New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1858.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS:

Inflected Languages vs. Ours.

We have heretofore quoted from several of the almost interminable series of lectures on the English language, which Hon. Mr. Marsh has been for the past month engaged in delivering in New York. In the fourteenth lecture be took up the consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of our language with regard to inflection. To the advantages resulting from our method of construction by the position of words and not by their inflections, he gave the same preponderating weight which our learned and eloquent townsman, Dr. Palmer, did in his recent lecture before the Lyceum, on "the Claims of the English Language." In Latin only the educated man could speak with grammatical correctness, while in English no man could well make a mistake in position of words. Reference is made, of course, to those with whom the one language was and the other is, native. While the English is not behind any of the languages in definiteness of expression, it lacks one advantage which will readily be understood by the classically learned of our readers, and this is the choice of position of words which is afforded by the inflection system. The inflections of nominative, verb and objective indicated the connection and sense whatever the position of the words in the expression. But this is a small advantage, indeed, compared with those resulting from the straightforward, simple and natural construction of English. These are for everybody's benefit—that for the scholar and orator.

That Illustrious Beggar.

M. de Lamartine, the poet millionaire and mendicant at one and the same time, the other day stood for two hours before the Committee of Relief, a special meeting of which had been convened to hear his plea, and explained the state of his finances. He said that he had been vilified in the sum of his debts which were but 2,200,000 francs when he first began to beg a year ago. Within the year he had sacrificed his own funds to the amount of 900,000 francs in paying his indebtedness, and that but 1,300,000 francs remained to be paid. We join the Paris correspondent who tells the story in asking what is to be thought of a man who can pay off $180,000 in one year and yet goes a-begging for money. We are afraid that Lamartine ought to be abused.

Those Savants of the Day.

Whose literary mission it is to demonstrate the unreality of characters who have been accepted as historical and allow them only a mythical, allegorical existence are doing some good in winnowing out truth from among the dicta of mere tradition, or from the musty records of the dark and ante-dark ages. But as it is their object to subvert what was previously received as fact, and not to substantiate anything, so it is their delight to annihilate, if possible, some old author or hero by accumulating testimony that he was but a creature of imagination, incarnated by the errors of time, tradition and ignorance. Their warfare is against the ancient dead, or, as they say, against the ancients who never lived, and in prosecuting it they go to the opposite extreme, eagerly receiving as proof any evidence which their research or speculation may yield, while they subject all opposing testimony to the fiercest ordeal of scrutiny, and refuse to accept it though upheld by a hundred times the evidence and probability which they would consider sufficient to substantiate their own view of the case. So, it is seen, the dead men have a very slim chance with their judges.

These "learned Thebans," not satisfied with extinguishing old Homer and knocking the siege of Troy into nothingness by declaring both author and incident mythical, make a yet bolder assault on general belief, and attack the history of peoples by coolly killing off Hengist and Horsa, those venerated filibusters of the fifth century, who saw that Britain was too good for its savage possessors, and so went and took it for themselves and Saxon followers, and thus planted there the sterling sub-stratum of this "imperial Anglo-Saxon race," which is now overrunning the world. The mythologist who wipes out Hengist and Horsa, and who is a D.D. of Cambridge, does it in this wise: "Hengist" is high German for *horse*, and "Horsa" is low German for the same word; the white horse was the ensign of the invading Saxons, and so the name of the standard, as spoken in both dialects, came to designate two ancient gentlemen who never had existence.

A London correspondent for an American paper, in controverting this cogitation of the learned man, submits a little evidence in favor of the popular supposition that Messrs. Hengist and Horsa did exist, such as the facts of Hengist having been treated of by many historians as the founder of the ancient Kingdom of Kent, one of these chroniclers being old William of Malmesbury; the fact of the years of the deaths of both of them being known by indubitable records; the fact that the posterity of Hengist can be traced not only in Kent, but Northumbria. "Hengist" and "Horsa" may each mean "horse," but there was no law in the fifth century any more than in the nineteenth against a man bearing the name of an animal, and we submit to the D. D. if it is not just as likely that the figure of a horse was assumed by the brothers of the name as their seal and ensign, as that the ensign should become fleshified and vitalized into two men.

The American Bonaparte.

It would seem that Napoleon is not particularly fond of his "American cousin," Captain Bonaparte of Baltimore, who, with his venerable father, Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., of Baltimore, recently made a visit to Paris, which extended over a period of six months, and during all that time they were unable to obtain an interview with their imperial relative. Captain Bonaparte entered the French army as a lieutenant several years ago, and has been all this time working up to his present grade, though he served with distinguished valor in the Crimean war and elsewhere. So he certainly has had no favor shown him. Reports of various and distinct authorship indicate that the young Corsico-American has a "party" in France with whom he is very popular, and that men of standing openly espouse his cause, condemning the mean jealousy of the Emperor in endeavoring to keep him in the back ground, and declaring that it only depends upon himself to become a leading man in the country, despite its magnate's opposition.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—We feel that we are doing a valuable favor to all who suffer from any disorder of the throat or lungs, or any chronic or functional disease, in advising them to avail themselves of the electro-chemical and medicated bath treatment of Dr. C. P. Crane, at his Electro-Chemical Institute, No. 146 St. Joseph street. A practice of several years in our midst by Dr. Crane has demonstrated the efficiency if not the infallible success of his treatment of some of the worst and most incurable ailings which affect the human family. No one has ever lost anything, and hundreds have gained everything—health, happiness, and a long extension of life—by putting themselves under Dr. Crane. We call attention to the Doctor's card, in our advertising columns.

THE CHARTRES STREET TEMPLE OF FASHION.—If there is a store in town which, in its beautiful internal arrangements and its great and magnificent stock of goods, looks as if it might have been picked up bodily from the heart of Paris and whisked over the sea to this city, that store is the store of Mr. John Todd, Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street. The ladies who aim at the rich and really beautiful in dress, will find themselves to the very whim at Todd's; for whilst everything is rich and stylish, the variety is very great. The dress silks, Paris robes, double-ended black silks, poplins, grisailles, valencias, organdies, plain and embroidered velvet cloaks, bonnets, fancy millinery goods, and laces and embroideries, might challenge the admiration of a queen. This splendid stock of goods is one great attraction; the low price system is another; and the politeness of Mr. Todd and his clerks, who never find it a bother to show goods, is the crowning attraction of all. To all our lady friends who wish to dress sumptuously for the promenade or to be fairies at balls, weddings, etc., we say, go and look on Mr. Todd's goods. Read his advertisement.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of holiday presents is offered by Messrs. Lion & Pinard, 66 and 68 Royal street. It comprises beautiful designs in bronze and marble clocks, bronzes, candelabras, marble and biscuit groups, bronze and porcelain lamps, papier mache work dressing cases, writing desks, cabinets, port feuilles, fine jewelry of the latest Paris styles, gold inlaid shell cigar cases and snuff boxes, ivory and shell combs, ivory and gold head canes, jewelry in sets, vases, and in short everything usually found in well appointed jewelry stores, and many things which are found in none other in the city. See advertisement.

SPLENDID DRY GOODS AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.—An announcement like this, made by such dry goods dealers as Lazare & Levasseur, at No. 18 Chartres street, is well calculated to make the ladies pause and reflect. They have a large variety of the most splendid flounced and double-skirt silk dress patterns, embroideries, talmas, burnous, and other articles of stylish apparel, together with a great and valuable assortment of goods, comprising everything in the dry goods line. The ladies should not forget to drop in and take a look at the bargains they offer. We direct their attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Lazare & Levasseur.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The following paragraph, from our money article of Saturday morning, appears to have been misapprehended and misconstrued. We re-produce it, for the purpose of making appropriate explanations:

There has been a large amount of the bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company offering on the market, and though drawing 7 per cent. per annum interest, and considered well secured, capitalists do not seem to regard them with favor, and the highest offer we heard was sixty cents. Though the advantages to our city on the completion of this road will be great, yet the old stain of repudiation hangs over Mississippi, and public securities emanating from the State are regarded with very little favor by capitalists, though the securities may be really as good as a gold mine.

The foregoing is strictly true. In the commercial, as in all other departments, we seek to arrive at accuracy of statement, both in the aggregate and in the detail. In it we know neither prejudice nor partiality; and our whole object is to present to the business world of New Orleans and the Southwest a full and reliable *resume* of the transactions of this metropolis, as they occur. That our efforts have been attended with success, and that we enjoy the confidence of the community, we have the very best reasons for believing.

Yet the above paragraph is liable to misconstruction, and that misconstruction may work injury to a great enterprise, in which the property holders of New Orleans are largely interested, and which we have ever regarded with an eye of favor. Probably, if our files were consulted, and compared with those of the city press, running a twelve months back, it would be found that we have written more and published more in behalf of the Mississippi Central Railroad than all of our metropolitan cotemporaries combined. We regard the work as of the utmost importance, and when it shall be completed to Canton, as we trust it will be in a year or two, and as it will be, if our citizens come forward liberally and promptly as they ought, it will prove a mighty adjunct and bounteous feeder to our New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, which is destined to branch off north-eastwardly from Canton and to keep on progressing until it reaches the fertile and wealthy valleys of the Tennessee river.

It will be seen that our financial editor did not state that any of the bonds had been *sold* at sixty cents on the dollar, and right at this point is where the injurious misconstruction may be drawn. He only stated that the "highest offer"—not sales—he had heard of, "was as sixty cents." From this the unreflecting might infer that sales had been, or could be effected, at sixty cents. Nothing could be further from the actual fact. We are assured by the highest authority (Mr. Walter Goodman, President of the Company, and Dr. Valden) that no bonds have been sold at less than seventy-five cents on the dollar, and that none will, under any circumstances whatever, be sold under that rate. Quite a large number of bonds, we have the pleasure of stating, has been taken by some of our prominent merchants and capitalists, at that price, and we trust the remainder ($300,000 is the aggregate) will be subscribed in a few days. We shall be more than ordinarily surprised if any undue delay is suffered to take place.

It is true that the repudiation, by Mississippi, of the Planters' and Union Bank bonds, renders the public securities of that State, no matter of what kind or description, distasteful to the capitalists of the world; but as these bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company are amply secured, and bear seven per cent per annum interest, and as the completion of the road at the earliest practical period is of valuable moment to the commercial interests of the Crescent City, we trust no such objections will be allowed to interfere, and that the bonds will be purchased without procrastination. We say, after careful deliberation and scrutiny, that better securities, or safer securities, or more reliable securities, are not for sale at this moment in any market on earth.

Having now explained the paragraph above quoted to the satisfaction of all the friends of the enterprise, we hope, we will proceed to glance briefly at the road itself, its present condition, and the prospects it holds out to the stockholders and the public. The card of Mr. Walter Goodman, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, which was published in the Crescent on Saturday morning last, affords ample information. From it we learn that "the road is 188 miles in length, extending from Canton, the present terminus of New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, northward, to an intersection with the Memphis and Charleston Road at Grand Junction, Tennessee, where it connects with a line of railway now in operation to Columbus, Kentucky, a point on the Mississippi river, 18 miles below Cairo.

The road will cost, when completed, $3,500,000; 122 miles of the road are now in running order; the remaining 66 miles are nearly graded, and will be completed by next June if the Company can command the requisite means; the Company has already expended $2,650,000 for construction, and have $250,000 reliable assets on hand, while the earnings of the road will unquestionably be large, and go on augmenting as the road progresses. "It is estimated that the through and local traffic of the road will produce a yearly income of from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000; but should its gross earnings not exceed $600,000, this sum will provide for the expenses of the Company, the interest on all of its Funded Debt, for the payment of the bonds and an eight per cent. dividend on its capital."

The balance of the card of Mr. Goodman is so plain, practical and full of information, that we subjoin it for the benefit of the public:

The Company are compelled to obtain $300,000 or suspend the work now in progress, and defer its completion to an indefinite period. Thus far the work has been prosecuted by local means. The citizens on its line have paid liberally towards its construction. The road is located in a district purely agricultural. It penetrates no commercial point. Its projectors look to this city as its legitimate terminus. The inhabitants of North Mississippi desire a more speedy means of communication with New Orleans than any that has heretofore existed. Here they desire to sell their productions without the expense of intermediate agents, and here they wish to come to purchase articles as their necessities or fancy may require. To accomplish this they have labored for several years, without one dollar of aid from the citizens of New Orleans, the commercial emporium of the South. Shall they now appeal to them in vain for the comparatively small sum of $300,000, to complete a railroad in which they have as great an interest as those who have supplied the capital that has been expended?

The completion of the Mississippi Central Road places New Orleans within thirty-six hours travel of St. Louis, forty-eight hours from Chicago and Cincinnati, and eighty-four hours of New York.

It will have a tendency to invite back to New Orleans, by speedy communication, the trade that has been diverted from the North-Western States into other and unnatural channels by a system of railways, connecting the Upper Mississippi river with the Eastern Atlantic cities.

I have already stated that with $300,000 now placed at the command of the Company, the road can be completed by November, 1859, and without this amount the work must be suspended, and the time of its completion indefinitely postponed.

Shall an appeal to the citizens of New Orleans be made in vain for an amount so small, that if obtained, will, when expended, connect the city by railway with all the Northern and Eastern States, and by the increased business it will produce amply repay, in a short time, a much larger sum than is now required to accomplish an object so desirable to all?

To the stockholders in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, the completion of the Mississippi Central Road is an important matter, as it will unquestionably throw upon it an amount of traffic that may render its stock the most valuable of any in the South-Western States.

The matter is now broadly and plainly before our people. We feel confident they will appreciate it as it ought to be appreciated; and if they do, the small amount asked by Mr. President Goodman will be supplied without any unnecessary delay whatever.

MOREAU'S RESTAURANT.—Strangers now in this city, and others, who wish to feast during the holidays, and have no homes of their own wherein to feast, may amply console themselves by patronizing the famous Moreau Restaurant, kept by Messrs. Rhodes & Moulin, at No. 127 Canal street. All the delicacies of our teeming markets are there served up by some of the best cooks in the world; and Moreau's has a reputation second to none other restaurant in the world. We refer to the card of Messrs. Rhodes & Moulin, in another column.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.—These gentlemen, at the corner of Camp and Common streets, are ready, as ever, for the calls of all who wish to achieve the acme of fashionable dress. All their clothing is of the finest and most stylish description, and their furnishings may challenge the admiration of the greatest exquisites that walk. Their handkerchiefs, underclothing, chamber robes, etc., all bear the stamp of elegance, and are bound to suit the tastes of the most fastidious. Go and see the stock of Norris, Maull & Co.

WATCHMAKING AND JEWELRY.—If any man's watch needs repairing, he may rely upon its being done in the most scientific manner by H. P. Buckley, No. 8 Camp street. He has for sale a large assortment of fine watches and jewelry, from which any article that a customer may want can be selected and purchased at rates which the obliging proprietor will make satisfactory. See advertisement.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, Dec. 20, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: You will perceive by the following translation of the leading article of the *Diario de la Marina* of the 10th inst., that all difficulties between Spain and Mexico have been arranged. The *Diario* says:

IMPORTANT.—We have the pleasure to announce to our readers that by virtue of the efficacious proceedings adopted by the Governor and Captain General, to afford to our countrymen resident in the port of Tampico the protection which their position demanded, explanations have taken place between General Garza and Captain Topete, late of the Spanish screw steam frigate Berenguela, and the sums of money obtained from our countrymen at Tampico as forced loans are to be returned to them, and the Spanish flag was saluted spontaneously with twenty-one guns by the Mexican forts, a demonstration by which General Garza wished to give a solemn proof that the Mexicans had not entertained any idea of disrespect towards the Spanish nation, and that they know how to appreciate the conciliatory measures the representative of the Queen has employed in the spirit of friendship which has always presided over the relations between Spain and the Republic of Mexico.

Neither is it of less importance, that which our letters announce to us, in respect to the other questions pending between the two nations. The Government of General Zaloaga has directed to the Representative of France, at present charged with the interests of Spain, a note which concedes all the demands established by our Government, and recognizing the duty of Mexico to fulfil all the stipulations of treaties, and consequently to continue the payment of the Spanish debt. To which is added the obligation to indemnify the families of Spanish subjects sacrificed at Cuernavaca, and to punish the assassins with all the vigor of the laws.

If, as we have no doubt, these notices are well founded, the questions which compelled the Spanish Government recently to make military preparations are completely settled. Peace is always the object of our greatest desires, but that alone can be acceptable which is honorable. Such are the notices presented to us, and such we hope will be universally received and realized, affording fresh cause for congratulation. Doing justice does mutual honor to all nations, and the acts announced by the Mexican Government are no less honorable to itself than to the Spanish nation.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the succeeding day contains the letter dated Mexico, December 2, upon which I suppose the article of which the above is a translation is based, accompanied with further observations; also the communications addressed by Captain Topete to the "Most Excellent Senor Commandante General of the State of Tamaulipas—which is also succeeded by further observations altogether occupying more than two columns of the *Diario de la Marina*, and which is too lengthy for me to attempt a translation.

The Spanish Corvette *Ferrolana* (why she is usually styled a frigate I know not) arrived 10th instant in 53 days from Cadiz, bringing one "chief" and his family, fifteen officers and 538 "indenduos de Tuper."

On 11th instant the frigate Isabel Segunda arrived in 58 days from Cadiz via the Canary Isles, bringing one "chief," fifteen officers and 534 "Solvados."

The bark Priscilla Newton arrived from Philadelphia last week, bringing a mare for his excellency the Captain General, who politely invited Captain Newton to dine with him on Sunday, 12th instant but the *honor* was respectfully declined.

On 11th instant the United States steamer Despatch, Lieut Commander Parrott, sailed for Norfolk via Key West.

I hear from what I believe to be good authority that on 13th inst., twenty-eight bodies were taken from the ruins of the Polvorin de la Marina (Naval Powder house) at which the dreadful explosion occurred on the 29th of September last. Where else but in Cuba, would these unfortunate men have been suffered to die a lingering death of torture and starvation. Had such an event taken place in the United States not twenty-four hours would have elapsed before every stone in the ruins would have been turned over. But here—alas! how different.

I perceive by the message of the President to Congress, that he recommends the adoption of measures to purchase this Island from Spain.

As to purchasing Cuba I feel it will prove easier to talk or write about, than to do. Before it is done it will be requisite: first, to prove to the Catalonians that they will be benefitted by the sale of the Island, and enjoy a similar monopoly as they now possess for the sale of their wine; secondly, similar proof must be adduced to the people of Santander who now enjoy a monopoly for the sale of their flour. Thirdly, *the Church* will have to be convinced that she will possess equal power when the Island is sold as she now has in Cuba, and she may then consent to the sale of the Island; and lastly, when these three things are done you must place a government in power in Spain, so strong as to be utterly regardless of the feelings of the people, and then bribery may achieve the "consummation so devoutly wished for," because every Spaniard, no matter what his rank in life, looks upon Cuba as a very *el dorado* where brilliant fortunes are made; and therefore, not a true Spaniard will be found who will willingly consent to the sale of the Island. And again, Cuba seems as a place to which Spaniards considered inimical to any government in Spain may be sent without giving them just cause of complaint, and the partisans of any Spanish government may be rewarded by being sent here to realize wealth, from an appointment almost a sinecure yet, yielding a very handsome income. But although I confess I do not see clearly how the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is to be effected, I am, nevertheless a firm believer in "Manifest Destiny" and feel that by some wiser head than mine, all the difficulties will be surmounted and Cuba become a portion of our own confederation.

By the way, the *Diario de la Marina* of this city publishes those portions of the President's message to Congress, which refer to the relations with Spain and this Island, and offers the following comments therein—I translate:

"Let us begin by noticing the great contrast between the first paragraphs, in which His Excellency speaks of the claims of American citizens for damages caused them, and the last, wherein he recommends to Congress the indemnification of the damage caused to the owners of the Spanish schooner *Amistad*.

This business has been pending nearly twenty years, and the justice of the claim is so evident, that the same recommendation now made by Mr. Buchanan has been previously made in various messages—and in spite of this, what attention has been paid to this affair? When will indemnity be given to Spanish subjects?

Mr. Buchanan speaks of insults offered to the American flag and damages caused to American citizens; these insults have proceeded from *our* persecution of filibusters, and from the punishment imposed upon those pirates according to the law of nations, and our Government has always taken as much notice of the flag of the Union as is consistent with our dignity! The legitimate claims of American citizens in Cuba have always been attended to, but this legitimacy does not exist in the claims of those who, just because they are Americans, claim more privileges here than they had in their own country—privileges which cannot be enjoyed in Cuba but consistently with the laws of Spain, which laws do not distinguish between nationalities, and cannot do so without infringing upon existing treaties.

The Spanish Government in Cuba, however, has always believed itself sufficiently strong to cause respect, and many times it has carried its tolerance towards Americans as far as its sincere wishes to demonstrate a spirit of benevolence to all friendly nations would permit. However, this is no great affair, because it is no matter about the object when justice tries to maintain the rights of all.

The lack of powers in the Government of Cuba to settle questions of international character, without previous instruction from the Queen, opens a wide field to Mr. Buchanan. But can the Governor of California settle questions of the kind? By what right has been transferred to Washington the adjustment of difficulties arising in San Francisco? As the Constitution of the United States has given the power to the President, so has the Constitution of Spain conceded a similar power to her Majesty.

Does not this last paragraph betray a lamentable degree of ignorance? To compare the State of California with the Island of Cuba! Again, to call the outrages committed in Cuba "questions of international character." Is it not utterly ridiculous, and I cannot condescend to argument to prove it is so! But there is another paragraph in the *Diario* before me, which I must also translate. It says:

It now remains for us to say something about the sale of Cuba—a project entertained by Mr. Buchanan since the Ostend Conference. Her Majesty's answer has been given:

There is not a Spaniard of public or private character, who could listen to a proposition so highly insulting to the National character. Now as before, in the future as at present, never will Spain admit negotiations upon that subject; and the inhabitants of Cuba, whose character has been so openly calumniated, are disposed to sacrifice everything to sustain the flag that covers them, and in the shade of which they enjoy such solid prosperity and look forward to so honorable a future.

Indeed! Indeed! Senor redactor of the *Diario de la Marina*! Either you are excessively stupid or wilfully blind. You must know the people of Cuba are far from satisfied with the present *form* of government that has obtained power here in Cuba, and that did they *dare* they would tell the world so in tones as powerful as one of those trumpets that are heard so frequently in the streets of this city; and then the *insult* you write about in offering to buy *Cuba*, you will find pocketed in the shape of the millions the United States are willing to pay for your Island; so do not let your *pride* outweigh your judgment. Sell Cuba, pocket the millions that will be paid for her, return to your peninsular home, eat your garlic and drink your Catalan wine! Laugh and grow fat—for mark me, as certain as you and I now live in the same city, Cuba will pass out of the hands of Spain ere five years more have passed over our heads. This assertion is not made *lightly*, as will be seen by a perusal of the previous portions of this very letter upon the subject. Yet, taking all the difficulties that intervene, and even adding the unbounded *pride* of Spaniards, which I know will keep them long from yielding, yet believe me, the destiny of Cuba is *fixed*, and my above remark respecting this fair Isle will prove true to the very letter, and may the GREAT GOD we *all* worship, grant that this change be made without bloodshed, and in peace and brotherlike harmony!

The readers of the Crescent, I suppose, are aware of there having been recently difficulties between the Captain-General of this Island and the Judges of the "Real Audencia Pretorial" (Superior Court.) That several of the Judges were dismissed for having received bribes, whilst the others *resigned*. A few weeks ago we had a new "Regente" (Chief Justice) arrive, and by the last mail steamer from Spain Senor Don Ramon Marin, one of the new Judges of the Superior Court of this Island, also arrived.

On the 1st prox., a new civil code is to go into operation in this Island, which—although it is admitted has had much care bestowed upon it—is, nevertheless, represented to be little adapted to Cuba. I am promised a perusal of this new code, and shall, in all probability, be in a position to express in my next letter an unbiased opinion respecting it.

A young man named F. H. Stanton, from New York, very courageously vaulted into the saddle of one of a pair of spirited horses harnessed to a volante, in which were seated a mother and daughter of one of the most respectable of the families of this city; the horses having taken fright, were running away, when this young man, by his courageous activity succeeded in stopping them, and probably saved the lives of the ladies, which were in imminent danger. I hear he has had a handsome gold watch and appendages presented to him for his courageous daring.

The Hon. Mr. Douglas, who, of course you are aware, arrived here with his wife and family on the Black Warrior on 17th inst., from New Orleans, dined with his Excellency the Captain-General, on the 17th inst. The United States Consul-General in Cuba, Colonel Helm, was also, I am told, one of the guests.

Our opera season is now at its hight. Saturday evening "William Tell" was represented to a very full house. I was not present—making it a rule never to attend the first representation of an opera.

[Communicated.

"The Christmas Tree."

Messrs. Editors—It was my good fortune, on Christmas Eve, to be present at one of the most delightful and joyous re-unions that in my desultory and fun-loving life I have ever witnessed. The event was the inauguration of the "Christmas Tree" at a friend's house, who is a prince of good fellows, and with the affable courtesy and the amiable manners of his good lady, made all feel at home, and contributed much in carrying out every arrangement with entire satisfaction.

The tree, with all its manifold presents and ornaments, had been secretly reared under lock and key in one of the apartments, and for several days many little curious and peering eyes had tried in vain to discover the hidden mysteries of that room. A beautiful myrtle of about eight feet high reared its head in an appropriate box in the center of a large stand, surrounded with steps, upon which were placed the many gifts. Ornamented with gay colored ribbons and illuminated with hundreds of small wax candles, it presented a most delightful "coup d'œil;" again, to the right and left were two other stands also filled with souvenirs for the young and old, for be it known that this large assemblage of over sixty souls was composed (with but few exceptions) of the members of one family, headed by the dear grandmother, with her sweet smiles and bland and gentle manners, moving about among her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren with love and cheerfulness; and more astonishing to relate, this veritable matron has, within the past season, worked, by herself, in the most elaborate style, nine of the most beautiful handkerchiefs for keepsakes to some of her grandchildren and great grandchildren. Oh! what a glorious and cheerful sight to witness those dear, happy faces.

A great feature of the evening was the advent of a veritable, true flesh and blood "Santa Claus." While the two parlors were filled with the juveniles, a continued ringing of the door-bell and a great thumping at the front entrance caused quite a sensation, when the host, in tones loud and clear, demanded—

"Who comes here,
And makes such noise?
Little children do not fear,
It must be friendly——"

At this instant the intruder entered, and uttered "Santa Claus." What a picture for the pencil of an artist! The various expressions, some of fear but most of unbounded surprise, for sure enough instead of the mythical patron of the Christmas festival, who usually descends chimneys in the dead hour of the night to distribute his gifts, there stood the veritable in "propria persona" dressed in full costume, boots, bells and all. As soon as the older members greeted and cordially met him, the younger ones were inspired with more confidence, and then came a thousand questions, "Where did he come from?" "How did he get here?" He answered, "On the wings of the hoary North wind," that he had traveled far that night to meet them and wish them all a "merry Christmas" and to distribute his gifts, which he carried in an immense sack on his back but; ere he distributed them, he read them a moral lecture, told them he knew the bad children who were before him as well as the good ones, and cautioned the first named to become better, or on next year he would bring for them a bunch of rods that he always kept in pickle; to the good ones he gave his kindest congratulations and begged them to continue improving.

Then followed the wild excitement of his grab bag, each one plunging in and drawing out something pleasing. When they had emptied it, he arranged them in couples, placing himself at their head, perambulated all over the premises, all singing "Auld Lang Syne," "Home, sweet home," and winding up with "Yankee Doodle," which brought them to the mysterious chamber: that in the meantime had been brilliantly illuminated, and after placing them in proper positions to receive their presents, Santa Claus mysteriously and suddenly disappeared, no doubt through the chimney!

It was the merriest and most cheerful collection I have seen for a long time, and will be treasured and appreciated in the pleasant memories of all present, and by none more than

NUX.

SUPERB BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—Mr. H. D. McGinnis, bookseller, elsewhere invites public attention to the stock of costly and beautiful gift books which he has for sale at 35 Camp street, and which includes some of the finest ever issued from the press in the old or new worlds. Among them are—"Gallery of Famous English and American Poets," "The Iconographic Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art," the standard Poets, and many others, beautifully and properly illustrated with all of science and skill which in this age are at command of capital. See his advertisement.

PLATED WARE.—Those who wish to furnish their sideboards with plate, may do so handsomely and cheaply with the celebrated Sheffield plated ware, which is only inferior to silver in cost, for the plating is so solid and durable that it lasts for many years, and few can tell it from the genuine solid article. This ware Messrs. Howles & Judson, 17 Camp street, are now offering, and do so by advertisement at greatly reduced prices.

GROVER & BAKER'S admirable sewing machines are contributing their share of holiday happiness, for those liege-lords who wished to give the strongest evidence of their affection for their spouses embodied it in one of these patent light-machines of household toil and earned the blessings of their partners. They are great, the accomplishment of performing upon them being easily acquired, and their simplicity and excellence of construction ensuring their long usefulness. We refer to advertisement.

WE HAVE NO DOUBT that many a wife's heart was gladdened on Christmas day by the presentation of one of Grover & Baker's "Raphines," for sale at 11 Camp street; and, indeed, a more appropriate and practically useful present could not be selected. New Year is at hand, and "Raphines" are still to be had. For sale, and see advertisement.

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 boxes, qts. and pts., Amer'n.

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

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

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

Pipes—
PIPES of every description.
PIPE HEADS of assorted qualities.
Goodwin's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO,
Gail's .. ..

Tea—Tea—Tea—

IMPERIAL, in half chests, of every quality	100 pkgs	
.. in 6, 12 and 17 lb. boxes ..	200	..
.. in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each.	100	..
GUNPOWDER, in hf. chests, of every quality,	50	..
.. in 6 lb., 12 lb. and canisters,	100	..
YOUNG HYSON, hf. chests, ass'd quality,	50	..
OOLONG POUCHONG, ...	150	..
.. .. in 10, 15 and 20 lbs.,	100	..
POUCHONG, in 5 and 8 oz. papers,	100	..

Pickles, Preserves, Ketchups, etc.

Ground Spices.

Wood and Willow Ware.

Spices—
100 bags PEPPER.
20 bales and half bales CLOVES.
50 bags ALLSPICE.
500 mats CASSIA.
1000 pounds NUTMEGS.
200 .. MACE.

Paper—
Hardware, Straw,
Cap and Letter,
Tea, News, etc., etc.

Playing Cards—
American and Spanish, every variety.

Oils—
Lard, Sperm, Whale, Cotton Seed.

Sweet Oil—
Quarts and pints—200 baskets.

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

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

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

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

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

Sugar—Lovring's Refined—

..	..	.. 200 bbls.	Crushed.
..	..	.. 50 ..	Pulverized.
..	..	.. 50 ..	Coarse Pulverized
..	..	.. 50 half boxes	Loaf.
..	LOUISIANA,	in hhds. and bbls.	
..	..	Crushed, Powdered and Lo	

Molasses—
New Orleans Refinery Reboiled.

Fruits—
RAISINS, MR 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, Plain 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

se27-d&W6m 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:

2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
300 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
150 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100 ozs. Sul. and Acetate Morphine;
25 ounces Otto Rose;
20 casks Sal Soda;
100 kegs Sup. Cb. Soda;
10 kegs Ger. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Circuma, light;
5 cases Indigo, Car. and Manilla;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Saleratus;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
40 bbls. Copperas;
20 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;
20 carboys Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
25 jars Carb. Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
500 pounds Acetic Acid;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley;
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
500 lbs. Assafoetida, in cases;
200 lbs. Balsam Copaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Refined Camphor;
50 boxes Castile Soap;
200 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
10 gross Copaiba Capsules;
3 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
15 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 bbls. Uva Ursi;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
5 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls. Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Maccaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Roome's Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 lbs. assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpeter;
5 cases British Luster, superior article;
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodide Potash;
300 ounces Nitrate Silver;
2 cases Manna Flake and Sorts;
20 cans Magnesia, Cal., English;
6 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases Ref. Borax;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
50 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Aniseed;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cedar;
10 pounds Oil Cubebs;
20 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
20 gross Seidlitz Powders;
5 gross Soda Powders;
10 gross Sugar of Lemons;
10 gross Yeast Powders;
5 cases Liquorice, Calab. and Sicily;
500 doz. Great Southern Mustard;
1 cask Gentian Root;
2 bales Liquorice Root;
10 kegs Tamarinds, fresh;
2 cask Bay Rum, pure,
25 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago,
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Lime Juice;
100 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Ring. Venetian Red;
20 bbls. Spanish Brown;
15 bbls. Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
10 bbls. Chalk;
25 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powdered Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead;	Chrome Yellow;
Vermillion;	Chrome Green;
Prussian Blue;	Paris Green;
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead;	Sienna B. and G.;
Turkey Umber;	Vandyke Brown;
Drop Black;	Black Paint;
Patent Dryers;	Litharge;
Copal Varnish;	Linseed Oil;
Coach Varnish;	Spirits Turpentine;
Japan and White Copal;	Tanners' Oil;
White Damar Varnish;	Neatsfoot Oil;
Black Leather;	Machinery Oil;
Asphaltum;	Lard Oil;
Paint Brushes;	Whale Oil;

1000 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Ointment Jars, blue and white;
Stone Blacking; Bed Pans, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, large assortment;
Cotton Brokers' Ink; Trusses, large assortment;
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Bell's Supporters;
Dentists' Gold Foil; Apothecaries' Scales;
Glaziers' Diamonds; Apothecaries' Powder Boxes;
Medicine Chests; Pill Boxes, wood and paper;
Medical Saddle Bags; Scarificators;
Physicians' Cases; Tooth Forceps;
Amputating Instruments; Thumb and Spring Lancets;
Pockets Cases; Bougies and Catheters;
Cupping Glasses; Nipple Glasses;
Flagerty's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Caps.

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Hazard's Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Cologne Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily White;
Liquid Glue;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Buffalo Dressing Combs
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Combs;
Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Tricopherous;
Hanel's Rasive Soap;
Taylor's Pomade Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byrne's Brown Windsor Soap;
Hanel's Musk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lacene's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison;
Vinagre Rouge;
Rose Lip Salve;
Saponaceous Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla;
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
SAND'S Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFAT'S Phoenix Bitters;
STOUGHTON'S Bitters;
TALLEY RO Bitters;
KLITE'S Worm Plums;
BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry and Tar;
ROGER'S Liverwort and Tar;
COD LIVER OIL, Hedgeman, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Rushton's;
COD LIVER OIL, Burnett's;
HASTING'S Syrup of Naples;
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;
OSGOOD'S Cholagogue;
THOMPSON'S Eye Water.
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAMPION'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SAPPINGTON'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SPENCER'S Vegetable Pills;
LEE'S and COOK'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MOFFAT'S Pills;
McLANE'S Pills;
BULL'S Tonic Pills;
SMITH'S Febrifuge;
THORN'S Extract;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Regulators;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
McMUN'S Elixir of Opium;
ARCTIC Liniment;
TARRANT'S Aperient;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment;
GRAY'S Ointment;
DR. MORSE'S Invigorating Cordial;
LUCINA Cordial;
JUNO Cordial;
DR. ABERNETHY'S Detergent;
DALBY'S Carminative;
INFALLIBLE Cholera Remedy;
KENDALL'S Cholera Syrup;
ALEXANDER'S Tricobaphe;
HARRISON'S Hair Dye;
BACHELOR'S Hair Dye;
PHALON'S Hair Dye;
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic;
CHRISTADORO'S Hair Dye;
WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps;
WATERS' Indelible Ink;
PAYSON'S Indelible Ink;
KIDDER'S Indelible Ink;
WRIGHT'S Erasive Liquid.
2000 pounds GUM DROPS, assorted.
500 " JUJUBE PASTE.

PURE BRANDY, PORT and SHERRY WINES, for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

☞ Merchants, planters and physicians' orders respectfully solicited. Every article guaranteed fresh and genuine.

G. N. MORISON & CO.,

d1 tf 12 Magazine street.

JOHNSTON & TURNER.

GREAT EMPORIUM!

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

—AND—

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

FOR THE MILLION!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

On St. Charles Street,

Near the FRONT ENTRANCE,

—Have just opened—

THE GREATEST STOCK

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY!

They have something in that line to suit the taste of

EVERYBODY,

MAN, BOY OR CHILD;

Whether it be to Work or to Visit in—for Fair Weather or Foul—for Peace or for War—for

HUNTING, BATHING, OR COURTING!!

All demands made upon their Stock is sure to meet with a ready response.

To show their customers the great variety kept, they will enumerate to a moderate extent. They will first call attention to their stock of

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,

Consisting of the different varieties of

FRENCH CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
AMERICAN CASSIMERE—Latest Style.
FRENCH FUR—Latest Style.
AMERICAN FUR—Latest Style.
FRENCH SILK—Latest Style.
AMERICAN SILK—Latest Style.

—ALSO—

All of the above-named qualities of the

NEW ORLEANS CREOLE STYLE!

which is not to be SURPASSED by anything ever produced.

They have on hand also a very large stock of

FELT HATS,

being all the varieties of—

SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.

Fine French Fur MALAKOFFS and BEDANS, with Broad or Narrow Brims.

Fine Black and Colored French, English and American WOOL HATS—Broad or Narrow Brim—High or Low Crown.

BENGAL PLAIDS of French, English or American manufacture.

AMERICAN FUR HATS of all qualities.

WOOL HATS at all prices.

They also have the following described kinds of

GENTLEMEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS

CAPS:

SCOTCH BONNETS, YORKSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.

Oil Silk CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plaid, Black and Colored Silk.

Black, Blue and Brown Silk Velvet CAPS—All patterns.

United States Army and Regulation CAPS.

FANCY CAPS, with Plumes—for Children.

Common Cloth and Cassimere CAPS, for Servants, etc., etc.

FOR THE LADIES

—They have—

RIDING HATS

In the following variety:

EMPRESS EUGENIA BEAVER, with Magnificent Ostrich Plumes.

Rich Black and Colored HATS, with Plumes to suit.

American Ladies' HATS, with Eagle Plumes.

Besides the above named Goods, they have a fine assortment of—

UMBRELLAS AND CANES,

Of all Descriptions of French, English and American manufacture.

FINE LEATHER HAT BOXES,

HAT AND COAT BRUSHES,

And last, though not least, a SPLENDID ARTICLE of

FURRED GLOVES

—And—

GAUNTLETS,

—For—

PILOTS AND EQUESTRIANS!

—Also—

RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS.

LADIES' RIDING WHIPS, with Magnificent Gold Heads.

GENTLEMEN'S RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS, with Gold Heads, and splendidly mounted with fine Ivory Carvings, etc.

FINELY MOUNTED COACH WHIPS, with Gold, Silver and Ivory Mountings.

The prices for all these Goods are at as low a figure as they can be bought anywhere in the Southwest, and all articles are warranted good.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

St. Charles Hat Emporium,

18 2p6m Under the Hotel.

H. BONNABEL, SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE New Orleans Southern Chemical Works, and Manufacturer of BI-SULPHITE OF LIME. Office, No. 6 Front Levee street, between Bienville and Customhouse. o7 tf

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NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS. Patent Sawed Weatherboarding, both rough and dressed from the very best yellow Pine and Cypress timber, for sale at $14 per M for rough, and $21 50 per M for dressed, in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Lumber sawed to order.

au19 STAR PLANING MILLS, New Basin.

LANDING EX SHIP TRENTON, from Marseille—OLIVE OIL—600 baskets ½ Provencal, pints and quarts. 400 " Bonnin freres

For sale by GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,

n29 39 Customhouse street.