New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THUR-DAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1858.

The Pacific Railroad Convention.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Col. Govin, who introduced Col. Morton, President of the Convention, and vacated the chair to him.

On taking the chair, Col. Morton explained why he had been delayed in reaching the city. He was delayed in distant cities by business of the Company. In addressing the Convention, he remarked that he was not sure that it would not enure to the ultimate benefit of this great enterprise that it should encounter the present difficulties in its initiation, as they would teach stockholders vigilance, and directors caution how they acted so as to again risk an embroilment of the affairs of the Company, and their embarrassment by the various troubles which now beset it, but through the darkness of which the light of promise of future and approaching prosperity nevertheless shone. Of these troubles he spoke lightly, and thought that their importance had been much overestimated; denied the existence of fraudulent stock, and remarked that every dollar's worth of stock which he held was *bona fide* and was paid for with money.

Speaking of the grandeur of the enterprise, Col. M. said that the completion of the road, a successful result of which he did not entertain the slightest doubt, would make Texas a State as distinguished for wealth as she now was for extent of territory. But this brilliant prospect would be destroyed unless something was promptly done, and the question was now this: whether all should be given up and lost by the stockholders, or whether they would save themselves by making a loan of fifty cents per share, or by giving up one half their stock, which would render the remainder a thousand fold more valuable. [He was ready to make the payment on the stock he held and represented, and that in doing so he would contribute $1,000, conscious while he was making the sacrifice that he secured a fortune for a dozen men if the enterprise succeeded. He concluded with an exhortation that the meeting would be conducted with that courtesy, moderation and civility which becomes gentlemen, and in these characteristics emulate that recently held in Louisville. The address of the President was eloquent in manner, eloquent in diction, and well received.

The President stated that Dr. Fowlkes, who was expected to continue his address of the previous evening, was confined to his bed with sickness.

The Committee on Stock reported that—

"The only rule, in their opinion, which could be applicable to the issuance of the stock is the one pointed out by the law. If stock be issued by competent authority in due form, for valuable consideration, it is valid and must be *bona fide*. It matters not whether the consideration be money, chattels, real estate or services; whatever may have been accepted by competent authority, as a good and sufficient consideration, must be considered as valuable in law.

The transfer of stock must be in accordance with the bye-laws of the Company. If there should be any certificates that were issued fraudulently, the stock represented by such would be null and void in the hands of the first holder; but if such certificates should be transferred, for good consideration, to third parties, who had no knowledge of such fraud, as between such third parties and the Company, or all other stockholders, such stock must be held to be valid, as also in the hands of any other innocent holder."

The report was adopted.

Col. Gorin here read a note from Mr. Cooler, proprietor of the Commercial Reading Rooms, informing the members of the Convention that complimentary tickets were at their service if they wished to visit his rooms.

Col. Archer made an address, stating his transactions with the Company, showing that he had never speculated in its stocks; all that he had, he had bought and paid for in cash—$5 a share for the most of it. He stated that he verily believed that much stock had been thrown upon the market in a manner for which he could not account—much which he verily believed was not valid. But he accused no one. He was desirous that every man who held stock should come forward and state how he come by it. He would favor no plan or scheme to suppress investigation, but wished that it would be made so fully that every man could see into all the affairs of the Company.

Col. Gorin took the floor, and speaking of the report of fraudulent stock being out, attacked the resolution of J. M. Chilton, Esq., which created such a hubbub in the camp the previous evening. He complained of the ungenerous manner in which the gentlemen of the Convention from abroad had been received in New Orleans—villified, and denounced as swindlers, sharpers and thimble-riggers by one of the newspapers. He spoke at length, and very warmly and energetically, forcibly explaining the objects of the stranger stockholders in coming here, which was to persuade the New Orleans stockholders to save themselves by redeeming the enterprise from the destruction which menaced it.

Whether the New Orleans stockholders assisted to raise the money or not it would be raised; the stockholders abroad would raise it themselves and give those of New Orleans the benefit of what they were unwilling to assist in doing. They could not be forced to do anything; there was no compulsion to enforce the pro rata loan necessary; it was only asked of men who should be willing to save their own property. He stated that he was authorized to pledge that, if they loaned their 50 cents on stock and their own was not restored to them, their money would be returned. He pledged himself, and there were persons in the room who knew him, who knew that he had never dishonored himself. He came from a State that never repudiated, and he pledged his word as a Kentuckian.

Col. Archer rejoined in a very heated manner, stating that Col. Gorin's remarking that he came from a State which had never repudiated, was designed as a reflection upon him, as his State (Mississippi) had repudiated.

Col. Gorin disclaimed any such intention.

Col. Archer said that Col. Gorin had termed him a firebrand in the Convention.

Col. Gorin denied having said so.

Col. Archer then said if Col. Gorin had not called him so, he had entitled Mr. Chilton a firebrand, and he denied that. The house was in great commotion for some time, and when order was restored Col. Archer went on in a calmer mood. He stated that he believed all the fraud, if fraud there had been, emanated from and originated in New York.

When he had concluded, Col. Post arose to make some explanation of his altercation with Mr. Chilton on the previous evening, which was in its tone conciliatory. He proceeded to verify the statements of Dr. Fowlkes as to the manner in which that gentleman became possessed of the large amount of stock he holds—by giving in exchange for it at par, money claims held by him against the Company, as reported by us yesterday. Taking up the matter of reported fraudulent stock, he went back to the initiation of the Company. Mr. Walker was the first President, and his successor, Col. Diamond, discovered no fraud; Mr. Horatio Allen, with Col. Post, the speaker, as Vice-President and manager under him, succeeded Gov. Diamond, and discovered no fraud; Mr. George S. Yerger succeeded Mr. Allen, and discovered no fraud. If there had been fraud it must have been discovered, and to conceal it, all these Presidents, men of high standing, must have connived at it. The reports of frauds were base, malicious lies.

Col. Archer arose to ask Col. Post if he did not state that when he entered the Company he followed the usage of his predecessors, officers of the Company, and did not change affairs at all.

Col. Post replied that he felt himself bound, when becoming an executive of the Company, to carry out the contracts those preceding him had made, even if they were indiscreet. Much confusion followed this cross-questioning, and it was ruled out of order by the Chair.

G. C. Lawrason took the floor to refute charges which had been made against him. He spoke ably and with moderation, but a degree of just indignation.

The Chair said that he believed he was not a stockholder, and had no right to speak.

Mr. Lawrason replied that he was a stockholder, for he held a hundred shares of stock, for which he paid $500. He denied that Mr. Yerger made the deed of trust; it was made by the Board of Directors, Mr. Y. acting as President and himself as Secretary, Mr. A. M. Holbrook, he believed, controlling the proxies of the Board. He believed that that deed of trust saved the charter.

Col. Post here interrupted the speaker, and attempted to put an end to his remarks, but the loud calls of "go on!" "go on!" induced him to give up the point, and Mr. Lawrason proceeded. He explained how the $15,000 debt (Anderson debt) occurred; it was for money advanced to the Company on the personal bond of Mr. Yerger, and raised on that gentleman's individual security. Mr. Yerger was assailed as the father of the deed of trust.

He (Mr. Yerger) was not the Board of Directors, but a single one of them. He went into the history of the Company's affairs just previous to the deed of trust, and since, in detail, explaining everything plainly and explicitly and with telling effect. As to the letters he was reported to have written he said that these were two in number and confidential and in reply to questions which were propounded to him, asking his opinion, which he thus gave conscientiously and in effect as the gentlemen of the Convention had heard. Parson Brownlow's charge he showed to be a very trifling matter indeed, and he sat down amid loud applause after asking if any one had further questions to propound.

Col. Post arose and began again upon the reports that he had issued fraudulent stock, but consented to yield the floor.

Mr. Chilton rose to offer resolutions, but gave way for Mr. Lawrason, who brought up some matters which he omitted to notice previously. His further statements strengthened the favorable feeling towards the thoroughly abused officers of the Company, Mr. Yerger, himself and others.

Mr. Chilton took the floor, and in a most humorously sarcastic strain referred to the stormy scenes of the Convention, his remarks being very quiet but intensely keen and cutting, as the parties at whom they were directed doubtless felt. He said, alluding to that gentleman's detailed account of his sacrifices of health and money, that he thought that President Jeptha Fowlkes had done and suffered enough for his country, and he was willing to vote for anybody else but Hon. Jeptha Fowlkes for President of the Company. He closed by offering the following resolutions, which were referred to the General Committee.

Resolved, That a publication of the act of compromise lately made between the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the purchasers of said road under the deed of trust, at Marshall, Texas, ought now to be made, and that the Hon. Jeptha Fowlkes is hereby requested to furnish a full and correct copy thereof, to be read and printed for the use of this Convention and of its stockholders generally.

Resolved, That the President of the Road, Jeptha Fowlkes, Esq., be requested to make known to the Convention what amount of stock has been surrendered and the amount of money contributed for the redemption of said road, under the act of compromise since the conventions held at Louisville, St. Louis and Memphis.

Gen. Richardson, as one of the Committee having in consideration certain affairs of the Company, made a statement of no particular interest save in one item, and that was that the $327,000 asked to clear the Company would not be sufficient, as lawsuits and claims were pending which would embarrass it after that amount had been disbursed. Thats further sum, making the gross amount $500,000, would be required to clear the Company, and entirely free it of all embarrassment.

The meeting adjourned until this evening at 6½ o'clock.

Anniversary Events---Dec. 23.

1804—Simoda, Japan, destroyed by an earthquake. An immense wave of the sea washed over the town, and when it receded left standing only sixteen houses out of a thousand.

1846—Death of John Stevenson, an old Seneca Chief, and friend of Red Jacket, aged 81. He was the son of an English officer, who married one of the pretty squaws of his tribe.

1832—Civil war in Mexico ended, by a convention of delegates from the armies of Bustamante and Santa Anna, at Zalaveta.

1816—Bible Societies were prohibited in Hungary.

1814—Battle between 2000 Americans under Jackson and 4000 British under Keane, at Villere's plantation, below New Orleans. The American loss was 213; the British loss, 305.

1804—Battle of Biezun, in which the French defeated the Prussians.

1789—Death of Charles Michel de l'Epee, a celebrated French teacher of the deaf and dumb.

1783—Washington returned his commission to Congress at Annapolis.

1777—Washington reported that he had 2898 men unfit for duty, "owing to their being barefooted and otherwise naked." His whole force fit for duty numbered only 8046.

1757—Terrible fate of the British privateer Terrible, twenty-six guns and two hundred men. In this vessel was combined all that names could do to give her a dark and bloody character. The Terrible was equipped at Execution Dock; was commanded by Capt. Wm. Death; the lieutenant's name was Devil, and the surgeon's name was Ghost. On this day, the Terrible captured a large French ship, losing seventeen men in the action. A few days afterwards, the French privateer Vengeance, thirty-six guns and three hundred and sixty men, came up with the Terrible and her prize; recaptured the latter, and manned her; both ships then bore down on the Terrible, and terrible was the engagement. The captain and lieutenant of the Vengeance were killed, with two-thirds of the men on board; the Terrible, being shattered to sinking, at last surrendered; on being boarded, only twenty-six men were found alive, and of these, sixteen were minus a leg or an arm, whilst every one of the other ten was badly wounded.

1747—The Colonial House and Records at Boston destroyed by fire.

1734—First number of the Freeholder issued, in which were published the last essays of Addison as an essayist.

1632—Death of John Cotton, the first minister of Boston.

1620—The Pilgrims, having landed at Plymouth the preceding day, on this day set about felling timber to erect a house for the common use.

1598—Henri de Lorraine, Duke of Guise, assassinated by order of the King, who was much annoyed by his turbulent and seditious behavior.

679—Dagobert II, King of Austrasia, was assassinated.

558—Death of Childebert I, King of France.

490—Great naval battle of the Hellespont, and defeat of Galmo the Barbarian.

174—Triumphal entry of Marcus Antoninus into Rome, after his victories on the Danube; his afterwards detestable son, Commodus, being with him.

486 B. C.—Accession of Xerxes the Magnificent to the throne of Persia.

DOMESTICATED VENISON.—Some of the farmers in Northern Ohio, and on the borders of Indiana, have commenced the breeding and raising of deer the same as they do sheep, and they bring them to market—hence the plentitude of venison. The experiment may be found a profitable one, but venison bred in this way loses that peculiar flavor which distinguishes the wild red deer of the forest, without which some people think it worthless.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A most distressing death occurred in Rappahannock county, Virginia, a day or two since. A little son of Mr. John T. Corder, near Flint Hill, left the house with a slave to drive some cows to a point not far distant. In a few minutes the slave returned and stated that the little fellow, who was about nine years of age, had tied himself to a cow's tail and had been badly hurt. The father proceeded to the spot, about a mile from the house, and there found the little boy tied to the tail of the cow by a rope around the waist. He was dead, having been dragged some distance, and his body shockingly mutilated.

FROZEN UP.—A number of sloops, schooners, and other vessels are frozen up in the North River, between Poughkeepsie and Albany. They are much cut up by the ice—so much so that two sank a few days ago.

The editor of the Central Independent says, "the words of women are more intoxicating than wine and dearer!" Jones says it is so. It costs him $10 every time his wife calls him "My dear," while nothing less than $20 is deemed an equivalent for "Her dear Hubby."

A spirited woman in Dayton, Ohio, caught her husband the other day in the act of breaking up her hoops. The exertion, or something else, had a singular effect upon him. His hair came out at an astonishing rate.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1858.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

This is a beautiful day, warm, clear, sunny, spring-like, and inspiriting. All Washington, male and female, is abroad, sporting in the sunshine, like gorgeous insects. An amiable correspondent who foregoes so excellent an opportunity of examining the human entomology of the Metropolis, who dutifully stays in a room saturated with the odors of roe herring that come from the kitchen in the lower story of his lodging and writes his usual interesting letter—such a correspondent ought to feel proud of himself.

It may have been very wrong in me, but the truth is, I did not pay much attention to the progress of the Watrous case. It seemed to be a foregone conclusion that there would be no impeachment, and as it was impossible that my observation would materially diverge the case, I kept quiet and let things go on. Stephens made the strongest speech of all, during which a little discussion sprung up between the Georgian wizzard and Reagan of Texas, much to the detriment of the latter, who neglected to retain his equanimity. The most notable fact in the case was the absence of all partisan or sectional feeling—Republicans opposed Republicans, Democrats fought Democrats, and on the final vote the names of the bitterest political enemies were found side by side. This is as it should be.

The Pacific Railroad is making slow headway in the Senate. Gwin, of course, urged it with might and main, for the Pacific railroad is the fundamental principle of Gwin's politics. Jeff. Davis, excellent *national* Democrat, makes the best of a bad bargain, sustains the President and the road to the extent of ten millions—not that for which Mr. Cobb will apply in a day or two—and the grant of abundant lands. If this is good, sound, pure, States Rights Democracy, what is Whiggery? How long will it be before a Democratic President shall urge a national bank and find himself sustained by Southern Democrats? It should afford Whigs and Americans some consolation to know that the Government is guided by their principles—that the ideas they have originated are first opposed, then adopted and applied to the preservation of the spoils.

A Mr. Jewett, in the National Intelligencer, urges the Southern (El Paso) route, and Phelps, of Mo., I believe, has the same idea, giving a branch from the main stem to St. Louis.

As the Treasury is empty, the tariff inadequate to the support of the Government, the national debt daily increasing, the army and navy to be increased, and Cuba to pay for, it strikes me as doubtful whether the Pacific Railroad will be built very immediately. Broderick's telegraph line may do better.

It seems that the late British outrage at San Juan is not a resumption of the right of search, but the assertion of a protectorate. So much for not abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty at the proper time. So much for entrusting the control of the republic to an old Pennsylvanian, who is incompetent to manage a diplomatic as beefy as Wm. Gore Ouseley. The correspondence sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, discloses the important fact that Lord Malmesbury had distinctly claimed the right of the British fleet stationed at San Juan to protect Ouseley in his negotiations from—*the filibusters!* O fearful Ouseley! Was ever man so endangered before? Malmesbury also announces his intention to capture filibusters on ship board or ashore, and if American, to hand them over to the nearest United States authority. This is what Mr. Cass declares he will resist with all the means in his power—that is to say, with two or three vessels commanded by valiant McIntoshes, who invite their lieutenants to sup and stay all night with them. Meantime the greater part of the American navy is away off yonder scaring poor little Paraguay. Here is wisdom. But then, you know the Administration have (or have not) invited McIntosh home on account of his ill health. No wonder! The fatigues of so arduous a boot-licking of the British was enough to impair any constitution. Paulding is said to be here, waiting, no doubt, for McIntosh. The Senate will scarcely be able to keep from voting them both a medal—let it be of leather, embossed with the figure of a cur in *low relief*, with his tail tucked between his legs, flying from a bull dressed in sailors clothes.

What will be done in reference to Mexico, it is difficult to tell. A joint movement of both Houses to authorize the President to dispatch thither a commissioner, with full powers to negotiate a treaty of amity and alliance with Robles, is talked of. But old Buck is opposed to Robles, and has no faith in his anticipations. The "States" has an admirable article on Mexican affairs, comparing Mexico to Turkey, and urging the necessity of the United States being represented in Mexico by a man of the first order of diplomatic ability—such a man as England sends to Constantinople, to-wit: Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. But the chances are in favor of some Blinkey Jones or other, some dilapidated relic of the late war in Pennsylvania.

Seward is cunning. When the senate came to vote on the committees, he moved to vote upon them in a batch, contrary to the usual custom of voting on them separately. This was done to escape a showing of his hand in regard to the Committee on Territories, from the chairmanship of which Douglas had been removed. It is also noticed that when the new appointments in Illinois, displacing the friends of Douglas, were confirmed, Stuart and Broderick voted with the Administration. This is political friendship.

A meeting of the Crittenden men took place day before yesterday. No definite result was reached. Some say Seward is in the way; others that he is a dead rock in the pot. Not quite. Bates, Bell, Rives, and McLean, are spoken of. If there is to be a "fusion," I should think Bell would be the choice of the Black Republicans. He, like Hammond, is opposed on principle to the extension of slavery. Hunter is considered the strong man for the Charleston association. The President and all New York are said to be for him. But a certain small gentleman of Illinois is not yet dead, and whatever may be said of his principles, no one can deny his strength or his astuteness. Wise is still alive, so is Orr, Jeff. Davis, Floyd, and is fact the whole Democratic party. I suspect that the party, having had enough of great men like Mr. Buchanan, will return to the small potato Pierce system, and trot out some eminently unobjectionable nag like Cox of Ohio, Foley of Indiana, or McMullin of Virginia, but most likely Soley.

The contested election of Harris, of Baltimore, was settled yesterday, by laying the resolution declaring his seat vacant on the table. Among the Democrats, Nott and Grenell voted aye.

Bocock, Barksdale, Phelps, Houston, Stephens, Stephens, *et als.* are spoken of in connection with the next Speakership. It is well enough to talk, but the next Speaker will be a Black Republican or a Douglas Democrat. If not, Bocock stands the best chance.

I hear that John Bell intends running for Zollicoffer's seat, Mr. Z. having declined to run again. Etheridge aspires to the Governorship of Tennessee, or the Senate.

I was amused at a remark made by a gentleman from Arizona in reference to the Letcher serenade. "D—n it!" said he, "they do things better Down East in Lynchburg, Va.; get up better music, and a bigger crowd." The city papers here say there were 2,000 people present. In fact, there were about 200. I like "Honest John," but don't like to hear libs told for him. Faulkner made a glowing address on this occasion, praising Letcher to the skies, as became a sincere and warm friend. Smith, of Oregon, was called on, and, after blundering most awfully, blundered forth a mass of incoherent stuff about the Pacific coast, the plains, Democracy, etc. He has the voice of a scape pipe, and might have been heard in Georgetown, perhaps in Alexandria. Smith, of Oregon, is a very good Democrat, but I observed that in the course of his strange and incoherent remarks he took good care to "consecrate the whole continent to Freedom," and repeated it more than once. It would be hard to tell what Smith means by "Freedom"; it might not be easy to get him candidly to explain it; but if Smith, of Oregon, had not been Smith of Oregon, anybody would have sworn that he was preaching most excellent Seward doctrine. And what of that? Why, nothing. Don't we Democrats know that Democracy, like charity, covers a multitude of sins? We do. And a multitude of sins covers Democracy. Turn about is fair play. MAJOR.

A GREAT CANAL COUNTRY.—During the past five years there have been constructed in California 4,456 miles of artificial canals for gold washing, at a cost of $12,000,000. These canals are generally strong flumes for conveying mountain streams to the dry diggings, and are used to wash out the golden nuggets.

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 " Nutmeg, 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 Lanley's GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Whiskies and Brandies.

50 pkgs. half, quarter and eighth pipes BRANDY.
25 bbls. OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
30 " OLD MONONGAHELA "
50 " 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.
300 drums FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Bitters.

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

Cigars and Tobaccos.

100,000 GERMAN CIGARS.
300 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—various brands and qualities ("Mill's Pride, the Queen of the South;" "Star of Sunset;" "Golden Dart;" "Washington;")
100 boxes CUBA SINES.
50 pkgs. CHEROOTS.
PIPES, PIPE HEADS, SOLACE AND YELLOW BANK CHEWING TOBACCO.
"The Bangtail of the Regiment."
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Spices.

PLANTION AND LUCCA OIL, CANTON GINGER AND CHOW CHOW.
NUTMEGS, CINNON, GELATINE, CURRANTS.
100 kegs 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, Gelatt, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong, Pekoe, etc., etc.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Sugars.

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

Salt Fish.

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

Sundries.

100 pkgs. STARCH—white, fancy and quarter boxes.
50 pkgs. Beer's CRACKERS—Wine, Water, Soda and Butter.
100 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
25 cases Preston & Merrill's YEAST POWDERS.
50 cases ENGLISH DAIRY AND PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
75 tierces S. Davis, Jr., & Co's DIAMOND HAMS.
CARACAS CHOCOLATE, TABLE AND DAILY SALT.
SNUFF, SARDINES, CASSIA, etc.
50 cases W. H. Davis's PICKLES.
50 boxes NEW YORK CANDY.
500 " SOAP—assorted brands and quality.
500 " CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Chemical and Wax.
BLACKING AND BLACKING BRUSHES.
TONGUES AND SOUNDS.
For sale low by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

FIRE CRACKERS, FRUITS, etc., etc., etc.

FIRE CRACKERS—100 kinds.
RAISINS—Sun dried, Mat and Layers, whole, halves and quarters.
CURRANTS—New crop.
PRUNES—20 cases fine gum.
FIGS—20 barrels and 40 cases Texas.
YEAST POWDERS—2 dozen and 50 cases Preston & Merrill's.
COCOANUTS—300 packages.
To arrive and for sale by A. H. GRIFFIN & CO., 31 1m 66 Levee street.

CONFECTIONERY.....CONFECTIONERY!

R. A. HOWARD, successor to Geo. Dana Jr.
No. 85 CANAL ST., OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he thinks that he purchased the stock in trade and the good will and patronage of the above established and known Confectionery Establishment, from its former proprietor, Mr. George Dana, who retired from business from ill health and infirmity. He trusts that strict attention to business, and a desire to please, will merit a share of the patronage so long and so liberally given to his predecessor, and continued to the undersigned, since the establishment, which Mr. Howard then publicly assumed. He will continue, as heretofore, to have constantly on hand, and of the very best quality, Cakes of every kind; Pastry, Sugar Plums, Sugarees, Candies de Jet, Mint Sticks, Ice Creams, Candies de Nougat, Nougat and other Pyramids, etc. Also, assorted Preserves, French Candies, Sugars, Crystalized Fruits, Fancy Goods, in fact everything covers other articles in the Confectionery line.

Orders for Parties, and particularly Weddings, attended to and promptly supplied. R. A. HOWARD.

Having SOLD MY CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT to R. A. HOWARD, I would most respectfully solicit the continuance of the customers and friends of my late firm, to the new proprietor. [ed 2m] GEO. DANA.

P. SOULIAR, SUCCESSOR TO H. G. WENSCH, DEALER IN LUMBER,
Nos. 276, 277, 279, 281 and 283 LIBERTY STREET, between Erquisine and Calliope streets,
NEW BASIN, New Orleans,
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,
—Consist—
Sills, Joists, Scantlings, Inch Boards, Flooring, Weatherboards, Ceiling, Shingles, etc.
All orders will meet with the prompest attention. 822 6m.

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

J. BONTEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER,
No. 62 Bourbon street,
Has the honor to inform the public that he has just assumed the business of the Dyeing Establishment, No. 74 Royal street, and that he will continue, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.
The manner in which, for the past twelve years, he has conducted the different establishments of Jean Bonnemaison, Bourbon street, is a guarantee for these ways. Power Dye with Both patronage. 61 1y

CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO.

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

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

Brandy—
200 packages, various qualities.

Whisky—
250 packages OLD BOURBON,
MONONGAHELA,
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
RECTIFIED.

Gin—
HOLLAND,
AMERICAN.

Wines in Wood—
MADEIRA,
PORT,
SHERRY,
SWEET and DRY MALAGA.

Wines in Glass—
CLARET,
WHITE WINES,
SAUTERNE,
BARSAC, etc., etc.

Champagne—
200 baskets assorted.

Sundries—
BRANDY CHERRIES—Glass and cork stops.
BRANDY FRUITS—Assorted.
ABSYNTHE—Various brands.
ANISETTE—All qualities.
CHERRY BRANDY and CHERRY BOUNCE.
CURACOA.
CORDIALS—Assorted, all kinds.
KIRSCH.
MARASCHINO.
PEPPERMINT.
ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
RASPBERRY BRANDY.
APPLE BRANDY—Old and fine.
PEACH BRANDY.
CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
LONDON PORTER—Quarts and pints.
SCOTCH AND INDIA ALE—Quarts and pints.
PORTER AND ALE—In bottles, qts. and pts., Amer'n.

Tobacco—
500 boxes, of all styles.
Fresh, half pounds 8'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 Sizes, etc., etc.

Snuff—
Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's, Rappee, etc., etc., etc.

Pipes—
PIPES of every description.
PIPE HEADS of selected qualities.
Goodman's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO.
Gail's " " " "

Tea—Tea—Tea—
IMPERIAL, in half chests, of every quality—50 pkgs.
" in 9, 12 and 17 lb. boxes .. 200 ..
" in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 100 ..
GUNPOWDER, in half chests, of every quality. 50 ..
" in 5 lbs, 12 lbs and caddies. 100 ..
YOUNG HYSON, in chests, and 4 quality. 50 ..
GOLONG, POUCHONG. .. .. .. 100 ..
" " in 9, 12 and 20 lbs. 100 ..
POUCHONG, in 6 and 8 oz. packets. 100 ..

Pickles, Preserves, Ketchups, etc.

Ground Spices.

Wood and Willow Ware.

Spices—
100 bags PEPPER,
20 bales and half bales CLOVES,
30 bags ALLSPICE,
25 mats CASSIA,
100 pounds NUTMEGS,
300 " MACE.

Paper—
Hardware, Straw,
Tow and Letter,
Tea, Note, etc., etc.

Playing Cards—
American and Spanish, every variety.

Oils—
Lard, Sperm, Whale, Cotton Seed.

Sweet Oil—
Quarts and pints—300 boxes.

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

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

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

Butter—
HOSKEN—Fresh, landing continually by steamers and sailing vessels, from the best Eastern Dairies.
WESTERN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers.

Cheese—
200 boxes, assorted sizes—
Western, English, Dairy,
Durham Farm,
Gloucester,
Stilton, etc.

Sugar—Loving's Refined—
" " " 200 bbls. Crushed.
" " " 50 " Powdered.
" " " 50 " Extra Powdered.
" " " 50 half boxes Loaf.
" LOUISIANA, in hhds. and bbls.
" " Crushed, Powdered and Lo

Molasses—
New Orleans Refinery, Retailed.

Fruits—
RAISINS, Sun and Layers, in boxes, halves and qrs.
CURRANTS—45 casks.
SEEDLESS RAISINS—In Mats.
DATES.
CITRONS.
PRUNES—Dry, etc.

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

Hams—
Sugar Cured, choice brands.
Pickle " " "
SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, etc.

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

Lard—
Kegs and Tierces.

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.

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 inform 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:

2,000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
200 pounds do Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
300 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
150 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100 ozs. Sul. and Acetate Morphine;
25 cases D. C. Roses;
20 cases Sal Soda;
100 kegs Sup. Ch. Soda;
15 kegs Cop. Hoop Wash;
20 bbls. Cerevisia, light;
5 cases Indigo, Cut. and Manilla;
10 cords Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Sale soda;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Sol. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
10 bbls. Rosin Salve;
10 bbls. Fluid Sulphate;
10 bbls. Rich Sulphur;
2 bales Senna, East Indian and Alexandria;
2,000 pounds Alum Arabic, select, fine and sorts;
25 carboys Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
25 jars Ch. Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
300 pounds Acetic Acid;
300 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley;
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
100 bbls. Arrow Root, Alum;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
30 lbs. Annatto, in cakes;
200 lbs. Refined Opium;
3 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Gilt Size;
10 bbls. Brown Gamboge;
50 boxes Castile Soap;
500 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
20 gross Cognac Cantharides;
3 bales Chew de Liens;
200 pounds Hydrofferic, F. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2,000 pounds Sal. Lagunas;
1,000 gallons Cod Vermilion;
2 bbls. Pim Oil;
2 bbls. Gum Kyrth;
3 bbls. Valerian Roots;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls. Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Dorbin's Macaubay Snuff;
200 doz. Keiper's Macaubay and Scotch Snuff;
Bell's Wax;
100 boxes Dover Powders;
10 cases assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Rolled Sulphur;
5 cases British Lozenges, superior article;
20 cases Copper & Tin Tacks;
5 boxes Hops;
Turpentine Leather Polish;
200 cases N. York Shot;
2 cases Melon Flute and Solo;
2 cases Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases Ref. Jarsa;
20 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
50 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Antimony;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cedar;
10 pounds Oil Cubebs;
20 pounds Oil Chili Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
Turner Shoemaker's Plasters;
2 gross Camilla Pomades;
3 gross Soda Powders;
3 gross Sarsaparilla;
3 gross Lemons;
Fleming's Yeast Powders;
5 cases Liquorice, Calab. and Sicily;
200 ozs. Best Saxony Mustard;
1 cask Gentian Root;
1 cask Liquorice Root;
10 kegs Farina, bran, fresh;
2 cask Bay Rum, pure;
25 ozs. Bay Rum, pure;
2 cases Pearl Sago;
1000 pounds Mackey;
5 casks French Lilies of Asia;
100 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
24 lbs. Zinc, Venetian Red;
20 lbs. Spanish Brown;
15 cask Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
10 bbls. Chalk;
20 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
5 bbls. Powdered Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead;	Chrome Yellow;
Vermilion;	Chrome Green;
French Red;	Paris Green;
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead;	Sienna R. and N.;
Turkey Umber;	Venetian Brown;
Drop Black;	Brush Polish;
Patent Dryers;	Litharge;
Copal Varnish;	Linseed Oil;
Couch Varnish;	Spirits Turpentine;
British and White Copal;	Tanners' Oil;
White Damar Varnish;	Neatsfoot Oil;
Black Japanner;	Machinery Oil;
Asphaltum;	Lard Oil;
Putter Brushes;	Whale Oil;

100 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Wholesale Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Contract Jars, one and white;
Shoe Blacking; Bed Cords, model and common;