe and others interested and associated with him against the bark Eglantine and cargo, $4,000 salvage. Expenses incurred at this port for repairs, etc., $4,255 51. Total salvage and expenses, $8,255 51.

John Williams and others, libellants, against the ship Pelican State, lately ashore near Hillsborough Inlet. The judge awarded to the wreckers $5,000, and to the steamer Catawba for her services, $400. Total salvage, $5,400; expenses, $1,607 58.

In the case of the British bark Sir James Ross and cargo, the salvors received $6,000 as salvage. The expenses incurred for repairs, wharfage, landing, storing and reshipping cargo, labor, etc., amount to $5,796 97. Total, $11,796 97.

The libellants Christopher Dunn and others against the cargo and materials saved from the French bark Cauquenas, were awarded for their services 50 per cent. upon the net proceeds of the sales of the same, amounting to $1,727 17. Expenses, including duties, $753 70. Gross amount of sales, $4,227 25.

The Bark Lyra, condemned for participation in the slave trade, has been advertised for sale, at public auction, on the 20th inst.

The British bark Ann Harley, of Glasgow, Holmes master,ladened with a cargo consisting of 211 pieces of timber and 1,586 pieces of deal, (about 330,000 feet) and bound from Pensacola to Hull, England, ran ashore on the night of the 30th ult. on Loggerhead Reef, Tortugas, and immediately bilged. The night was squally and a heavy swell was heaving in on the reef. The sloops Globe and Beckwith have succeeded in saving and bringing to this port the materials of the bark, which were sold this morning. The cargo was also sold this morning with the bark, as it lay on the reef when left by Capt. Holmes and the wreckers. Total amount of sales, $1,128; hull, for $40; cargo, $300; materials, $788.

Arrivals, Nov. 26, brig Tempest, Wood, New York. Nov. 29, bark Jacob Merrill, Park, Philadelphia; bark Cavallo, Washington, New York. Dec. 3, schooner Eliza S. Potter, Potter, New York; U. S. coast survey schooner Jos. Henry passed through our harbor bound to Cedar Keys. Dec. 4, brig Gov. Brown, Axworthy, Havana. Dec. 6, U. S. M. steamer Isabel, Rollins, Charleston; U. S. C. S. schooner J. Torry, Maclon, twelve days from Baltimore.

Sailed, Nov. 26, U. S. M. steamer Calhoun, Gardner, New Orleans. Nov. 27, schooner Black Squall, Brown, Mobile; schooner Mary, Attaskapas; sloop Fairfield, Elwood, Galveston. Dec. 1, bark Cavallo, Washington, Galveston. Dec. 2, ship Pelican State, Morse, New Orleans; bark Eglantine, Gleason, Boston; bark Jacob Merrill, Park, Mobile. Dec. 3, sloop Gen. Cinchu, Cunningham, Havana. Dec. 4, brig Gov. Brown, Axworthy, Pensacola. Dec. 6, U. S. M. steamer Isabel, Rollins, Havana.

Spoken, Dec. 2, by P. B. Nonpareil, Brightman, brig Geranium, Pearson, ten days from New York, bound to Galveston; passed the offing, U. S. steamer Arctic, bound down the Gulf. Nov. 27, by the schooner J. Torry, in lat. 32 deg. 20 min., lon. 79 deg. 40 min., the ship Elizabeth Thompson, of and from New York, for Charleston.

## Anniversary Events—Dec. 14.

1855—Death of Joel Abbott, at Hong-Kong: commander of the U. S. East India squadron, and a brave and energetic officer.

1862—Death of Madame D'Arusmont, at Cincinnati, aged 57; the celebrated writer and lecturer known as Fanny Wright.

1851—Death of Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, aged 72; a distinguished politician, and Secretary of War under Van Buren.

1843—Death of Charles Goldsborough, at Washington; author of a Naval History of the United States.

1839—Civil war began in Chili.

1826—Death of Conrad Malte Brun, the Danish poet, philosophical writer, and geographer. He had to leave his country on account of the liberal tendency of his writings.

1518—Death of Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, an eminent English lawyer.

1815—The Prince Regent of Portugal, at Rio de Janeiro, proclaimed Brazil a separate kingdom.

1814—Battle of Lake Borgne, in which the Americans opposed the British in their approach to New Orleans. A British flotilla of 45 boats, containing 1200 men and 43 cannon, was opposed and engaged by a few gunboats containing 182 men and 24 guns. Notwithstanding the great disparity of the forces, the Americans held their position bravely, and surrendered only after a hard-fought action of three hours.

1807—Extraordinary meteor in Connecticut, which exploded three times, each explosion being accompanied by a fall of meteoric stones, one of which weighed nearly 200 pounds.

1783—The British, under Wellesley, took the great Fortress of Gawlighar, East Indies.

1799—Death of the immortal GEORGE WASHINGTON, founder of the American Republic. He expired without a struggle, at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age.

1797—Four-fifths of the city of Cumana and great numbers of people destroyed by an earthquake.

1796—Death of Anthony Wayne, at Presque Isle, aged 51; one of the bravest and most untiring Generals of the Revolution.

1792—Death of Arthur Lee, a statesman and a patriot of the Revolution, who went with Franklin to France.

1789—Death of Caleb Elliott, by voluntary starvation. He was a visionary, who fancied himself called upon to undergo a fast of forty days. On the sixteenth day he died, having successfully resisted all endeavors to make him eat.

1782—British evacuated Charleston, and the Americans under Wayne took immediate possession.

1781—Gen. Greene reported the hardships of his men to the Board of War. For himself, he said, he had not taken his clothes off, night or day, in seven months.

1775—Lord Dunmore defeated at Norfolk by the Americans. Same day Gen. Howe, in Boston, ordered the Old North Meeting House and 100 other wooden houses to be torn down for firewood.

1774—Citizens of New Hampshire attacked the King's Castle, and carried off the powder.

1769—Death of Samuel Kneeland, an eminent printer of Boston, who was the first to print the Bible in America.

1755—Prof. Braun discovered the congelation of quick-silver.

1735—Death of Thomas Tanner, an English writer, who left behind him one work upon which he spent forty years of his life.

1624—Death of Admiral Charles Howard, who commanded at the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

1417—Martyrdom of John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham; he was hung alive in chains, and then burnt.

628—Pilgrimage of the Emperor Heraclius at Jerusalem.

402—Death of Pope Anastatius I, who reconciled the Eastern and Western Churches.

HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE.—"Eddy," said a mother, a friend of ours, to her hopeful son, as she was reading to him of Pocahontas in the History of Virginia, "do you know who Pocahontas was?" "Yes, mother," said the lad, whose thoughts were upon a coveted pony, "she was a fast racker!" [Boston Transcript.


## COOPER & NEIBERT.

COOPER & NEIBERT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
27 and 29 Common street,
Have now in Store:

**Ketchups.**

WALNUT AND TOMATO.

**Preserves.**

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY JAMS.
100 " assorted PRESERVES,
100 " Nutmegs, Thomas & Co.'s Baltimore PICKLES AND PRESERVES.

**Wines.**

CLARET AND WHITE WINE.
MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
100 baskets Lambry's GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAGNE.

**Whiskies and Brandies.**

50 pkgs. half, quarter and eighth pipes BRANDY.
25 bbls. OLD BOURBON (C. Sherry's) WHISKY.
50 " OLD MONONGAHELA "
50 " OLD RYE WHISKY.
50 " OLD RYE WHISKY—J. Welsh's Choice and Old.

**Fruits.**

PIE FRUITS.
BRANDY FRUITS.
FRUITS IN OWN JUICE.
500 drums FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.

**Bitters.**

GOULEY'S AND BOKER'S.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

**Cigars and Tobaccos.**

100,000 GERMAN CIGARS.
200 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—various brands and qualities: "Nelly Pace, the Queen of the South;" "Cotter Stone;" "Golden Bars;" "Washington;"
100 boxes CUBA SIXES.
50 pkgs. CHEROOTS.
PIPES, PIPE HEADS, SOLACE AND YELLOW BANK CHEWING TOBACCO.
"The Daughter of the Regiment."

**Spices.**

PIMENTO AND LUCCA OIL, CANTON GINGER AND CHOW CHOW.
NUTMEGS, CITRON, GELATINE, CURRANTS.
150 bags BLACK PEPPER, ALLSPICE AND RACE GINGER.
GROUND PEPPER, CASSIA AND PIMENTO, in boxes.

**Coffees.**

500 bags COFFEE—Java, Mocha, Ceylon, Laguayra and Rio.

**Teas.**

200 chests, halves and quarters TEA—Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong, etc. etc.

**Sugars.**

50 pkgs. Loverling's CRUSHED, POWDERED AND LOAF SUGARS.

**Salt Fish.**

50 pkgs. LOBSTERS, SALMON, CLAMS AND OYSTERS—in 1 and 2 pound cans.
MACKEREL, CODFISH,
HERRINGS, SALMONS.

**Sundries.**

1000 pkgs. STARCH—whole, halves and quarter boxes.
50 pkgs. Bent's CRACKERS—Wine, Water, Soda and Butter.
100 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
20 gross Preston & Merrill's YEAST POWDERS.
50 pkgs. ENGLISH DAIRY AND PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
75 boxes S. DAVIS, Jr., & Co.'s DIAMOND HAMS.
CARACAS CHOCOLATE, TABLE AND DAIRY SALT.
SNUFF, SARDINES, CASSIA in mats.
50 cases W. H. Davis's PICKLES.
50 boxes NEW YORK CANDY.
500 " SOAP—assorted brands and quality.
200 " CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Chemical and Wax.
BLACKING AND BLACKING BRUSHES.
TONGUES AND SOUNDS.
For sale low by COOPER & NEIBERT,
c123 6t 27 and 29 Common street.

## PRIESTLEY & BEIN.

AXES.....SPADES.....SHOVELS.

Are designed to state the following, viz:

100 dozen S. W. Collins', Varnes and Kennedy patterns.
100 " Lewis's.
100 " Hunt's.
100 " Imitation Collins'.
100 " O. Ames & Co.'s best SHOVELS and SPADES—8 to 6.
100 " Rowlands'—2 to 4.

For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Hardware.**

A full and general assortment of Domestic and Foreign HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Table and Pocket,
Constantly on hand and for sale on accommodating terms by
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Bells.**

The subscribers, agents for G. L. Hanks, Cincinnati Bell Manufactory, have on hand and are receiving regularly a full stock, comprising

BELLS FROM 50 TO 1500 POUNDS,

Orders received for any weight to 3000 pounds, and warranted as correct as quality.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Rivets—Pressed Spikes.**

Landing and for sale by the subscribers—
50 kegs BOILER RIVETS—1½ and 1¾ NG.
50 " RIVETS, for Sheet Iron Workers.
50 " " for Iron Steamers.
150 " PRESSED SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Boiler Iron.**

Landing ex ship Westmoreland, from Philadelphia—
100 sheets for PENNSYLVANIA BOILER IRON—¼ inch
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Cast Iron Pipe.**

In store, 4, 6 and 8 inch, and to arrive per ship Rosbeath, from Glasgow.
150 3-inch and 100 4-inch IRON PIPE,
which will be sold low from the landing.
Apply to PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Chain Cables.**

Landing and for sale by the subscribers—
2 CHAIN CABLES, proved—¾, 78 fathoms.
2 " " " " 5/8, 75 " "
2 " " " " 7/16, 75 " "
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Tennessee Iron.**

The subscribers, agents for the sale of HILLMAN BROTHERS'

PREMIUM TENNESSEE IRON,

have on hand and are receiving regularly a full stock, comprising the following, viz:

300 tons FLAT, from 1½ to 6½ inch, ⅜ to 1 inch.
100 " ROUND and SQUARE, ⅜ to 1 in. in.
50 " HORSE-SHOE, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch.
60 " PLOW PLATE, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in. wide, ¼ and ⅜.
50 " BOILER PLATES, 3/16, ¼ and 5/16.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Cane-Carrier Chains.**

50 pieces best CANE-CARRIER CHAINS—Just received and for sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Copper.**

The subscribers, agents for Messrs. C. C. Hussey & Co.'s Philadelphia Copper Rolling Mill, have at least and offer for sale
50 cases ROOFING COPPER, 20, 24 and 32 in. x 10, 11 and 12 inch.
500 sheet Yellow Metal, 14, 15 and 16x30 inch.
500 " Zinc, 12x30 inch.
10,000 " BOLT COPPER, ¾ to 1½ inch.
COPPER BOTTOMS, Oval and Round, all sizes.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

**Iron.**

100 tons best Pennsylvania FLAT, ROUND and SQUARE, Assorted.
200 tons REFINED, ROUND and SQUARE.
500 " ENGLISH, ROUND, SQUARE and FLAT.
500 bundles HOOP IRON, ½ to 2 inches.
500 " BAND IRON, ⅝, 1 and 2 inches.
500 " SCROLL IRON, ¾ to 1 in. x ⅜ to ¾ in.
500 bars ANGLE IRON, 1 to 2 in. x ¾.
200 " REFINED ENGLISH FLAT, 2x1 inch—Suitable for Gunwales.
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
d13 2t 89 and 91 Camp street.

## 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 at 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,

being all the varieties of—

SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.
Fine French Fur MALAKOFFS and REDANS, 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, etc., etc.

FOR THE LADIES

—They have—

RIDING HATS

In the following variety:

EMPRESS EUGENIA BEAVER, with Magnificent Ostrich Plumes.
Rich Black and Colored HATS, with Plumes to suit.
American Ladies' HATS, with Rich 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 especially mounted with fine Ivory Carvings, etc.
FINELY MOUNTED COACH WHIPS, with Gold, Silver and Ivory Mountings.

The prices for all these Goods are 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,
n8 2jdcm Under the Hotel.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ALWAYS on hand a full supply of G. H. Mumm & Co's celebrated CHAMPAGNE WINES—

ROYAL ROSE,
CABINET, and
VERZENAY.

Also, a large assortment of Cruse & Ols Pieres BORDEAUX WINES, in cases and casks, at various prices.

They offer also a fine assortment of SHERRYS, SPARKLING BURGUNDY, PORT, and a small invoice of Abbott's PALE ALE.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

WM. MURE & QUENTELL,
Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims, and
Cruse & Ols Pieres, Bordeaux,
Nos. 12 Gravier and 35 Carondelet st.
n24 6m

## 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 tops.
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.
Twists, in 1 pounds, ¼, ½, ¾, TWIST.
POCKET LUMP, etc., from the lowest grade to the highest quality and price.

**Cigars**—
All the approved brands of fine Havana CIGARS.
An assortment of German CIGARS.
Cuba Sizes, etc., etc.

**Snuff**—
Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's,
Rennie'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 .. 20 ..
" " in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 100 ..
GUNPOWDER, in hf. chests, of every quality, 50 ..
" " in 5 lb., 12 lb. and canisters. 10½ ..
YOUNG HYSON, hf. chests, and quality, 750 ..
OOLONG POUCHONG, .. .. .. 100 ..
" " in 10, 15 and 20 lb. 11/0 ..
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.
1000 pounds NUTMEGS.
200 " MACE.

**Paper**—
Hardware, Straw,
Cap and Letter,
Tow, News, etc., etc.

**Playing Cards**—
American and Spanish, every variety.

**Oils**—
Lard, Sperm & Whale, Cotton Seed.

**Sweet Oil**—
Quarts and pints—200 baskets.

**Soap**—
Marseilla, Colgate, Winchester, Western, etc.

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

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

**Butter**—
GOSHEN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers and sail vessels, from the Seed Western Dairies.
WESTERN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers.

**Cheese**—
250 boxes, Goshen cheese—
Western, Scotch Dairy,
Dorlam Farm,
Gloucester,
Stilton, etc.

**Sugar—Loverling's Refined**—
" " " 200 bbls. Granulated.
" " " 50 .. Pulverized.
" " " 50 .. Coarse Pulverized.
" " " 50 half boxes Loaf.
" LOUISIANA, in hhds. and bbls.
" " Crushed, Powdered and Lo.

**Molasses**—
New Orleans Refinery Rebolled.

**Fruits**—
RAISINS—MR and layers, in boxes, halves and quarters.
CURRANTS—15 casks.
SEEDLESS RAISINS—In Mats.
DATES.