New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1858.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS:

Great Times.

We refer now to the various city "times," for we cannot say that there is any particular "city time"—any standard time to govern the movements of citizens, which have so general a relative dependence. Nearly every man goes on his own hook, and allows the utmost license to his watch to "go" also, without let or hindrance. The up-town watches manage to keep together tolerably, it is true; but then they do not keep with those of down-town. Each district evidently considers itself of sufficient importance to have a time of its own, and the Cathedral has a time of its own, and the Jesuits' clock on Baronne street has a time of its own, each place of amusement has a time of its own, and the omnibus lines each have a time of their own, and the watchmakers' "regulators" have times of their own, and the consequence is that every man who has a watch has a time of his own, and no one has a time that is worth having, for it does not help him to regulate his movements of business or pleasure in accordance with those of his fellows, and he who has a watch is worse off than he who has none, for it only misleads. A man may walk from Canal street down to the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, and when he arrives find that he has got there some minutes before he started—if he is willing to consent to the annihilation of time by accepting the down-town standard of the article.

Our measurement of time is merely a matter of relation, being of value only as it establishes a general agreement upon the rate of its passage. If it does not do this it is worth nothing, and this is just the state of the case in New Orleans. It is of paramount importance, a public necessity, that in a great city, such as this is, there should be some universally recognized standard of time, and we know of no better plan for announcing this standard to the community at large than that provided by recent municipal legislation—the firing of a single evening gun which shall be of sufficient calibre to make the report audible everywhere within the city limits. But the Council should have gone further and provided that this gun should be fired in accordance with results of celestial observations, giving the true time, which would then have the commendation not only of general recognition, but of absolute correctness.

A Disgraceful Phase

Of Gothamite lunacy made its appearance anew in that city on the 5th inst., and was reported to the world in the papers of the 6th. Mr. A. H. Purdy, proprietor of the National theater, influenced either by the idea that he was playing a strong card for popularity, or by a better, though we must consider a misguided motive, had announced that he tendered the use of the building for divine services on Sunday evenings. The clerical stars of the city jumped at the offer, and Rev. Dr. Hiscox, D. D., of the Stanton street Baptist Church secured the chance of delivering the opening sermon in a temple dedicated to the drama. The entertainment was duly advertised, and the building was crowded with the most disorderly of Bowery street audiences, for free admission was an invitation which the regular patrons of that institution were exceedingly anxious to accept. It consisted mainly, according to the reporter of the Tribune, of "newsboys, shoe-blacks, park-loungers, shoulder-hitters, pick-pockets and bollies, together with A. H. Purdy, Esq., and a number of respectable Christians." As to the deportment of the assembly we quote from the aforesaid paper:

"As our reporter entered, the first thing which he heard was the gratuitous whistling of a number of boys. Some were betting upon the side of the stage from which the "parson" would make his appearance. One boy asked another, in a very loud voice, why he had no shirt, which question received the most peremptory response—"button up, wid you?" Another boy upbraided his neighbor for having a dirty shirt. Still another demanded "that sixpence which he loaned Dan on Saturday night." Another, "hi, Jack, come over here will you?" responded to by "Hallo, Jim, make room." Some of the older boys raised objections to sitting near "a bloody shoe-black."

As the minister appeared upon the unaccustomed "boards" he was greeted with hurrahs! hi! hi's! hats off! and other Bowery bawlings from the "metropolitan" savages assembled. When the singing was announced, they shouted "let's have it," and between each verse it was applauded with a thundering salvo of clapping, stamping and whistling. Amid these decorous surroundings the minister got at his sacred work of preaching, the attendant police doing what they could to preserve order. The services concluded with an announcement of service at the same place the following Sunday, so that whether he was satisfied or not with his enterprise of carrying the war into Africa he manifested a resolute determination to persevere in the face of most discouraging circumstances.

"Very fashionable congregations" are announced by the press as attending the Sunday evening services at the Academy of Music. This is "fashionable religion" contrasted with the National Theater "plebeian religion."

Boston and New Orleans.

It may not be generally understood in this part of the world that the commercial "mission" of New Orleans is to play second-fiddle to the immense city of Boston, but such is the case, if the press of the latter city is to be received as competent authority. The Boston Journal of the 1st inst., has a leader to the effect that nothing is needed but a "revival of the commerce of that city" to make "the business prospects of New Orleans look favorible for the coming year!" Astonishing! The people of this part of the world know that there is a city called Boston because, being tolerably educated, it is pointed out to them on the map when they are at school in their youth, but the belief is not generally adhered to hereabouts that it is the center of terrene matter. There's where we differ with Bostonians, and we acknowledge that if in error, it is our own fault. Alluding to that distinguished appreciation of their State, their city and themselves which is born in the Bostonian, as inherent constituent of his nature, the New York Times remarks that Oliver Wendell Holmes never uttered a truer or wittier sentence than when he said that if you took the axle of all creation for a crowbar you could not pry out of the mind of a Bostonian the belief that the State-House on Beacon Hill was the hub of the universe.

One of Bennett's Tricks.

If there ever was a doubt that Bennett, of the New York Herald, is the most slippery of editorial customers, it is entirely set at rest by his last feat of unscrupulous but laughable mendacity. That depraved publisher managed to smuggle a correspondent on board the Niagara in the capacity of some officer's private secretary, an employee which said officer had about as much use for as a dog for two tails, and so the Herald had the latest and most reliable intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraph squadron, distancing all competing journals, and making the New York Times, its great rival, feel particularly sore.

But the Times was determined to make amends for this defeat, by being sound on the Paraguay expedition intelligence, and so went to work and brought such influences to bear on Secretary Cass, that a permit for a correspondent to sail on the Sabine was secured. Said correspondent was, in due time, comfortably bestowed on the ship-of-war, in glowing anticipation of writing himself into an "our own correspondent" celebrity which would rival that of Russell, the Crimean and Indian letter writer of the London Times. The brave vessel was just weighing anchor for her distant scene of warfare, and the enterprising publishers of the Times were congratulating themselves on their success, when no less a personage than Judge Bowlin rushed into the sanctum of that paper with a "special telegram" in his hand from Mr. Cass, revoking the correspondent's permit! There was no time for argument, and "our own correspondent" was hustled ashore, bag and baggage, just as the man-of-war left her moorings. This was sad enough for the Times folks, but the keenest pang was yet to be suffered, and they experienced it about an hour after the Sabine had passed the "Narrows" and was hull-down in the blue horizon, her sails bellying with a smacking breeze which rendered pursuit hopeless. It was at that time they learned, by telegraphing to Washington relative to the matter, that the dispatch, purporting to have come from Mr. Cass, was a hoax, and that they had been painfully victimized. The hoax is directly, and no doubt correctly, ascribed to the arch machinations of Bennett; but the knowing correspondent of a Buffalo paper, who tells the story, thinks that the old fox planned it too well to leave open the least chance for legal evidence to come in.

A bright fire of pine, tar, or shavings, kindled in a garden at night, will destroy millions of insects.

PRESIDENTIAL WORDS vs. FACTS.

In the last annual message of President Buchanan to the Congress of the United States the subjoined paragraph appeared:

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long-pending controversy between the two Governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it has been overruled by our own most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country and to require the interposition of the Government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British Government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British Government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secures the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British Government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The above reads very well. In fact, so far as its phraseology is concerned, it is unobjectionable. Coming from the President of the United States, a stranger would infer that it was full of agreeable truths, alike flattering to our national pride and honor, and that the British Government had actually yielded the long-claimed right of visitation and search, and had concluded to obey implicitly, hereafter, the requirements of the Monroe doctrine. Indeed, Mr. Buchanan says so in plain words, and it takes a bold man to dispute the verity of the statements of the Chief Magistrate of a mighty Republic. Nothing but facts, clear and incontrovertible, could justify any one in calling in question the reliability of the allegations of a President.

While we expressly stipulate that we do not desire to impeach the veracity of Mr. Buchanan, we must be permitted to state a few facts going to show that the premises and conclusions of the foregoing paragraph quoted from his message, are devoid of any foundation in practical truth—that they are a delusion, a snare and a mockery—and that, if the President was deceived when he wrote, the press of the country should embrace the earliest possible moment to undeceive the people. So far as we are concerned we shall certainly perform our part of the duty.

Probably, at the very time Mr. Buchanan was giving the finishing touches to his annual message—possibly, when he was writing the paragraph above referred to—and telling his constituents officially that "the long pending controversy" between Great Britain and the United States in "relation to the question of visitation and search" of American merchantmen on the high seas had been "amicably adjusted," that the claim set up had been overruled by the "most eminent jurists" of England, and that, under no "circumstances whatever" could American vessels be visited or searched in time of peace, thus fully establishing the validity of the Monroe doctrine—British war-ships were visiting, searching and interfering, in a most atrocious manner, with an American commercial steamer in the harbor of Greytown!

Of this there is little or no doubt. Our readers will recollect the telegraphic dispatches published in Monday's Crescent, respecting the treatment the steamship Washington received from the officers of the British war-ships Leopold and Valorous, in the port of Greytown. It will be remembered that the Washington was first boarded by the officers of the United States frigate Savannah, and her papers, passengers and cargo, closely examined, and pronounced regular and unobjectionable. After this the Washington was again boarded by the officers of the British men-of-war Leopold and Valorous, all armed, for the purpose of examining her papers, passengers and cargo. The Captain referred them to the officers of the Savannah for information, to which they replied that their "instructions were to get such information direct from the steamer," and finally many of the Washington's passengers were obliged to return to New York! This is, succinctly, a fair account of the transaction, as related in the telegraphic dispatches from New York. The Washington arrived at Greytown on the 15th ult.—was boarded by the Savannah on the 16th—and probably by the British fleet on the same day.

If this act of the British naval officers does not trample the Monroe doctrine under foot, and if it is not a striking and practical revival of the old claim to visit and search American vessels at pleasure, then we are unable to understand the purport of terms and actions. It was certainly very unfortunate for Mr. Buchanan that at almost the very moment he was announcing to the representatives of the people the amicable and honorable settlement of the issues involved, that the British should be carrying on with a higher hand than ever, thus giving a robut direct to his assertions. What he will do about it remains to be seen. Nothing of any importance, we imagine. He has neither the nerve nor the backbone to face martial music. This the British know as well as we do. Hence the insolence of the subordinate officers of that Government.

Anniversary Events—Dec. 15.

1864—Death of Kamehameha III, king of the Sandwich Islands. Prince Alexander Liholiho succeeded him as Kamehameha IV.

1848—Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States signed at London.

1842—Death of Benjamin Parkhurst, aged 97, at Royalton, Vermont, which town he settled. Both his parents died at the age of 97; and his paternal grand parents died at the ages of 100 and 104.

1840—The remains of Napoleon were removed from Cherbourg to the Church of the Invalides at Paris. The king and rest of the royal family attended, with 60,000 of the National Guards, and the pageant was splendid beyond all precedent. Over half a million of people were taken in at one sweep of the eye.

1837—Death of John Cox, of Virginia, a navy captain of the revolution, and an active and devoted patriot.

1836—The National Post Office, the Patent-Office, and the Washington City Post-Office were destroyed by fire. With the Patent-Office were lost 7000 models of granted patents, 163 volumes of records, and 26 portfolios containing 9000 drawings, many of them beautifully executed and all valuable.

1831—Death of Hannah Adams, a distinguished authoress of Massachusetts.

1814—Meeting of the Hartford Convention, to consider the exigencies of the times, and in particular the defenceless condition of the coast.

1794—Carrier, Pinard and Grand Maison were guillotined at Paris. Carrier had been a master of cruelty to numbers of people thrown into his hands when in power, and merited his death.

1782—American ship Commerce, 18 guns, Capt. Truxton, engaged a British brig of 18 guns and a schooner of 14 guns, but gave up the fight and retreated, upon two other British fighting ships heaving in sight.

1778—The French Admiral, Count D'Estaing, arrived at St. Lucia, and made an unsuccessful attack upon the British fleet and batteries in the Bay of Grand Cul de Sac.

1773—Great earthquake in Guatemala, destroying many thousands of the inhabitants.

1751—Death of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, a celebrated politician and philosopher, aged 73. His death was caused by a cancer in the face.

1745—Battle of Kesselsdorf, in which the Prussians defeated the Austrians and Saxons, killing 3000.

1683—Death of Izaak Walton, aged 90. He acquired a fortune by his writings, of which his treatise on angling has made his name familiar to the world.

1347—Abdication and exile of the Roman tribune Rienzi.

882—Death of Pope John VIII.

533—Tribonian began the Digests or Pandects; a tremendous labor, which condensed into fifty books a body of three million sentences of the works of previous writers. With the aid of 17 associates, Tribonian finished this great work in three years.

168 B. C.—Antiochus Epiphanes set up the statue of Jupiter in the sacred temple, the day being the anniversary of his birth.

215 B. C.—Hieronymus, tyrant of Syracuse, was slain.

337 B. C.—Death of Timoleon, an illustrious Corinthian, at Syracuse. He went to assist the Syracusans against their tyrant, Dionysius, and achieved the greatest popularity.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1858.—*Senate*—Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill appropriating one million acres of the public lands for the support of public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cameron gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Mr. Seward gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

Mr. Gwin gave notice that on the first day when it should be in order, he would call up the Pacific Railroad bill, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Mann, of North Carolina, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Clingman; Mr. McRae, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Quitman; and Mr. Keim, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, presented themselves, were duly qualified, and took their seats.

The following resolution, introduced at the last session of Congress—the pending question being, "Is there a second to the demand for the previous question on the motion of Mr. Sickles, of New York, that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union?"—was taken up:

A resolution concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps as in his judgment may seem best to effect the speedy abrogation of the said treaty.

A motion that it be laid on the table was lost, and the previous question was then seconded—ayes 88, noes 64—and under the operation thereof the resolution was re-committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Territories, by unanimous consent, being called for bills and resolutions—

Mr. Otero, of New Mexico, introduced bills for the completion of a military road from Fort Union to Santa Fe, New Mexico, providing for the completion of the military road from Taos to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and making a grant of lands in the Territories of New Mexico and Kansas and the State of Missouri, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of railroads in said Territories and State; which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Bernhisel, of Utah, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year 1858, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Also, on motion of Mr. Bernhisel, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the construction of a military road from Bridger's Pass in the Rocky Mountains, to Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Also, on motion of Mr. Bernhisel, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a small appropriation to increase the territorial libraries of New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stevens, of Washington, introduced bills for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Abercrombie, on the Red river of the North, to Seattle, on Puget's Sound, in the Territory of Washington, and for the survey of the upper Missouri and Columbia rivers for military purposes; and they were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Texas Intelligence.

From the Galveston News, of Saturday last, we extract the following:

Between the extraordinary demand for labor on our railroad, our bridge, and for handling cotton, (the receipts of which have nearly doubled what they have ever before been, to the same date,) and the large increase in our shipping business and trade generally, there has never before been a time when mechanical and other labor has fallen so far short of meeting the wants of our city. The demand for drays to cash that it is quite impossible to procure one without far more trouble than its actual value, for temporary purposes. Never before have we witnessed our streets and business houses so crowded as at this time. And yet all this accession to our usual trade is without any aid from improvements to give it greater facilities.

We have as yet no bridge, (though one is now in active progress) to connect us with the interior, and even the railroad from Virginia Point has not yet reached Houston (though we have assurances from the right quarter that it will be in Main street very speedily), and we have not even the advantage of transportation by water, for our rivers are now without navigation. The large increase in our business is therefore attributable solely to natural causes—to the great increase in the amount of products seeking a market at home or abroad, and the corresponding increase in the demand for imports to supply the new settlements constantly forming throughout our State; and this increase in our exports and imports must force an ingress and egress at some point, over all obstacles, and daily experience proves this to be that point.

WRECK OF THE BRIG BELLE POINDE.—We regret to announce that this vessel, which we some time since announced as having sailed from New York on Nov. 11, for Galveston, with railroad iron, etc., is now reported as wrecked on the west end of Hog Island. Mr. E. P. Hard, Agent for the Underwriters, has received a letter from the commander, Capt. T. Dudley, dated St. Louis Island, the 8th inst., stating that his vessel became a wreck on the morning of the 5th inst., and desiring that assistance may be sent him immediately. He says he is engaged in saving the cargo, some of which we learn was thrown overboard. He gives no particulars whatever.

Captain Haviland, on behalf of the Underwriters, immediately went down, but he has not yet been heard from. It appears that the Captain ran in too near shore in a thick fog and foundered, and it is believed the vessel will be a total loss. The risks taken by our own Insurance Office amount to about $1400, but it is hoped most of the cargo will be saved. The cargo consists of railroad iron for the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad, two passenger cars for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, and assorted merchandise for sundry individuals.

The bark B. Godfrey arrived on the 4th inst. from Boston, and reports having experienced a heavy gale from the N. W. on the night of the 14th November, in lat 38 deg. North, lon. 70 deg. West. The Godfrey lost her main topsail, fore-topmast staysail, larboard bulwarks, moveables on deck, with other damage, causing the vessel to make some water. The following day she passed a ship with loss of main yard.

The San Diego mail, overland, arrived in San Antonio on the evening of the 7th inst. The time occupied in making the trip is not stated.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A singular case of alleged embezzlement of a letter was tried in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 7th inst., in the United States District Court. A person who had been a clerk in the Post-office seems to have lain for seven long years under a false charge, because a letter, belonging to another person, was found in a book in his house. His vindication was complete. It was shown that the person to whom the letter was addressed had married a cousin of the defendant's wife; that the book was loaned to the latter by the former, who had placed the letter in it as a marker. The defendant has repeatedly endeavored to get the case tried, but without effect. The jury, by direction of the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty, and that the innocence of the defendant had been established.

UNANIMITY OF JURIES.—At a meeting of the English Law Amendment Society, on the 15th of November, Mr. Sergeant Woolrych read a paper upon the bills which Lord Campbell intends to introduce with reference to Grand Juries, and for the purpose of dispensing with the necessity of unanimity in their verdict on the part of ordinary juries. The learned Sergeant took exception to the proposed measure of the Lord Chief Justice. If, he argued, twelve men were frequently wrong, why should not eleven be as frequently in the wrong? It might be that the single dissentient would examine the matter, detect the error, and shrink from the verdict of the majority, but Lord Campbell would propose to shut out the opinion of this man. On the whole, it was difficult to say on what solid foundation it was proposed to make such a stupendous change as that contemplated by Lord Campbell for rendering the unanimity of juries unnecessary. The Society resolved to print the paper, which was referred to a special committee appointed to consider the whole subject of the unanimity of juries.

The efficiency and wisdom of the New York police was most forcibly illustrated the other day. A gentleman and his wife got into a dispute about a lap-dog, which had more attention than the gentleman thought the animal deserved. In her rage the wife rushed on to her husband, and made a deadly assault on him with a knife. The police were called in, and these preservers of the peace immediately seized and carried away the—dog.

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 " Noonan, Thomas & Co.'s Baltimore PICKLES AND PRESERVES.

Wines.
CLARET AND WHITE WINE.
MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
300 baskets Lanshey's GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAGNE.

Whiskies and Brandies.
20 pipes, half, quarter and eighth pipes BRANDY.
25 bbls. OLD BOURBON (C. Stanley's) WHISKY.
20 " OLD MONONGAHELA "
20 " OLD RYE WHISKY.
10 " OLD RYE WHISKY—J. Welty's Choice and Old.

Fruits.
PIE FRUITS.
BRANDY FRUITS.
FRUITS IN OWN JUICE.
300 drums FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.

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

Cigars and Tobaccos.
100,000 GERMAN CIGARS.
300 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—various brands and qualities: "Middle Path," "Queen of the South," "Corner Stone," "Golden Bars," "Washington."
100 boxes CUBA SIAES.
60 kegs CHEROOTS.
PIPES, PIPE HEADS, SOLACE AND YELLOW BANK CHEWING TOBACCO.
"The Daughter of the Regiment."

Spices.
PLAGNIOL AND LUCCA OIL, CANTON GINGER AND CHOW CHOW.
NUTMEGS, CITRON, ORATINE, 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.
250 chests, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong, etc., etc.

Sugars.
50 pkgs. Loveday's CRUSHED, POWDERED AND LOAF SUGARS.

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

Sundries.
100 pkgs. STARCH—whole, half and quarter boxes.
50 pkgs. Bent's CRACKERS—Wine, Water, Soda and Butter.
100 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
20 gross Preston & Merrill's YEAST POWDERS.
30 pkgs. ENGLISH DAIRY AND PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
75 Lyman S. Davis, Jr., & Co.'s DIAMOND HAMS.
CARACAS CHOCOLATE, TABLE AND DAIRY SALT.
SNUFF, SARDINES, CASSIA in mats.
30 cases W. H. Davis's PICKLES.
30 boxes NEW YORK CANDY.
100 " SOAP—assorted brands and quality.
100 " CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Chemical and Wax.
BLACKING AND BLACKING BRUSHES.
POMADE AND POUNDS.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT,
dec 15 27 and 29 Common street.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN.

AXES..... SPADES..... SHOVELS,
Landing and in store, the following, etc.:
100 dozen S. W. Collins', Yankee and Kentucky patterns.
100 " Ketchum.
100 " Hurd.
100 " Indianas Collins'.
100 " C. Amer & Co.'s best SHOVELS and SPADES—2 to 6.
100 " Blackwell—2 to 6.
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Hardware.
A full and general assortment of Domestic and Foreign HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Table cloth, Pocket,
Constantly on hand and for sale on accommodating terms by
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Bells.
The subscribers, agents for G. L. Hanks, Cincinnati Bell Manufactory, have called and are receiving regularly a full stock, comprising:
BELLS FROM 50 TO 1200 POUNDS.
Orders received for any weight to 1200 pounds, and warranted as to sound and quality.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Rivets—Pressed Spikes.
Landing and for sale by the subscribers—
20 kegs BOILER RIVETS—¾ and ½ inch.
50 " RIVETS, for Sheet Iron Workers.
50 " PRESSED SPIKES, for Sleepers.
100 " PRESSED SPIKES, 9 to 6 inch.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Boiler Iron.
Landing ex ship Westmoreland, from Philadelphia—
100 sheets best PENNSYLVANIA BOILER IRON—¼ inch.
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Cast Iron Pipe.
Instore, 4, 6 and 8 inch, and to arrive per ship Rosemont, from Glasgow—
The 3 inch and 100 12 inch IRON PIPE,
which will be sold low from the ship's tackle.
Apply to PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Chain Cables.
Landing and for sale by the subscribers—
1 CHAIN CABLE, proved—1 7/8 in diameter.
2 " " " 1 3/4 "
2 " " " 1 5/8 "
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Tennessee Iron.
The subscribers, agents for the firm of HILLMAN BROTHERS'
PREMIUM TENNESSEE IRON,
have on hand and are receiving regularly a full stock, comprising the following, viz:
500 tons FLAT, from 1 to 6 inch, and ¼ to 1 inch.
200 " ROUND and SQUARE, ⅝ to 1 inch.
50 " HORSE-SHOE, ⅞, ¾, 1, 1 and ¼ inch.
60 " PLOW PLATES, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in ¼, ⅜ and ½.
50 " SCREW PLATES, 3/16, ¼ and 5/16.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Cane-Carrier Chains.
50 sets best CANE-CARRIER CHAINS—Just received and for sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Copper.
The subscribers, agents for Messrs. C. G. Hussey & Co.'s Patent Copper Sheathing Nails, have on hand and offer for sale:
30 cases ROOFING COPPER, 20, 24 and 30 oz. x 36, 11 and 12 inch.
100 sheets 14, 16 and 18 oz. x 36.
500 " 20 to 32 oz. x 36.
1000 " BOLT COPPER, ¼ to 1½ inch.
COPPER BOTTOMS, Cold and Round, all sizes.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
29 and 31 Camp street.

Iron.
100 tons best Pennsylvania FLAT, ROUND and SQUARE, Assorted.
50 tons ROUND and SQUARE.
500 " ENGLISH, ROUND, SQUARE and FLAT.
500 bundles HOOP IRON, ½ to 2 inches.
500 " BAND IRON, ¾, 1 and 1¼ inches.
500 " SCROLL IRON, ½ to 1 in., 3/8 to ⅝ in.
500 tons ANGLE IRON, 1½ x 1½ x ¼.
200 " REFINED ENGLISH FLAT, 2x1 inch—Suitable for Grain boxes.
For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
dlm 6 29 and 31 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 in store 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 CRESOLE STYLE!!

which is acknowledged to be SURPASSED by no hat made anywhere.

They have on hand and in very large stock of

FELT HATS,

Both of all the varieties of:
SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.
Fine French FUR MALAKOFFS and BEDANS, with Broad or Narrow Brims.
Fine Black and Colored French, English and American FUR HATS—Broad or Narrow Brim—High or Low Crown.
BENGAL PLAINS and 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, TORNSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.
OIL SILK CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plain, Black and Colored Silk.
Black, Blue and Brown Silk Velvet CAPS—All patterns.
United States Army and Regulation CAPS.
FANCY CAPS, with Plumes or Cockades.
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 Gothic Plumes.
Fine Black and Colored HATS, with Plumes to suit.
American Ladies' HATS, with Single 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 Sea Ivory Carriages, etc.
FINELY-MOUNTED COACH WHIPS, with Gold, Silver and Ivory Mountings.

They deem it 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.
18 2m 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 Clarets & Sauternes BORDEAUX WINES, in pipes and casks, at reduced prices.
They offer as 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 & QUINTELL,
Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Wines, and
Cross & Cazalas Cognac, Bordeaux.
nov 16 dlm Nos. 22 Gravier and 25 Carondelet st.

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 particulars:

Brandy—
200 packages, various qualities.

Whisky—
300 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—
300 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—
50 boxes, of all styles.
Pounds, half pounds, 5's, 10's, TWIST.
POCKET LUMP, etc., from the lowest grade to the highest quality and price.

Cigars—
All the approved brands of fine Havana CIGARS.
An excellent lot of German CIGARS.
Cuba Sixes, 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 Fly Row Bank TOBACCO.
Cut Pl. .. ..

Tea—Tea—Tea—
IMPERIAL, fine leaf chests, of every quality—100 pkgs
.. .. in 6, 12 and 17 lb. boxes .. .. 20@ 1.
.. .. in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 1.00 ..
GUNPOWDER, in half chests, of every quality: 50 ..
.. .. in 6 lb., 12 lb. and canisters. 50@ ..
YOUNG HYSON, half chests, good quality. 60 ..
OOLONG POUCHONG, ... 1.00 ..
.. .. .. in 10, 15 and 20 lb., 1.00 ..
POUCHONG, in 5 and 8 oz. papers. 1.00 ..

Pickles, Preserves, Ketchups, etc.

Ground Spices.

Wood and Willow Ware.

Spices—
100 bags PEPPER.
20 bales and half bales CLOVES.
50 bags ALLSPICE.
500 bags 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, 25 per c., Whale, Cotton, Seal.

Sweet Oil—
Quarts and pints—200 boxes.

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

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

Candles—
STAR—1000 boxes.
SPERM,
CHEMICAL, SPERM, etc.

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

Cheese—
200 boxes now in store—
Western, English Dairy,
Durham Pam,
Gloucester,
Stilton, etc.

Sugar—Loving'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