New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1858.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

A "Drink of Tangipahoa."

We don't see why this should not be as familiar a phrase in New Orleans as a "Drink of Cochituate" is in Boston, or a "Drink of Croton" is in New York, the name of the source from which it is derived being the universally received substitute for the word "water." The deserts of the citizens of New Orleans entitle them to as good drinking water as is enjoyed by the people of any other city; but they do not have it; they are forced to filter the waters of the Mississippi of their filth before they can slake their thirst decently, or else, as the Children of Israel did for manna in the wilderness, depend upon the bounty of Heaven to send them drink from its reservoirs of clouds. There is no reason, but the lack of enterprise to undertake the *projet*, why we should not have in New Orleans the greatest abundance of pure and healthful water, clear and sparkling as crystal, and sooner or later we will have it by, we presume, the very means which our correspondent "D." suggests in another column. His plan is for aqueduct pipes which shall run along the line of the Jackson Railroad, if no better route be selected, and tapping one of the limpid currents which, passing through the piney woods of Mississippi, empty into Lake Pontchartrain, guide its waters to the city. The head of water thus secured would be sufficient to lift it to a hight of about one hundred feet by the natural law which causes it to seek elevation to its own level. The Tangipahoa river would seem to be an eligible stream to steal a supply of water from; but our topography may be at fault. Will not capitalists take preliminary measures to demonstrate the feasibility or otherwise of this plausible waterworks enterprise? We think there is "something in it."

The Counterfeiting Business

is carried on systematically in New York, where bills on a thousand different banks, more or less, are in circulation, and a new counterfeit makes its appearance almost daily, everybody, consequently, being on the qui vive, fully armed with detectives and police reports. The "rags" are placed in the hands of a hundred or so of confederates, who simultaneously rush them on the market, considering themselves particularly lucky if each rascal can get a few dollars worth off, for the game is played out in a very brief time, all merchants being put on their guard by the police as soon as the first bill is detected. The following report from a New York paper will give an idea of the telegraphic expedition with which a run of the counterfeiters is squelched in New York:

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Early last evening well executed counterfeit $3 bills on the Brandon Bank, of Brandon, Vt., made their appearance in the eastern part of the city, but by means of the police telegraph the shopkeepers were notified, and but few were passed.

The "Unnecessary Dead."

An association of medical *savants*, philanthropists and dignitaries of New York, among them Mayor Tiemann, have been holding a series of meetings at the Cooper Institute for the discussion of matters of Sanitary and Moral Improvement. In the course of these they have demonstrated, to their own satisfaction, that between nine and ten thousand persons have died unnecessarily in New York annually for the last seven years. They seem to have proved pretty decidedly that if these ten thousand had not died they would have lived. They summed up the loss of money, of labor and life in the following table, in which the incongruous items are oddly enough assorted, dollars and humanity being mixed up queerly, the former taking precedence:

Total expense of attending unnecessary sickness annually	$8,568,415
Value of labor lost annually	280,000
Total	$8,848,415
Unnecessary loss of life in seven years	63,686

We wager considerable that not one of all our readers can surmise the foundation upon which the calculation of the number of "unnecessary deaths" was built—for every calculation must have some data, some place to start from, or it will not stand any more than a house will in the air unless it is rested upon the ground or otherwise sustained. Well, they took the ratio of mortality in London as the standard of "necessary deaths," and the excess of that ratio of mortality in New York, they set down under the "unnecessary death" head. There it is, plain as a pike staff—proved to a demonstration by the mathematics of unknown quantities. Postulate, X—result, X plus X. We are afraid men will die despite of learned theorists; their death are "necessary deaths," for the world would become too small to hold them all if they did not leave it to make room for the successive generations, and those profound men will do a very bad job indeed if they contrive a plan to stay the course of natural death and thus compel the sons of earth to stay each other to relieve the globe of the presence of more people than it could support.

Some of the Literature.

We have got tired of being amused by the enormities, abominations and vilenesses generally which are the characteristics of the "blood and thunder" publications that cater literary food for the Northern masses, but occasionally something of extra outrageousness forces itself upon our attention and we are, per force, again amused. It so befel us the other day when we took up a New York Sunday paper of some critical pretension and no little political standing in municipal affairs, a handsome and mammoth sheet, in the publication of which much capital of money and talent is invested, and on the first page remarked the following heading, which we thought certainly must be a burlesque on the Korn Kobb style of literature: "*Laura Vane; or the Swimmers of the Bloody Foam—A Tale of Love, Blood and Mystery!*" But reading a few paragraphs convinced us that we had not misapprehended this delectably thrilling title, but that the story was a sober, serious novelette of length, and all about "the swimmers of the bloody foam," with plenty of "love, blood and mystery" in it, done up in the most approved "yaller-kivered" forcemeat style. Now the editorial columns of that paper display much ability and critical acumen, and how its conductors can stomach the partnership of their effusions with the stuff above referred to is something hard to understand. We presume that it is the plan of the proprietors to make the paper a literary variety shop in which everything is offered the public, from that which we will compare to a pair of brass-knuckles to what may be supposed to bear an immaterial analogy to a watch of the finest workmanship. We wonder if the literary taste of this part of the world will ever exhibit such a preponderating partiality for blood and horrors as that of the North country? If it is to be so, it was long since time for it to manifest itself by a demand which would induce such publications in New Orleans.

The Coolie Slaves of Cuba.

The workings of English philanthropy as manifested in that power fostering and abetting the Coolie trade are illustrated by the condition of such of these unfortunate creatures as survive a transportation with which the "horrors of the middle passage" may not be compared. They have nothing like the capacity of the negro for labor and endurance, and yet the same tasks are imposed upon them. A Virginia gentleman who recently visited the island, says that suicide is common among them, sometimes ten or a dozen hanging themselves at a time to escape the insupportable burden of their misery. No provision is made for their return to their native land from which they have been beguiled, and their masters having no interest in them, except to get the greatest amount of work possible out of them during their period of apprenticeship, heap upon them labors which soon break them down, and often hurry them to the grave. "How terrible is the picture," says a sensible New York paper, "and how truthful and suggestive the one single sentence—'Their masters having no interest in them!' And yet this trade is encouraged by the English as one dictated by humanity and tending to abate the horrors of the African slave trade."

LAKE PIRATES.—A small schooner, about thirty tuns burthen, has been recently seized at Detroit, Mich., and several persons alleged to be connected with the vessel have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a general system of piracy along the shores of the lakes. A quantity of goods found on board bore evidence of having been stolen, and a large number of skeleton keys, padlocks, etc., were in the vessel, together with a bundle of letters, which, it is said, conclusively prove the existence of an organized gang of thieves and pirates along the shores of Lake Erie, if it extends no further.

GEOGRAPHY AND THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The above may appear a rather strange juxtaposition, but it is, nevertheless, perfectly correct and appropriate. The geographical locality of an aspirant is to have a greater bearing upon his success than his services, talents and patriotism. At all events, this is the doctrine that is being now enunciated by the North Louisiana press, and we shall not be profoundly surprised if our eloquent and distinguished Senator, J. P. Benjamin, goes down before it on the fourth Monday of January next, although we duly appreciate the efficiency of the matchless managers engaged on his side.

The North Louisianians cannot be blamed for desiring an equal division of Senatorial honors. And, to their credit be it said, they name very good and able men as candidates. But, while not blaming them for asserting their alleged rights in the premises, we cannot subscribe to the dogma that geographical divisions should have anything to do with the election of a United States Senator. A Senator is the representative of the whole State, and will conduct himself accordingly, if he is fit for the position. And if he is not fit for the position, it would be a poor compliment to the intelligence and patriotism of our people, to say that the doctrine of geographical distinctions elected an unfit man to misrepresent the State on the floor of the Federal Senate.

But we did not start out to write an article on this topic, and will, therefore, close, by directing the attention of the people to the following strongly-written effusion, taken from the Monroe (Ouachita Parish) Register of the 9th instant:

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—A successor to Mr. Benjamin, as United States Senator, will be elected at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature, and it becomes a question of grave importance, upon whom the mantle of this distinguished statesman shall fall—a question affecting not merely the representation of the State in the national councils, but the strength and ascendancy of the Democratic party, as the great and only important party of the State. Consequently the public interests, and the weal of the Democratic organization, as the custodian of those interests, should be the sole consideration governing members in their official action on this subject. Could we allow ourselves, in matters of party policy, to be swayed in our opinions by our admiration for exalted talent and genius, fervid eloquence and profound knowledge of public measures, as well as for the punctilious integrity and faithfulness with which he has left the impress of these great qualities upon all questions discussed, we should say, that no more able, indefatigable and gifted representative could be found than the Hon. J. P. Benjamin himself. It will not be the policy of the Register to make war upon men. We scorn detraction of the merits and worth of individuals.

But in our opinions of the availability of particular persons, we acknowledge duty to the abiding interests of our party as paramount to all other considerations in the defense and diffusion of Democratic doctrines. "Not that we love *Cæsar* less, but we love *Rome* more." The spirit and practice of our institutions announce the principle, that all interests shall be fully and faithfully represented in our political councils, and none can be so fit representatives of those interests as those who, by residence, association, and property, are personally identified with them. Hence Representatives in Congress are restricted in residence to the geographical limits of their districts, and Senators to the boundaries of their respective States, that they may become intimately acquainted with the various interests which they represent, and in this manner become the more complete exponents of the sentiments and opinions of their constituencies, the same principle justly governs the action of political parties in States. Giving in our adhesion to this principle, as a matter of equitable concession to the claims of different sections of the State, we say unreservedly and unequivocally, that North-Western Louisiana should have one Representative in the "*United States Senate*," and that the members of the Legislature from the northern and western sections of the State should act as a *unit* in *demanding the recognition* of their *claims* in the partition of *Senatorial honors*.

The present senators, representing as with so much ability and eloquence at Washington, are both residents of the city of New Orleans. For a series of years that city had one Senator, and should Mr. Benjamin be returned, this unequal representation will be continued for years to come. Their acquaintance—their business and social relations—their interests are located in the city; and, while these associations there fit them admirably for representing the *commercial* and political interests of that great city, it is equally undeniable, that their isolation from the *agricultural* portions of the State, and their necessarily restricted acquaintance and intercourse with the citizens, render them less efficient representatives of their peculiar interests, than one whose residence in the Northern and Western part of the State identifies his interests with those of the people of the country parishes. Our objection, then, leaves not against the character or integrity of Mr. Benjamin, but against the geographical position, as taking it measurably out of his power, (since he is not ubiquitous,) to attend to the interests of Northern and Western Louisiana, as those growing interests demand. It may be said, that the Senator in his Senatorial investiture loses his *local* character and becomes at once the representative of the whole State, as his constituency. But it may be answered, that this is the case only in the sense, that the successful candidate, after election, is necessarily the representative of the opposing minority, and the argument cannot avail against the selection of one Senator from the country, since in that case one could have watched and promoted the interests of his constituency as efficiently as two. Should the country parishes attempt against the city of New Orleans what the city is undoubtedly attempting against them, and she by these means find herself without representation in the Senate, the "*Crescent Queen*" would deem herself mortally aggrieved. But conscious power blinds her to the flagrant injustice which the country may, at some time, be tempted to retort upon herself.

Populous cities always have the advantage in the centralization of population and wealth, talent and political concert, and in the event of conflicting interests, the country, from its scattered and imperfectly organized forces, stands in imminent danger of *defeat*. This consideration should teach *caution*, vigilance, and *union* to members from the country in requiring the concession from city Representatives of their just and reasonable demands. But another consideration which adds cogency to our claim, is the distribution of Democratic strength. The strongholds of the party are in the *pine hills* and in the fertile bottoms of North and Western Louisiana. Here the battles have been fought. Here the victories have been won. *Here her colors have never been struck*, while they have been ingloriously *trailed* in the dust of the city, which now asks at our hands the honor of an undivided Senatorial representation, while the *old* and *scarred* veterans of the Democratic army, who have "*borne the heat and burthen of the day*," are coolly told in deeds, if not in words, that they are *incompetent* to represent in the Federal Senate the interests of their State. But it may be asked, "Who have you in North and Northwestern Louisiana worthy to fill the the seat of the retiring Senator?" We say in reply, where are Sandidge, Landram, Gray, Parham, and others, who, though they may not be the peers of Benjamin in learning and eloquence, may very safely claim the more *essential* qualities of the statesman, *capacity, integrity, industry*, and a *stern* determination to *guard* the *weal* of their State and constituency! State Senators and Representatives from the country parishes, see to it, that your *just rights* are respected. Unite boldly, fearlessly and firmly on the great *available man* from Northwestern Louisiana and we shall be satisfied that the honors as well as the *burthens* of political strife are equitably distributed.

A POLICE OFFICER "SOLD."—The Baltimore Clipper says that a few evenings since, a police officer of that city saw two boys carrying a heavy trunk, and that on seeing him they dropped it and ran away. Supposing it to contain stolen property, he shouldered it and lugged it to the police office. The mysterious box was there opened, and found to contain the corpse of a large dog.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE HALTER.—Cangemi, the Italian who murdered a policeman in New York about a year ago, has had four trials for the crime. On the first the jury did not agree; he was found guilty of murder on both the succeeding trials—the verdicts being set aside by the Court of Appeals on the ground of legal informalities—and on the fourth, which terminated on the 13th inst., he was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

DEATH FOR RAPE.—Alexander Robinson, one of the parties who recently committed an outrage on the person of a female named Jane Norris, in New Castle county, Del., has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 11th of February. This is the case in which the parties induced the girl to leave the house where she was living, by telling her that her brother, residing some miles distant, was dying, and had sent them for her to hasten to him before he died. She jumped into a carriage with them, after night, was driven to a distant spot, along a turnpike, where she was violated, beaten and shamefully abused.

LAPSUS CINGULARIS.—We learn from the Chillicothe Advertiser that James S. Dunbar, treasurer of Huntington township, Ross County, Ohio, recently took his departure with another man's wife rather unceremoniously, not so much as deigning to inform his neighbors whither he was going. He left behind him a wife and two children.

INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE.—On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. John F. McDougal, residing in Marion county, Va., hung her child and then herself. She was supposed to be insane.

Anniversary Events—Dec. 21.

1848—The Asiatic cholera broke out with great violence among the U. S. troops at Lavaca, Texas. It was about this time that the cholera epidemic which subsequently swept the country broke out in New Orleans.

1845—Battle of the Punjaub, in which the British defeated the Sikhs, and compensated themselves by annexation of another large slice of territory.

1835—Death of John Sinclair, aged 82; a voluminous author, and a statesman noted for his patriotism and philanthropy, during a public life of half a century.

1833—Death of John P. Hungerford, an officer of the revolution, and member of Congress from Virginia.

1831—Trial of the French Ministers for high treason; great excitement in Paris; 70,000 men under arms, to save the prisoners from popular violence. All the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

1815—One of Bonaparte's ministers, Lavalette, escaped from prison disguised in the dress of his wife, she having been permitted to visit him.

1811—Death of the British Admiral, Peter Parker, aged 89.

1807—The Danish West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns were surrendered to the British.

1777—At this time the number of American prisoners of war under confinement by the British in New York was 300 officers and 900 privates, and in Philadelphia 50 officers and 500 privates. As a general thing, they were confined in loathsome places and treated with the greatest barbarity.

1775—Parliament passed the act confiscating all American vessels afloat, and impressing the crews.

1719—Wm. Brooker issued the first number of the Boston Gazette.

1706—Great excitement and tumultuous meetings in Edinburgh, in consequence of the union with England.

1705—Death of Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II of England.

1670—Sir John Coventry was maimed for reflecting on the moral character of Charles II.

1667—Scottish Covenanters sentenced to death. On this same day, Mrs. Milton disposed of her whole interest in Paradise Lost for £8, her husband having received £10 upon it during his life. So that all the poet and his family ever derived from the immortal poem was £18, or $90!

1641—Death of Maximilian de Bethune, Duke de Sully, celebrated as the Prime Minister of Henry IV, and as one of the ablest and most incorruptible statesmen France ever had.

1375—Death of Giovanni Boccaccio, a famous Italian writer, whose *Decameron*, though strong efforts were made to suppress it, still exists, translated into all the European languages.

73—Festival of St. Thomas, the Christian Apostle, who went to India. He was killed by the Brahmins, and buried at Mellapore, near Madras.

Recent Publications.

THE MINISTRY OF LIFE. By Maria Louisa Charlesworth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

It is a sufficiently explicit indication of the standard of literary composition to be claimed by this work, for us to remark that it is by the authoress of that charming book entitled "Ministering Children"—a book alike entertaining and morally and religiously instructive. As the work, as is remarked in preface, "was not written to illustrate the personal effort involved in moral progress on earth, but to illustrate the actual ministry of life," the details of the ordinary life history of its characters are given, and in glancing through it we are convinced that they are woven into a most interesting story, and one which would add greatly to the holiday happiness of young folks whose spirits are not so uproarious but they can be tamed down to the quiet enjoyments to be found in literary recreation. The time of those of every age will not be misspent if given to this book. It is well printed, and its title pages are beautifully illustrated upon tinted paper.

BLONDE AND BRUNETTE; or the Gothamite Arcady. By no author. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale in New Orleans by T. L. White, 105 Canal street.

Some crazy sort of a genius, with a large stock of heterogeneous information, poured it all into the three hundred nearly printed pages of this book in a rambling romance, spiced with humor, with satire, and with sound sense, here and there, sandwiched among nonsense like a very thin slice of wholesome meat between very thick slices of interior bread. A weakness for big words, an affectation of eccentric expression, and an inevitable recurrence of nonsense, which are apparent from the first page of the book, continually stimulate the curiosity of the reader to go on and see what in the name of sense and the vocabulary the unknown author will say next. Such inducements may cause it to be read.

BERTRAM NOEL.—A story for youth. By E. J. May. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

A cursory examination of this book enables us to express a commendatory opinion. It is sensibly written, and is avowedly of moral tendency; at once instructive and entertaining. It is well printed and bound, and illustrated with a number of engravings.

META GRAY; or, What Makes Home Happy. By M. J. McIntosh. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

This is a domestic story, as the title indicates, and from the author's literary antecedents it must certainly be well worth perusal. The author's text, inscribed on the title page, is "Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith," and unhappy Benedicks and Beatrices may find some instruction in his pages. It is handsomely printed and well bound.

CORNELL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By S. S. Cornell. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale in New Orleans by Thos. L. White, No. 105 Canal street.

This geography forms a part of a systematic series of School Geographies, embracing an extended course, and adapted to pupils of the higher classes in public and private schools. It is edited by S. S. Cornell, corresponding member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and appears well adapted for imparting the elements of geographical instruction to grammar school pupils. Its contents are arranged under the three branches of geography—mathematical, physical and political; facts are stated simply, the maps are sufficiently complete without being confusedly full, and frequent handsome illustrations, pertinent to the letter press matter, render its pages attractive to the student.

(COMMERCIAL.)

Allusion has been made on two or three occasions in the Commercial Bulletin, to the subject of an aqueduct to lead the water of the pine woods to the city, by means of an iron pipe from an elevation of a hundred feet, which is the surface level of the waters of the Tangipahoa river, as compared with the elevation of our city. We are aware of the superiority of creek water over that of the muddy and murky Mississippi, and would willingly cast aside the nuisance of the mosquito breeding cistern, breathing dampness and occupying valuable space. Had the sources for pure water mentioned by X been close at hand, no doubt the idea would have occurred, and of course been adopted long since, to avail ourselves of a bounteous supply of their limpid waters, particularly when from an elevation that suffices to dispense with pumps worked by machinery propelled by steam, in comparison with which it is perpetual motion.

The river water is unfit for use either for drinking, cooking, or washing, without undergoing a process of filtering.

If then, pure water can be made to flow through the streets—a cool, clear and constant supply—shall the city not have it? It seems, having no mountains to tunnel, no valleys to bridge, the cost of a pipe laid fifty miles will not amount to a sum to prohibit the work, and if eventually economical, of course there can be no objections urged to its construction.

The present water-works do not supply one-fourth of the city with water, and there are a million of dollars, at least, invested in cisterns. D.

INTERESTING TO THE CHRISTIANS.—A Boston paper tells us the story of a cat, which, after having made a voyage from that city to Bombay, via Liverpool, took a new ship of her own accord at the latter place for Charleston, S. C., and from thence reshipped on her own hook again for Boston.

COOPER & NEIBERT.

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

Ketchups.

WALNUT AND TOMATO.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Preserves.

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY JAMS.
100 " assorted PRESERVES.
100 " Noisien, Thomas & Co.'s Baltimore PICKLES AND PRESERVES.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Wines.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE.
MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
100 baskets Lambry's GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Whiskies and Brandies.

60 pkgs. half, quarter and eighth pipes BRANDY.
25 bbls. OLD BOURBON (C. Sharp's) WHISKY.
30 " OLD MONONGAHELA.
30 " OLD RYE WHISKY.
10 " OLD RYE WHISKY—J. Welty's Choice and Old.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Fruits.

PIE FRUITS.
BRANDY FRUITS.
FRUITS IN OWN JUICE.
500 drums FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Bitters.

GOULEY'S AND BOKER'S.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

100,000 GERMAN CIGARS.
500 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—various brands and qualities: "Mollie Pace, the Queen of the South;" "Corner Store;" "Golden Bars;" "Washington;"
100 boxes CUBA SIXES.
10 kegs CHEROOTS.
PIPES, PIPE HEADS, SOLACE AND YELLOW BANK CHEWING TOBACCO.
"The Daughter of the Regiment."
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Spices.

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

Coffees.

500 bags COFFEE—Java, Mocha, Ceylon, Laguayra and Rio.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Teas.

200 chests, halves and quarters TEA—Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong, etc., etc.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Sugars.

50 pkgs. Loverling's CRUSHED, POWDERED AND LOAF SUGARS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Salt Fish.

50 pkgs. MACKEREL, SALMON, CLAMS AND OYSTERS—in 1 and 2 pound cans.
MACKEREL, COD FISH.
HERRINGS, SALMONS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Sundries.

100 pkgs. STARCH—whole, halves and quarter boxes.
50 pkgs. Jones CRACKERS—Wine, Water, Soda and Butter.
100 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
20 gross Preston & Merrill's TEAST POWDERS.
50 pkgs. ENGLISH DAIRY AND PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
75 barrels S. Davis, Jr.'s A Cole DIAMOND HAMS.
CARACAS CHOCOLATE, TABLE AND DAIRY SALT.
SNUFF, PARIGNES CASSIA in tins.
50 cases W. H. Doole's PICKLES.
50 boxes NEW YORK CANDY.
500 " SOAP—assorted brands and quality.
100 " CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Tallow and Wax.
BLACKING AND BLACKING BRUSHES.
TONGUES AND SOUNDS.
For sale low by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.
nov 6

J. H. CARTER, NO. 21 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
Offers for sale the following goods:
MACKEREL—50 pkg. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
LARD OIL—30 barrels, Winter Strained.
CODFISH—50 drums, and 200 boxes.
SPERM OIL—30 barrels, Winter Strained.
HERRING—100 kegs No. 1.
WHALE OIL—5 barrels Bleached Winter.
SOAP—250 boxes No. 1 and Extra.
CANDLES—250 lbs. Sperm and Star.
BUCKWHEAT—100 cs. Pitt & Co.
PEARL BARLEY—30 kegs.
SPLIT PEAS—20 half barrels.
TEAS—500 packages Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong.
CRANBERRIES—200 lbs. Barrels, halves and quarters.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY—400 cases.
RYE WHISKY—20 barrels.
STARCH—200 boxes Kingsford & Co.
SALMON—100 lbs. 1 and 2 pounds.
LOBSTER—20 dz. 1 and 2 lbs.
GROUND SPICES—20 lbs.
JAVA COFFEE—12 bags.
MUSTARD—200 boxes, pounds half and quarter.
BRANDY CHERRIES—25 lbs.
PEARL OIL—50 packets.
CLARET WINE—200 cases, favorite brands.
SODA ASH—200 lbs.
SAZERAC BRANDY—140 cs.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—50 dz.
PIPES FEET—300 kegs, Sorted.
YEAST POWDERS—20 cases, Preston & Merrill's.
ROE HERRING—50 half barrels, half cases.
NESS SHAD—50 " do. do.
PICKLED COD FISH—100 barrels.
SALMON—10 barrels.
TONGUES AND SOUNDS—20 half barrels.
EELS—20 half barrels.
HALIBUT FINS—10 half barrels.
CRUSHED SUGAR—25 barrels Loverling's.
POWDERED SUGAR—15 do.
WORMWOOD CORDIAL—200 gallons.
BUNRAE'S BITTERS—50 boxes quarts and pints.
NAILS—300 kegs, assorted sizes.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—10 barrels.
LINSEED OIL—20 barrels, Boiled and Raw.
NEATSFOOT OIL—4 bbls. Pure.
—Also—
25 baskets Imperial CHAMPAGNE.
25 cases Cabinet " do.
Just received per ship Orleans from Ch. Farm, Rolins, for sale by J. H. CARTER,
oct 31 6m DW 24 Tchoupitoulas street.

FIRE CRACKERS, FRUITS, etc., etc., etc.
FIRE CRACKERS—1000 boxes.
RAISINS—70 0 pkgs. M R and Layers, whole, halves and quarters.
CURRANTS—50 casks 2 c. m.
PRUNES—25 casks Gernon.
PECANS—250 barrels and bacs Texas.
ALMONDS—50 bales soft, Hard and Soft Shelled.
BUCKWHEAT—200 boxes.
YEAST POWDERS—20 barrels and 50 cases Preston & Merrill's.
COFFEE—500 packages.
In store and for sale by A. B. GRIFFIN & CO.,
d 1 1m Old Levee Street.

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, &c., &c.

Champagne—
200 baskets assorted.

Sundries—
BRANDY CHERRIES—Glass and cork stops.
BRANDY FRUITS—Assorted.
ABSYNTHE—Various brands.
ANISETTE—All qualities.
CHERRY BRANDY and CHERRY BOUNCE.
CURAÇOA.
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.
Fourths, 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 assortment of German CIGARS.
Cuba Sixes, etc., etc.

Snuff—
Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's,
Rosine'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 5, 12 and 17 lb. boxes .. 200 ..
In canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 100 ..
GUNPOWDER, in 50 chests, 20 every quality, 50 ..
" 5, 10, 12 lb. and canisters, 100 ..
YOUNG HYSON, 50 chests, assd quality, 50 ..
OOLONG, POUCHONG, ... 100 ..
" " In 20, 12 and 5 lb. 100 ..
POUCHONG, in 6 and 3 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.
100 mats CASSIA.
1000 pounds NUTMEGS.
200 " MACE.

Paper—
Hardware, Straw,
Old and Letter.
Foolscap, Notes, etc., etc.

Playing Cards—
American and Spanish, every variety.

Oils—
Lard, Sperm, Winter Strained.

Sweet Oil—
Quarts and pints—2 dozen in a box.

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

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

Candles—
STAR—100 boxes.
SPERM,
CHEMICAL SPERM, etc.

Butter—
ISIGNY—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers and sailing vessels from the best Western Dairies.
WESTERN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers.

Cheese—
20 boxes, 100 lbs each—
Western, Skimmed, Dairy,
Parmesan Fancy,
Gloucester,
Sicilian, etc.

Sugar—Loving's Refined—
.. .. .. 200 bbls. Crushed.
.. .. .. 50 .. Pulverized.
.. .. .. 50 .. Coarse Powdered.
.. .. .. 60 half barrels Loaf.
.. LOUISIANA, in kinds, and bbls.
.. .. .. Crushed, Powdered and Loaf.

Molasses—
New Orleans Refinery Rebolled.

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

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

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

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

Lard—
Kegs and barrels.

Flour and Salt.
—Together with—
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL ARTICLES
—In the—
GROCERY LINE,
For sale by
CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO.,
No. 17 Tchoupitoulas and
24 Gravier street.
oct 27 1 1 w 3m

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 12 Magazine street,
Having received a new and extensive stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc., etc., respectfully informs Merchants, Planters and Physicians that they are prepared to supply them with every article in the Drug line they may require, all of the purest quality, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in the city. Among the articles already on hand and coming in store are the following:
2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
250 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
500 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
120 pounds best Turkey Opium;
40 ozs. Sul. and Acetate Morphine;
25 ounces Otto Rose;
30 cases Sal Soda;
10 kegs Sup. Cb. Soda;
10 kegs Gen. Blue Wash;
30 bbls. Cream, tight;
5 cases Indigo, Cat. and Manila;
13 cases Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Saleratus;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
40 bbls. Copperas;
2 bbls. Epsom Salts;
10 bbls. Flour Sulphur;
10 bbls. Roll Sulphur;
2 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria;
2000 pounds Gum Arabic, select, fine and sorts;
25 carboys Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
25 jars Carb. Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
300 pounds Acetic Acid;
1,000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 oz. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley;
500 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 lbs. Assafœtida, in cons;
200 lbs. Rhubarb Dom. Jas;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Red and Champion;
50 boxes Castile Soap;
300 kegs Cayenne Pepper;
16 gross Capsicum Capsules;
3 hogsheads Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
20,000 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 bbls. Uva Ursi;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
1 bbl. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls. Scotch snuff, in blackjacks;
200 bbls. Garden Seeds;
100 doz. Lorillard's Maccaboy Snuff;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 lb. assorted Herbs;
50 cases Refined saltpeter;
2 cases British Lister sugar of milk;
20 cases Cooper's Sheep wash;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodide Potash;
300 ounces Nitrate Silver;
2 cases Mensa Flake and Sorts;
20 cases Magnesia, Calc. English;
5 cases Magnesia, Calc. French;
10 cases Ref. Borax;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
10 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Arrowroot;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cinnamon;
10 pounds Oil Fennel;
20 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
10 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Stoddart's Photors;
20 gross Sodium Powders;
5 gross Soda Powders;
10 cases Sugar of Lemons;
10 gross Yeast Powders;
5 cases Liquorice, Cakes and Stick;
50 cases Great Southern Mineral;
1 cask German Rose;
2 bales Liquorice Root;
10 kegs Tamarinds, Prepd;
2 cask Bay Rum, pure;
10 dozen Bayrum, in qts;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Maidder;
5 cases French Lime Juice;
100 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
25 kegs Kegs, Vermilion Red;
50 lbs. Spanish Brown;
10 bbls. Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
10 ozs. Chalk;
25 bbls. Lampblack;
2 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powder Lycopodium;
5 bbls. Party in blad'rs;
White Lead, Chrome Yellow;
Vermilion, Chrome Green;
Prussia Blue; Pa