New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

Talk on 'Change.

There was a great deal of talk yesterday regarding our great staple; in fact, it was cotton at every hour. The Bears are crowding the Bulls, and it is almost impossible to arrive at any safe conclusion. The Bears pretend to say they are the Bulls all up Christmas, leaving, we presume, something on which to pass New Year's Day. But there are some large wagers going on, and the cotton question is becoming exciting. Wagers of $433 to $1,300—that is, three to one were recorded on 3,700,000 bales. Another wager of $500 on 3,800,000 bales is announced, and some Bears have the pretensions of going up to four millions of bales; but whether this will prove only talk or not, is a matter yet to be solved. In the meantime, we learn of many complaints of the inferior quality of much of the cotton now on sale. A total disregard of quality appears to have universally prevailed. Planters are working against their own direct interest, in allowing quantity to predominate instead of quality, and having in view the false packing and plating. Buyers now closely examine every bale; in fact, they are compelled to disregard samples, and rely on personal inspection of the cotton purchased.

It was tolerably lively on Carondelet street yesterday, though showers of rain came down at intervals. There was a strong desire on the part of buyers to move, at prices which would lay down Middlings in Liverpool at 6¾d. Factors are not yet willing to accede to these terms, and the redundancy of money enables them to sustain prices. In the meantime, the stock is increasing, being now above any former period, and approaching four hundred thousand bales, which immense quantity is attracting the notice of underwriters or insurers, so far as relates to fire policies.

Business continues lively and animated on the levee. The trade of croakers and agitators has dwindled down to the contempt merited. Facilities for the transaction of business, receiving and forwarding, continue on the most enlarged scale. Vessels are plenty, and freights to all parts of the world can be contracted for on the most reasonable terms. We can only reiterate to the great West, send forward your produce; solvent agents, prompt pay, gold and silver are the grand features, the great characteristics of the mighty trade of New Orleans. This is talk which cannot be gainsayed.

Regarding charges and expenses, the last Cincinnati Gazette gives us the following as the result of a meeting in Cincinnati regarding the freight of pork, which resulted in a tariff of $2 ⅌ barrel. It cannot, however, compete with our city. There is no mistake, railroads cannot compete with the mighty water courses of the great West:

Messrs. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio, Gray of the Central Ohio, Durand of the Little Miami, and Judge Jewett of the Steubenville line, were in session last evening, at the Burnet House, arranging the Boston pork question, and fixing an Eastern tariff. The reduction to $2 for pork to Boston was finally settled. In the meantime, however, a material reduction has been made in the steamboat rate, so that the tariff via New Orleans is now fully 50c. ⅌ barrel lower than the railroad charges. The water rates are as follows:

Cincinnati to New Orleans, per barrel	$0 30
New Orleans to Boston	0 88
	$1 18
Rail rate	2 00
Difference in favor of water	$0 82

Allowing 40c. for transfer at New Orleans, insurance, etc., the river route has still the advantage of 50c. at least. It is useless for railroad lines to undertake to compete with the river, when there is a full stage of water in the latter.

Anniversary Events—Dec. 31.

1852—Death of Amos Lawrence, a merchant of Boston, who left munificent bequests to different charities.

1846—Death of James Cochran at Batavia, N. Y., aged 83. He was the inventor of something to benefit the whole world, yet died poor. His invention was the making of cut nails.

1840—Death of Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice of Maine, aged 77.

1835—Battle of Withlacoochie, in which 250 U. S. troops and 300 Seminole Indians engaged, the latter being defeated, with 40 killed.

1826—Death of William Gifford, the English editor, poet and reviewer. He was originally a shoe-maker.

1812—The U. S frigates President and Congress returned to Boston after a cruise of three months, during which they never once encountered the enemy, though they captured two merchant vessels with valuable cargoes.

1811—The French attacked Tarifa, near Gibraltar, and were repulsed with great loss by the British.

1796—The cold at London reached four degrees below zero, and numbers of people were frozen to death.

1793—Thomas Jefferson resigned the office of Secretary of State.

1781—Henry Laurens, taken prisoner by the British whilst on an embassy to France, and lodged in the Tower of London, was liberated in exchange for Gen. Burgoyne.

1775—Quebec assaulted by the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold; a disastrous undertaking, the Americans being taken prisoners, and Montgomery killed whilst leading the charge.

1771—Eruption of Solway Moss, ten miles from Carlisle, England. Owing to heavy rains it swelled, and about 400 acres of it rose to such a hight above the level of the ground that it rolled forth like a torrent, and went a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees and everything. It broke up and scattered about, at last, in islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep, on some of which were found hares, wild fowl, etc. Near Netherby 600 acres were covered, and several villages were destroyed.

1674—Battle of Mulhausen, in which the French under Turenne defeated the Austrians.

1620—The 31st of December of this year being Sunday, the Pilgrims of the Mayflower had religious service for the first time in their new house; and, in remembrance of the last town they left in their native country, they then and there named their settlement Plymouth.

1616—Death at sea of the great navigator James Lodlaire

1600—Foundation of the East India Company, under a charter from Queen Elizabeth. The Company was formed by the Earl of Cumberland and 215 knights, aldermen and merchants, with a capital of £72,000, divided into shares of £50.

135—Sicily taken from the Goths by Belisarius, who triumphally entered Syracuse, a city once twenty-two miles in extent.

406—Invasion of Gaul by 100,000 Huns, who proceeded to desolate the country with fire and sword.

192—The Roman Emperor Lucius Aurelius Commodus was strangled, and Pertinax elected his successor.

61 B. C.—Grand triumph of Pompey and Crassus at Rome; Pompey having closed the ten years' war in Lusitania, and Crassus having quelled the revolt of Spartacus at home. Marcus Lucullus had a triumph the same year, bringing home with him the Thracian Colossus of Apollo.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—In the Capitol, yesterday, says the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 28th inst., we noticed workmen engaged in cutting away the floor of the rotunda, to make room for a foundation whereon is to be laced Power's Statue of Washington. This is the place designed for it. Indeed, after the contract was made with Mr. Powers (then at Florence) for the work, he wrote on and obtained the drawings of the building, so as to cut the work with reference to the position it was to occupy. Great credit is due Hon. H. W. Allen of West Baton Rouge, and Hon. H. E. Sale, of the House Committee on Public Buildings, for prompt and energetic action in the matter.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A dangerous young widow of 30, in Ludlow, Mass., with four dead or discarded husbands, has won a young lad of 18 years from his afflicted parents in the same town, and taken him to bed and board as No. 5. The parents locked up the boy, but the widow was too smart for them, got him out, and fled with him to Palmer, where they married. She's clearly one of the widows.

ONE WAY TO GET EVIDENCE.—A cool thing was perpetrated by the grand jury of Buffalo week before last, in sending for the counsel of three or four persons charged with burglary, for the purpose of hearing them tell what they knew concerning the transactions with which their clients were charged.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1858.

(Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)

This is the day of the Christmas Eve. The streets, particularly the Avenue and Seventh street, bear witness to the fact, in the crowds which hurry along the pavement and throng into the stores where Christmas presents are for sale. Everybody is abroad. The display of the girls as they file past the hotels is something to stir the blood of male humanity, for although the fair sex of Washington are nearly as homely as in New York or Richmond, they improve wonderfully on acquaintance, especially on a windy, snow-threatening day, like the present. The sharp wind imparts a bright color to their plump cheeks, and discovers the natural excellence of their understandings, which never mind the weather though the wind does blow.

In the windows of the book and jewelry stores, and in the toy-shops, the exhibitions are peculiarly glittering and attractive. Poor married clerks, unable to resist the importunities of their children, are there, buying presents with borrowed money; and the wealthy, the great, the proud, the lords and ladies of foreign or domestic growth are there, purchasing freely, while their stately equipages wait outside. Among other attractions my attention has been arrested by the remarkable number of "Congress water" placards paraded in the windows of the apothecary shops. What connection these obtrusive cards have with the Christmas morning exigencies of convivial Congressmen, roystering clerks and fuddling correspondents, it would not become your correspondent to say.

The booksellers here have a way of drawing people to their stores which is worthy of imitation by all the booksellers throughout the Union. In addition to the attractions of their ordinary wares, they exhibit celebrated pictures, and, when they can secure them, statues. Thus Taylor and Maury exhibit the original painting of Herring's Village Blacksmith, while Philip has a regular bijou art gallery. No charge is made for these exhibitions.

Yesterday, both Houses adjourned over to the 4th of January, wisely thinking that the less legislation the better for the country. Yet it would have been decent to have consulted the country on this point. What other servants in the world take ten days holiday when they please, without saying so much as "by your leave" to their masters, and without consenting to a deduction in wages?

Last night the hotels were deserted. From the United States to Willard's, your correspondent wandered vainly in quest of somebody to take a drink with him. The concerting players, the harpers, the fiddlers, the organ grinders, the venders of toothpicks and Heralds and Forney's Presses, wore a woe-begone aspect. Speaking of organs, your local editor ought to come to Washington if he wants to organize a really tuneful item. Since the days when music melted rocks and splitted cabbages, the like of wandering minstrels now visible was never seen in this nor any other city.

When the Senate meets again it will be in the new chamber. The old Senate chamber will be used by the Supreme Court, the old hall of the House will be converted into a book depot. This last, I imagine, will be a temporary arrangement. It would make a grand library.

I have taken pains to inquire into the political consultation, (said to be in behalf of Crittenden,) held last week, and can assure you that it is a more serious affair than was at first supposed. The consultation was held in pursuance of an agreement entered into last summer at one of the Virginia Springs by a number of prominent politicians from various parts of the Union, but mainly, I believe, from the South. As yet no presidential candidate has been decided upon, nor any fixed platform. But it is certain that a vigorous, well-designed effort is being made toward the formation of a new party, conservative in its character, inimical alike to Democracy and Black Republicanism, and so constituted as to embrace within its organization the best men of the whole country. At the next meeting, the purport and aim of this movement will be published under the sanction of names so numerous and of such established worth and dignity, as to attract the mention and inspire the confidence of the entire Republic.

While free to confess my doubts of the success of any embryo movement, I am inclined to look hopefully upon this. In the present disintegrated condition of every party, and in the unsettled and dissatisfied state of the popular mind, the existence of a new party is urgently indicated. Properly constructed, as from present appearances this new organization will be, it cannot fail of dimensions so respectable as to justify the attempt at securing the control of the government in 1860.

It is settled that its leader shall be a Southern man. But the chances are no more in favor of Crittenden than other men of like qualifications. Indeed, the probabilities look to some younger and more active statesman. The charge of senility, preferred with so much justice against the present Administration, while it would not apply to a cabinet selected by the gentleman above mentioned, is one of too recent and too significant import to be lightly esteemed by a party just struggling into existence.

You have heard that the last remaining link in the otherwise complete chain of railways between New York and New Orleans—the extension of the Orange and Alexandria road from Charlottesville to Lynchburg—will be finished by the 1st of September, 1859. I have it from one of the Directors, that the force on the extension will be increased to one thousand hands, and that the connection will be certainly made at the time designated. This link completed, and the road extended from Alexandria across the Potomac, by way of the Long Bridge, (a resolution to this effect was yesterday introduced in the House by Gov. Smith of Va., and appropriately referred,) to the Baltimore depot in this city, will make the line literally an unbroken one, and, I fondly hope, expedite and regulate the mails from your city, which continue to come once in three days.

Your readers have learned by telegraph of the passage in the House of the Old Soldier's bill, as it is called, and of its liberal provisions. Its success so far is attributable in good part to the energy and tact of Colonel Savage, of Tennessee, to whose charge it was entrusted. Much was done, however, by the co-operation of gentlemen in the tariff interest. Whatever increases the expenditures of the Government will tend to ensure the success of the tariff measures espoused by Mr. Buchanan, and with greater order by both the Democrats and Republicans of the North. By reference to the vote you will see that Mr. Taylor alone, of the Louisiana delegation, voted against the bill. Mr. Eustis, I learn, had paired off. The many citizens of New Orleans and its vicinity who are interested in this matter should not be too sanguine. The very means which conduced to its success in the House will operate to defeat it in the Senate, viz: the tariff measures just alluded to, and which are as much dreaded by the Democratic Senate as desired by the mongrel House. Yet there are numberless Presidential aspirants in the Senate, and this is the ticklish season with them. Should a majority of them, under fear of exciting the popular odium, vote for it, it will pass. This, I candidly think, is its only chance, and not a very favorable one. Something has been said about Buchanan's veto, but of this there is no probability. Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Taylor, of your State, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law as authorizes the demising of half dollars and other small coins, and the reception of the same as a legal tender in sums not exceeding five dollars. He also introduced a bill authorizing the State of Louisiana to impose tunnage duties for the improvement of the river and channel.

The reported capture of Tampico, now denied, has greatly roused the electric thrillers of the newspapers, the sensation correspondents. They say it is but the prelude to the full unfolding of a long meditated plot of Napoleon against the peace and dignity of this Republic, as connected with Central American interests; they predict a terrible "lifting of the veil." As it avails very little to attempt to dodge the lightning, the country had perhaps better keep quiet, and wait for the electric thrill. Let it come; who's afraid?

As I have before stated, Douglas will see to this business. The Administrationists expect that his solicitude in behalf of Central America is merely a bid for Southern favor, and congratulate themselves that he has been forestalled by the reading of the message "four hours before the delivery of his New Orleans speech." But Mr. Buchanan's anxiety for re-nomination will forever disable him from taking any decided step. *Apropos* of Douglas, we find Senator Jones of Iowa giving him the lie in a letter published in yesterday's Star. I am no admirer of Mr. Douglas, but I dislike to see any man doubled and quadrupled upon, nor do I relish episcopal valor directed at an enemy a thousand miles off—i. e. Havana, where Douglas now is. As in 1842, so now we are running the Government on credit. Hence the boldness of Mr. Branch in proposing to lend the President a million of dollars to conclude a treaty with Spain, settle all difficulties and to buy Cuba—yes, with an entire million of dollars. This is sending a boy to do a man's work with a vengeance.

For the first time in the history of the country, a Roman Catholic priest on yesterday, dressed all in cassock and surplice, read prayers out of a breviary to the Senate. Next we shall see the new hall turned into a regular Cathedral on Sunday, and the whole honorable Congress telling their beads.

MALOU.

United States Senatorship.

The Richmond (Madison Parish) Journal—a staunch and influential Democratic paper—flies at its mast head the name of Hon. William S. Parham as candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Benjamin.

Mr. Parham is a very able man, and is, withal, a very clever and excellent gentleman. He has had considerable experience in the legislation of the State, and is, probably, as well calculated to represent the interests of the commonwealth in the Federal Senate as any leader of the dominant party residing outside of New Orleans. We know him well and esteem him highly as an individual; and his early old line Whig education, and almost life-long Whig experience, eminently fit him, as it does Messrs. Benjamin, Gray, etc., for the post of first leader among the old line, pure and unadulterated Democracy. The aforesaid Democracy may go farther and fare worse.

The Richmond Journal, in its issue of the 24th inst., thus refers to Mr. Parham, and the other gentlemen who have been spoken of as prominent men for the Senatorship:

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—Last week we published an able article from the Vicksburg Southern Sun, urging the claims of the Hon Wm. S. Parham, of this parish, as a candidate for United States Senator. The absence of the editor from home during all of that week, prevented us from accompanying that article with appropriate comments. It is now certain that the friends of Mr. Parham will urge his name this winter as a candidate for the Senate. The position, claims and talents of Mr. P. will command the earnest and candid consideration of every Democrat in the State. Our opinion of his qualifications and fitness for the station has been so often and so clearly expressed in these columns, that it is useless for us to reiterate it now. All acknowledge Mr. P. to stand in the front rank of Louisiana statesmen, and his position in this portion of the State gives him at this time peculiar claim upon the Democracy of Louisiana.

For Mr. Benjamin as a man we have the highest respect, and his brilliant career as a Senator has not only reflected honor upon his own name but upon that of his State. But we must be excused for saying that we think Louisiana has conferred honors upon Mr. Benjamin, commensurate with his deserts—besides the city of New Orleans has had both of the United Senators long enough. The claims of the Democracy of north Louisiana in this particular cannot be longer deferred.

The Hon. Henry Gray is a gentleman of a very high order of talents and is deserving of the highest honors which the Democracy of the State can confer upon him. If he should be chosen over Mr. Parham, we cheerfully submit to the will of the majority.

Gen. Sandidge, the able representative in Congress from the 4th District, has a host of admirers and friends, many of whom would be glad to see him clothed with the Senatorial robe. But we think both the General and his friends will be abundantly satisfied with his retaining his present position for atleast a few years to come.

From every portion of the State, we receive the most encouraging accounts of the prospects of Mr. Parham. Should there be fair, open and manly contest—free from all unfair influences—we have little doubt of his triumphant success. But should he be defeated in such a contest, neither Mr. Parham or his friends will murmur at the result.

Senators Douglas and Jones.

The Galena Courier asserted some time ago that the enemies of Senator Douglas had charged him in securing the Illinois Central Railroad grant, as having sacrificed the interests of Galena. The Courier also affirms "that General Jones had it in his power to defeat the measure which has made Illinois what she is to-day—one of the first States in the Union." On the strength of these declarations by the Courier, Mr. Douglas addressed a letter to Mr. Crouch, in which he says:

General Jones, his colleague, and perhaps some others, objected to Galena as a terminus, on the ground that the road would not connect with the Mississippi river, and thus a hiatus would be created in the railroad between the east and west side of the river. *I endeavored to dissuade them from their objections*, and to induce them to allow the bill to pass in the shape I had introduced it; *but they were immoveable, and insisted on defeating the bill* unless we would extend the road to Dubuque.

He closes his letter with the following remark:

I will only add that any insinuation or intimation on the part of General Jones, or any of his friends, that I had any collusion with him, and was willing to sacrifice the interests of Galena to those of Dubuque, or any other point, is basely and infamously false.

To this, Senator Jones replies in a long letter, addressed to Senator Douglas, which is of little interest apart from its personalities. He closes in the following style:

This, sir, is the third time that you have made "*infamously false*" accusations against me and that I have been compelled to fasten the lie upon you. Though you may, at the sacrifice of Democratic organization, have effected a triumph in your own State, as you say, "over Executive Congressional dictation," I can but look with contempt upon any fame or position you may have acquired by a union with "white spirits and black, blue spirits and gray," Black Republicans, South Americans, disappointed office-seekers, etc., as I do upon the miserable resort to opprobrious epithets connected with my name, but covered with a contingency which gave you a sure escape.

THE NEXT GOVERNORSHIP.—The Richmond (Madison parish) Journal, of the 24th inst., thus refers to the reported candidacy of the Hon. Andrew S. Herron for the next Governorship:

We see that Major A. S. Herron, of Baton Rouge, has been named in some of the Democratic journals of our State, as the next candidate for Governor. He will suit as first rate. No better or abler man could be selected as our standard bearer.

All very true. There is no better man in the State than Major Herron, and very few as able men. He is a gentleman, every inch of him, although a most confoundedly strong Democrat, and if placed in the Gubernatorial chair, would make one of the best Chief Magistrates this State has ever had.

But what is the use of talking about Major Herron, or anybody else, who don't belong to the ruling faction? It is all nonsense. The Chief Engineer of this State—Hon. John Slidell—don't tolerate independence of feeling, much less of speech, among his subordinates; and as Major H. is an independent Democrat in speech and feeling, he has no more chance of a nomination than the man in the moon. Mark the prediction. The "King" will have his way in all things, and the independents, or the serfs, that presume to kick, will only injure their injudicious heels.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITIES.—The Paris Imperial printing establishment possesses the type of fifty-six eastern languages, being all that are known of the characters of Asia, ancient or modern. Also the type of sixteen European tongues, which do not use the ordinary Latin characters. As to the latter, the establishment has the type of forty-six different fontes and sizes. The number of presses on the premises is such that 550 reams of paper, equivalent to 9,250 octavo volumes of thirty sheets, could be struck off in a single day. About 500 workmen are employed by the establishment throughout the year.

A GERMAN "LION KILLER."—Gordon Cumming and Jules Gerard are having imitators in their "wild sports" in Africa. Count Louis Thurheim, a Major in the Austrian regiment named Windischgratz, and imperial chamberlain, recently returned to Austria from a three years tour in Africa, during which period he traversed the greater part of Egypt and Abyssinia, and penetrated the desert to within ten degrees of the equator, unaccompanied by any European, or even an interpreter, whose services he did not require, having himself some knowledge of the native languages. He has brought with him, as trophies of his sporting adventures, sixteen chests of skins of animals killed by himself, such as leopards, hyenas, rhinoceroses, etc. He intends soon to return with a more complete outfit, and renew his war upon lions, elephants and hippopotami.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Mobile Register of Wednesday says:

A negro man was found dead upon the railroad track this morning about 8 o'clock, this side of one mile creek, with both his legs cut off. It is supposed he was lying upon the track, when the train passed over him.

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, 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 Sixes, etc., etc.

Snuff—
Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's,
Rooms'n, 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. 150 "
GUNPOWDER, in hf. chests, of every quality, 50 "
" in 5 lb., 12 lb. and canisters, 100 "
YOUNG HYSON, hf. chests, ass'd quality, 50 "
OOLONG POUCHONG, " " " 100 "
" " in 10, 15 and 20 lb., 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,
Sutton, etc.

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

Molasses—
New Orleans Refinery Reboiled.

Fruits—
RAISINS, M R and Layers, in boxes, halves and qrs.
CURRANTS—15 cents.
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
oc27 d&W6m 24 Gravier street.

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 " Nuttens, 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.
50 pkgs. half, quarter and eighth pipes BRANDY.
25 bbls. OLD BOURBON (C. Sharp's) WHISKY.
50 " OLD MONONGAHELA "
30 " OLD RYE WHISKY.
10 " OLD RYE WHISKY—J. Wolfy'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.
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.
300 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—various brands and qualities: "Mollie Pace, the Queen of the South;" "Corner Stone;" "Golden Bar;" "Washington."
100 boxes CUBA SINKS.
50 pkgs. 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.
PLAGNIOL 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, Rio,
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

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

Sugars.
50 pkgs. Loving'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, COD FISH,
HERRINGS, SALMONS.
For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Sundries.
1000 pkgs. STARCH—whole, halves and quarter boxes.
50 pkgs. Bent's CRACKERS—Wine, Water, Soda and Butter.
100 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
20 gross Preston & Merrill's YEAST POWDERS.
50 pkgs. ENGLISH DAIRY AND PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
75 tierces S. Davis, Jr., & Co's DIAMOND HAMS.
CARACAS CHOCOLATE, TABLE AND DAIRY SALT.
SNUFF, SARDINES, CASSIA in mats.
50 cases W. H. Davis's PICKLES.
50 boxes NEW YORK CANDY.
500 " SOAP—assorted brands and quality.
100 " CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Chemical and Wax.
BLACKING AND BLACKING BRUSHES.
TONGUES AND SOUNDS.
For sale low by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.
oct 26.

BREAD—BREAD FOR THE MILLION.
SOUTHERN MECHANICS' STEAM BAKERY,
Corner of Clio and Franklin streets—Depot, No. 5 Poydras, Near New Levee street.
J. DANIELS & SON, Proprietors.
Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Soda, Sugar and Butter Crackers, Wine Biscuit, etc., etc., warranted of the most superior quality, and at the lowest market prices.
☞ All orders left as above will be promptly and correctly filled. oct 17

PLOWS.....PLOWS.....PLOWS.
1100 Colburn & Atkinson's Plows, assorted.
500 Vandes's successor to Mellichamp's Plows, assorted.
600 Garrett & Cottman's Steel Mould Board Plows, ass'd
1000 John Deere and Albert Kingsley's "Daley" Plows, ass'd.
700 Hall & Spear's Cast and Wrought "Peacock" and "Valley" Plows, assorted.
50 Wm. Baird's Plows, assorted.
For sale by SLARK, STAUFFER & CO., 64 Canal street.
621 S&8W

BURDEN'S BOAT SPIKES.
Two Hundred Kegs Boat Spikes, assorted ⅜ to 9 inch.
Now landing and for sale by SLARK, STAUFFER & CO., 64 Canal street.
622 S&8W

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS:
EVANS & CO., No. 6 Camp street, have on hand a large and one of the oldest collections of Standard and Miscellaneous Works ever offered in New Orleans.
Also, an elegant assortment of fine Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums and Annuals, bound in the best styles, suitable for the parlor table, and Presentation Books, and selling at the lowest retail prices.
A GIFT WILL BE PRESENTED WITH EACH BOOK at the time of sale.
The Gifts are valued from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches and a great variety of Jewelry, Lockets, Chains, Sets of Gems, etc.
Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock at the GIFT BOOK STORE.
No. 6 Camp street.
628 3m

HAASPERG GIN SCHNAPPS AND WINE BITTERS—
100 cases of the celebrated Haasperg Gin Schnapps.
100 cases Haasperg Gin Cordials.
100 cases Van Lieu's Wine Bitters.
100 cases Van Lieu's aromatic Bitters.
Just received and for sale by J. S. VALENTINE & CO., 56 Common street.
614

RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS
The best plan of hulling Rice ever tried is by the STEAM ARM RICE POUNDING MACHINE, PATENTED BY JOHN TALLON.
It will hull five barrels of prepared Rice in from 25 to 35 minutes, according to the quality of the Rice. Mr. GEORGE PATTERSON, at the Foundry and Machine Shop, corner of Deladd and New Levee streets, is my sole agent for the manufacture and sale of the same.
JOHN TALLON, Patentee.
New Orleans, November 17, 1858. oct 19

OSNABURGS!.....OSNABURGS
Of the LAUDERDALE QUALITY.
MARTIN WEUKLE & CO. OFFICE and CROWELL MANUFACTORIES.
Constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms by
oct 6 tf J. R. VALENTINE & CO., 51 Common st.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for information which shall lead to the detection of the person who cut the through brace of the St. Charles Hotel Omnibus, on the night of the 23d inst., while it was standing in front of the Hotel, loaded with passengers and their baggage.
HALL & HIDDRETH.
625 6t

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 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, 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:
200 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. Ch. Soda;
10 kegs Gov. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Cream, light;
5 cases Indigo, Cur. 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;
20 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria;
200 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;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Prussic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley;
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 lbs. Assafœtida, in cans;
200 lbs. Balsam Copaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Refined Camphor;
50 boxes Castile Soap;
100 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
10 gross Copaiba Capsules;
3 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
20 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
5000 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;
30 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Maccaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Rooms's Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff;
1000 ⅝ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpeter;
6 cases British Lustre, superior article;
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodide Potash;
200 ounces Nitrate Silver;
2 cases Manna Flake and Sorts;
20 cans Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 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;
40 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
20 gross Sedlitz Powders;
5 gross Soda Powders;
20 gross Sugar of Lemons;
10 gross Yeast Powders;
2 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,
20 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French L