New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at one dollar every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—for first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1856.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Republic for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

☞ The clerks of the steamers Aleck Scott, Ed. Walsh and St. Nicholas, will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Our acknowledgments are due the purser of the steamship Louisiana for copy of manifest and for Galveston papers.

☞ We refer our readers to the first page of our today's paper for a report of the dinner given to Gen. W. Bace, Grand Sire elect of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Owing to the great length of the telegraphic report of the President's message, we are forced to omit several editorial and other articles of interest and moment.

☞ SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES. ☜

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT APPOINTMENTS.—On Monday last Mr. William H. Reese took possession of the office of Clerk of the Sixth District Court, to which he was elected by the people more than one year ago, his opponent having voluntarily withdrawn his contestation suit. We are confident Mr. R. will give satisfaction to all who may have business in that Court. He is an affable, courteous gentleman, an excellent business man, and well calculated to make pleasant and reflect credit upon any station. We cordially wish him a happy time and abundant returns for the many vexatious delays to which he has been subjected.

Mr. S. Perry Archinaly, so long and favorably known as the efficient Secretary of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, has received and accepted the appointment of Deputy Clerk under Mr. Reese. The latter could not have made a better appointment, and we congratulate him, the appointee, and lawyers and litigants generally, on the selection. A more prompt, indefatigable, and uniformly courteous gentleman, could not have been found for the place.

We were pleased to learn that Mr. Augustus S. Phelps, late Street Commissioner, has been appointed Secretary of the Finance Committee. He has much experience, and will make a prudent as well as a thorough-going officer. He takes the place vacated by Mr. Archinaly, and will prove a most admirable successor.

SUNDRIES.—For an assortment of goods, of different kinds, in the grocery and drug line, we refer country merchants and others to the advertisement of Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street. This house does an immense business, and the stock of goods which they have in their large double store is so systematically arranged and subdivided, that their orders are filled with a readiness that is astonishing for the little time consumed. They have a sampling room, in which the purchaser may pick out all he wants in a short time, without traveling through the warerooms. We should add that the terms of the house are as low as those of any other establishment in the South, and that their advertisement in to-day's Crescent does not index more than a tithe of the goods they have on hand.

GO AND ENJOY YOURSELVES.—We commend our readers to the Seamen's Relief Fair, now being held at the Masonic Hall, in St. Charles street. The ladies who are now exerting themselves for the welfare of the mariner, should be energetically supported by all. The Fair will continue open for one night longer, on account of the severe weather on Tuesday evening last. Go to the Fair by all means.

MOBILE ELECTION.—The election in Mobile on Monday last for Aldermen resulted in the triumph of the Americans, they carrying six wards out of seven by a majority of 549. The real estate tax bill was defeated by a large majority.

COL. KEWEN.—We see by the Mobile papers that Col. Kewen, of the Nicaraguan army, by virtue of the authority vested in him, has appointed Major W. O. Capers a Commissioner of the Republic of Nicaragua, for the city and county of Mobile, with the sole and exclusive right within those limits to raise men and means for the service of Gen. Walker. The Tribune remarks that the commission could hardly have fallen into better hands.

ST. DOMINGO.—All accounts agree in stating that the movements of Spain in St. Domingo were directed to the recovery of that possession. It was to this end that the Spanish Consul, Segovia, interfered and obliged President Santana to resign, and had his antagonist, Baez, placed in his position. Notwithstanding this, when Baez took the oath of office he delivered an inaugural address, in which he intimated an intention to preserve the integrity of the republic, the freedom of the people, the purity of the judiciary, etc.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—A verdict of $175 damages has been rendered against the New York Central Railroad Company, at the suit of A. W. Page, for having been forcibly ejected from the cars in October, 1855, and seriously injured. He got on the wrong train, it seems, and was told so at Syracuse, but continued to ride on until it reached Vienna, when he was ejected by force.

THE CAMPBELL'S AT THE AMPHITHEATER.—After witnessing the capabilities of Mr. Pool, and his party in the burlesques of "Macbeth" and "Don Raphael" at Shakspeare's amphitheater, we are constrained to believe they could play the pieces without the burlesques, if they tried, well enough to make the other theaters look to their laurels. They have elaborated this kind of amusement to an extent that almost outstrips all the rivals in the drama. No matter how other places of amusement fluctuate between full, half full and thin, the amphitheater is always full. The air of respectability pervading the audiences is as remarkable as their number, and the enjoyment depicted upon their faces, is put upon a higher scale of upon the merits of the Campbell Minstrels, than the most labored newspaper paragraph. The versatility they display is inexhaustible—something new every night, and no apparent respect of the superior for exhausting exhausted. Without intending any invidious comparison of any other place of amusement, we can say that these exhibitions amongst the favorites of the popular places of resort in New Orleans. On and after next Saturday, we think their interest will be doubly increased by the meeting of the new Opera troupe Hall to the public, in connection with the amphitheater, without additional charge for admission. The stay of this great troupe is fast drawing to a close, as they are preparing to make a modern trip to Havana.

RAISINS AND OLIVES.—Mr. M. H. Samuels, No. 31 Commercial Place, has received fresh consignments of the above collections. Dealers should inspect them.

IRON AND HARDWARE STORE.—The well-known establishment of P. P. Pulger & Co., recently formed from Tchoupitoulas to New Levee street, between Gravier and Poydras, offers its usual strong inducements to the purchasers of shelf and heavy hardware, iron in rolls, bars and sheets, Strauh's concaulk, etc. Their immense hardware establishment Messrs. P. & Co. intimate upon terms most advantageous to their patrons. See their card.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Christmas is coming, and the little folks must be provided with something wherein their orderly "fogeys" find "gaudy" and to do so we recommend the toy and fancy store of Messrs. Sommerfield Brothers, No. 81 Chartres street. Their stock comprises nearly everything that can tickle and astonish the juveniles, and a rare assortment of fancy articles of all kinds, suitable for presents among grown people. They do a wholesale business, and we would refer city and country retailers to their card, in another column.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Congress having assembled yesterday and made the customary announcement to the President, he delivered his message to that body at noon to-day.

The opening of the message is devoted to a review of the condition of the domestic interests of the country. Its agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests are in a prosperous condition, and the steady advancement of the wealth and population of the Union betokens the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism which has ever distinguished the people of the United States of America.

He alludes to the late national election, and says that the people have assented to the constitutional equality of each, and that all the States of the Union, as States, have affirmed the constitutional equality of all citizens of the United States, as citizens, wherever their religion or wherever their place of birth or residence.

They have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union and proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and the Constitution. He emphatically condemns the idea of organizing in the United States mere geographical parties, and of marshaling in hostile array the different parts of the country.

He confines at much length an account of our sectional controversy, and condemns in unequivocal terms the action of the abolition party at the North. He believes that the great body of that party, who intemperately took this false step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union.

Among the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by the citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the Southern States.

The second was to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the Southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed, according to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

The third was in connection with the organization of Territorial governments, and the admission of new States. That question was for a time disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation, which was acquiesced in rather than approved, by the different States of the Union. It stood on the statute books of this country, however, for a number of years, and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle, as applied to Texas, and were prepared to acquiesce in its further application to territory acquired by the United States from Mexico.

But this proposition was successfully resisted by Representatives in Congress from Northern States, who, regardless of the statute line of limitation, insisted upon applying a restriction in regard to negro slavery to new territory generally, whether lying North or South of it, thereby repealing it as a Legislative Compromise; and, on the part of the North, persisting in violating the compact, if, indeed, any compact existed. Thereupon this enactment ceased to have a binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects either the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of California as a State, and the Territorial organization of New Mexico, Utah and Washington Territories.

Such was the state of this question when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the course of constitutional enquiry and reflection, it had now, at length, come to be clearly seen that Congress does not possess the constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union.

In a long series of decisions on the fullest argument and most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court had finally determined this point in every form under which the question could arise—whether it affecting public or private rights in questions of public domain, religion, navigation and servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, coequal in domestic legislative power, and Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in Maine no more than it can declare those of the State of Missouri a nullity. It takes away no right, and it confers none. So repeal will be only to remove imperfections from the statute, without affecting either in the sense of permission or prohibition, the authority of the States or their citizens.

Still, when comical restrictions of this nature, already dead in usage or law, was in positive terms repealed by the last Congress in a clause of the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska—that repeal was made the occasion of a vituperative and dangerous agitation concerning the affairs of the Territory of Kansas.

The President says that many acts of disorder have been, undoubtedly, perpetrated, tending to occasion the interruption rather than the permanent suspension of the regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the territory were undertaken by citizens of both the North and the South; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of those two great sections of the Union.

These difficulties have been extravagantly exaggerated for the purposes of political agitation, and the number and gravity of the acts of violence committed within the territory have been greatly magnified, and thus the territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when, in fact, the whole amount of such acts have not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in a single city, to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Impartial investigation into the irregularities in the elections in Kansas, proved that they, as like occasions of irregularities in the States of the same description, are beyond the sphere of the Executive. But the incidents of actual violence, or organized obstructions of the course of the law, perhaps rarely resented from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available, and as the circumstances required.

Nothing affords him more unmingled satisfaction than to be enabled to announce the present peaceful condition of things in Kansas, and he trusts no act will be allowed to remain on the statute books, violative of the provisions of the Constitution.

The President refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows that during the last fiscal year the receipts from all sources were seventy-three millions, nine hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, which, with the balance on hand up to the first of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year ninety-two millions, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The expenditures of the year have been seventy-two millions, nine hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

The public debt now amounts to fifty millions, nine hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars, all of which might be paid within the present year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due and only redeemable at the option of the holders, cannot be pressed to payment by the Government.

He argues in favor of a reduction of the public revenue to an amount not to exceed forty-eight or fifty millions of dollars, and invites the attention of Congress again to the subject of the revision of the revenue laws, and other minor ones in connection therewith.

The President says that the duties of the Army are satisfactorily performed, and thinks that the troubles in Washington and Oregon Territories are ended.

The condition of the Navy is satisfactory; the action of the retiring Board has been advantageous, and the apprentice system has proved beneficial. He advocates the still further increase of the number of ships.

In the Interior Department, the President notices that the sales of lands for the fiscal year have amounted to nearly nine millions of dollars.

In regard to our foreign relations, the President states that the misunderstanding with Great Britain in regard to Central America is in a fair way of satisfactory adjustment. The controversy on the subject of the transit routes of Nicaragua and Honduras has been settled by a new treaty.

He speaks of the benefits arising from the reciprocity treaty, as having greatly increased domestic exports.

The efforts to obtain from Sweden the abolishment of the Sound dues, has been so far unsuccessful, but he has reason to believe that some satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

Little progress has been made towards the adjustment of the Spanish difficulties, and Cuban matters remain unchanged, there being no new results.

The proposition that a neutral flag may cover an enemy's goods, has been partially accepted by most of the European powers, if America consents to abolish privateering; but as the aggressive power of some nations will be increased, and some entrailed of their defensive ability thereby, the President proposes that the private property of the subjects of belligerent powers shall be exempt from seizure except when contraband. This proposition has not yet been objected to by any maritime nation, and the Emperor of Russia explicitly approves the modifications.

The unsettled condition of other American Republics has prevented the early settlement of the individual claims of citizens of the United States upon them.

The complaints against Mexico are numerous, and though she has been repeatedly urged to attend to said claims, they have not yet received such consideration as the United States has a right to expect. The political condition of Mexico is such, however, as demands from us much forbearance, and the Executive will still endeavor to procure friendly redress.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this Government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the Isthmus, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and over which our citizens in great numbers were passing to and from the Atlantic coasts. The protection of both required that the existing power in that State should be regarded as responsible to this Government, and its Minister was accordingly received.

Soon thereafter, the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent an unfavorable change, and became involved in uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from the two contending powers have been recently sent to this Government, but with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the Government *de facto*, and therefore, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Serious questions are pending with New Grenada. That Republic undertook to impose tonnage duties, which was resisted by this government. She also levied a tax upon mail matter, on the Isthmus, which will not be submitted to by this government, as such a measure is clearly contrary to the stipulations of our treaty with that Republic, and it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

The President calls attention to the Panama outrages. This Government has demanded that the perpetrators of that wrong be punished, and that provision shall be made for the families of those killed; and will ask indemnity for the property destroyed upon that occasion.

In conclusion, the President states that everything is prosperous at home and abroad.

The Steamship Atlantic.

The beautiful and bracing weather yesterday indicated to extend our perambulations beyond our usual limit; and for the first time in a number of weeks, we found ourself rambling along the levee, absorbed in rumination upon the scenes of bustle and activity there displayed. The name of the New Orleans levee as a scene of commercial activity is world wide, for the very good reason that all the world is more or less interested in it, and so the additional reason that it is a scene not to be witnessed in any other part of the world.

We will not, however, tax our readers with what is so familiar to them. The river was a panorama of enterprise, sailors and steamers, from the remote countries of the civilized world, and from the remote regions of our gigantic country; while the landing was piled up with every conceivable kind of merchandise, as far as the eye could reach, and enlivened by the rush of crowds as variegated in nationality and costume as any to be seen at Galata or Constantinople; but then all this was merely a repetition of what has been seen thousands of times before, and will be seen millions of times hereafter. Thousands of our citizens mingle in the scene daily, and will not up to their eyes in business, the levee, from their being so thoroughly used to it, possesses no more interest to them than a forest or a line of railroads possesses to a country laborer. The particular object of this writing, is to notice a new sea-craft—new to our readers, at least—that rode duck-like on the water at the foot of Canal street. We mean the steamship Atlantic, Capt. Smith, which is now running in Harris, Morgan & Co's Texas line, in place of the Perseverance, which was recently destroyed by fire. Her staunch, neat, clipper like appearance, as viewed from the wharf, induced us to go on board and take a good look at her to a purpose in which we were much facilitated by the politeness and courtesy of Capt. Smith.

The Atlantic is not so finely garnished as some other steamers, with those ornamental arrangements which captivate the eye in port, whilst they are so quickly forgotten in a storm at sea. But from one end to the other, and from upper deck to hold, she presents to observation those features which we love to contemplate, whenever we have the "being deep" in view. First, her fine symmetry, her sharp prow, and her solid, heavy machinery, which impart the idea of speed and a short sojourn upon Neptune's rearing domain. Secondly, the great strength and ponderosity of her timbers and fastenings; being, to all seeming, so well clamped together that she might be lifted up the middle without breaking. Thirdly, the abundance of her provision against accidents; every part of her, fore and aft, above and below, being susceptible of an instantaneous deluge, by means of the pumps and hose which abound; every state-room being provided with disappearing chairs and the promenade decks being furnished with the same confidence-inspiring articles; and the upper deck and guards being encumbered by life-boats of the unsinkable kind. And fourthly, but by no means lastly, the neatness and substantiality of her cabin accommodations. Nothing is gaudy or garish, but everything is plain and strength. That difficult thing on shipboard, to wit: to get plenty of fresh air unmixed with salt water, seems to be overcome by the excellent ventilating arrangements of the Atlantic. Altogether, we should judge this steamer to be entirely capable of triumphing over the worst assaults of the elements, in their occasional demonstrations along the Gulf coasts, and have no doubt that she will prove a welcome and popular successor to the Perseverance.

The Atlantic was built in New York, in 1853, and until recently belonged to the New York and Portland line. Capt. Smith informed us that she had experienced all sorts of weather on the northern coasts, without ever springing a timber, and that he never had occasion to drop his anchors but once. The confidence that the Texas Steamship Company has always reposed in their vessels in not leaving them, is extended to the Atlantic. Freight is received by the Atlantic at the same rates as upon the other steamers of the line.

The Atlantic has made but one trip to Texas since coming round from the North. She leaves today on her second trip, stopping at Brazos, Galveston and Indianola. We recommend her to our friends in Texas as a staunch, swift, and well appointed craft, worthy of their confidence at all seasons, increased by the transportation of either their persons or worldly goods. Her capacity is for 150 cabin passengers, and 800 tons of freight.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—Messrs. Isaac W. Lyons & Co., No. 56 Camp street, have a general supply for sale of ready made clothing, adapted to the season, to which they invite the attention of every one in need of the articles. See advertisement.

SAMPLE WATCHES.—Mr. J. Bickley, No. 42 Carondelet street, opposite the Commercial, has received an extensive assortment of sample watches, which he offers at very low prices. See advertisement.

NEW NOTARIAL FIRM.—Messrs. A. Moreau & J. Westfeldt have associated with them in the business of notary public, Mr. Jerome Moreau, who has had years of experience in the notarial business in this city, and who, from his long residence in Louisiana, is well acquainted with the peculiarities of our laws. See advertisement.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—A very extensive and well selected stock of ready made clothing is now being opened at the old stand of Messrs. J. Hunter & Co., No. 26 Camp street, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public. We recommend the establishment to our readers. See advertisement.

LAUNDRIES WANTED.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Ford and Fry, whose works are in Texas. Southern and Pacific Railroad, Steel Wedge and other improvements are offered.

TAILORING.—We would refer any gentleman who may wish a fashionable coat, pantaloons, or vest, to the card of Mr. H. Hemenway, the one-price tailor at No. 93 St. Charles street, next door to the Southern Hotel. Mr. H. is a first class tailor of many years' standing in New Orleans.

☞ New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.—This Road is now completed and opened to SUMMIT, a distance of 106 miles from New Orleans. The Passenger Train leaves New Orleans as usual, at 6 A. M., and arrives at Summit at 11 A. M. Freight will also be forwarded through to that place on the usual freight days. d 2p 1f

☞ Hostetter—Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia; one bottle will create an appetite, tone off the Liquor Bile, purify the blood and invigorate the system; two bottles will cure the worst form of liver complaint; one bottle will dislodge that wolverine of the life of the stomach, give color to the countenance, impart quick and sound health to the individual and cheer them to the mind. Every family should have Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. No article is so generally adopted as the Depositary of cures of our country.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally. d1 2p 26W

☞ Musical Boxes, Watches and Jewelry.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. H. Stocks, on the 2d Page, and the corner of Canal street, where may be found a fine collection of Musical Boxes, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. Persons can always see his advertisement of Mechanical Singing Bird, the most extraordinary piece of mechanism ever have been in this. See the advertisement in another column. n2 2p 1m

☞ The immense mass of testimony in favor of the celebrated German Bitters, so vicious is that the result is all that it is represented to be, and in consequence, we advise a trial of it by those afflicted with disorders for which it is recommended.

B. Clemenson, Esq., of Lane B, Dubuque county, Wis., under date of Nov. 1, 1856, says: "Given great satisfaction to many in our town and Canada, in resolved series of your German Bitters, which I received from your relief from. My health is improved to such a degree that I am able to attend to my business. A large number of the people in this neighborhood have had recourse to Milwaukie for the medicine. An agent here could sell three gross of them, if I knew it to be genuine."

Samuel Paine, Esq., of Wis., dated Milwaukie, Wis., Feb. 6, 1856, says: "Given great relief from the use of your German Bitters." See advertisement. d1 2p 1m W

NEW ORLEANS PRINTING WAREHOUSE, No. 16 St. Charles street.

☞ Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., Press Manufacturers of New York, have established their New Orleans Agency in the exterior of the PRESSES are now prepared to offer increased facilities to the Press trade, in PRESSES and other Printing Materials. A large stock constantly on hand for sale or exchange. Orders together with every variety of NEWS, Book and Job TYPE, from the celebrated Cornelius Chance Founders Sons, New York.

☞ Remember the Printing Office Building I am the agent for. GEO. H. VINTON, 16 Carondelet street. d2 2p 6M W

Soundcloth Brothers.

54 ..... CHARTRES ST 54

Having recently removed the place of business from 18 to 54 CHARTRES STREET, they would solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends.

Their stock of German, French, English and American TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES is extensively large and we solicit an inspection, assuring our friends and the public that we will do our best to please them.

They have also a large assortment of SPLENDID ARTICLES, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, which they will offer at retail to the public.

SONNEKALB BROTHERS,

54 Chartres street.

P. S.—Receive S. BROTHERS have received by recent trade from Bremen and Havre, large and fine assortment of which they invite the attention of country and city dealers. d1 2p 1m

Fall and Winter Clothing.

F. MALARD & CO.,

Nos. 58 and 60 Canal street, corner Old Levee.

Have just received and have now in store, all of the latest styles in Gentlemen's and Youths' READY MADE CLOTHING, of the NEWEST STYLES, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public.

COATS.

Super Black Cloth Frock or Sack Coats, Fancy Cassimere Coats, Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats, Black Cloth Coats and Pantaloons, Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, Satin Black and Fancy Cloth Frock Coats, Cloth Dress Coats.

PANTS.

Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, Black Satin Pants, Black Doeskin Pants, Heavy Black Pantaloons, Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, Black Satin Vests, Black Doeskin Vests, Fancy Cassimere Vests, Black Satin Vests, Black Cloth Vests, Fancy Cloth Vests, Fancy Cassimere and Satin Vests, Black Cassimere and Satin Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Linen Bosom Shirts, Colored Linen Bosom Shirts, Fancy Bosom Shirts, Fancy Cassimere Bosom Shirts, Linen Collars, Silk Cravats, Fancy Cravats, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, etc.

—ALSO—

Boots and Twilled Shirts, Fresh Canal, Felt Hats, Fashionable, Fancy Shirts, etc.

Together with various Articles, Cloth Rubber Goods, etc., which they offer wholesale, at the lowest cash prices.

N. B.—Merchants and others will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

PLANTATION AND OUTFITTING.

Heavy Blue Flannel Shirts, Heavy Red Flannel Shirts, Heavy Blue Flannel Drawers, Heavy Red Flannel Drawers, Heavy Brown Linen Drawers, Heavy Blue Cotton Drawers, Heavy Brown Cotton Drawers, Heavy Brown Cotton Shirts, Heavy Blue Cotton Shirts, Heavy Brown Cotton Pantaloons, Heavy Blue Cotton Pantaloons, Heavy Brown Cotton Vests, Heavy Blue Cotton Vests, Heavy Brown Cotton Jackets, Heavy Blue Cotton Jackets, Heavy Brown Cotton Frocks, Heavy Blue Cotton Frocks, Heavy Brown Cotton Sack Coats, Heavy Blue Cotton Sack Coats, Heavy Brown Cotton Dress Coats, Heavy Blue Cotton Dress Coats