New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

MESSAGE

OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Gentlemen—The condition of the State Treasury, according to the report of the Auditor, shows a balance on the 31st of December, 1858, of $521 96, to the credit of the general funds.

The receipts into the Treasury for the ensuing year from the various sources to the general fund are estimated by the Auditor at $745,000.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period, including the unexpended balances, are $1,261,976, showing a deficit in the general fund account for the fiscal year of $516,555.

The ordinary expenses of the State, from the general funds, may be stated as follows:

Salaries of State officers	$138 000
Interest on State debt, payable to Collectors of Taxes, [illegible]	109,070
Contingent expenses of the General Assembly	20,000
Interest on the various State bonds	36,000
Charity Hospital, Deaf and Dumb and Asylum	28,000
Contingencies	25,000
Contingencies of the Supreme Court	8,000
Reporter of Supreme Court	1,500
Reporter of Court of Appeals	3,000
Contingencies of these officers, estimated at	5,000
Contingencies of all other officers	18,000
	$415,000
Contingencies, [illegible]	130,000
	$745,000

The following extraordinary expenditures, made from the general fund of the State Treasury during the past year, are estimated at the amount necessary for the current year, in the sum of $415,550, on the following account:

Contingencies of State Bank	$172,000
Contingencies of Deaf and Dumb Asylum	20,000
Contingencies of Penitentiary Buildings	35,122
Contingencies of Lunatic Asylum	30,000
Contingencies of Lazaretto	10,000
Contingencies of State Prisoners	10,428
Contingencies of Horses with gas	8,000
Contingencies of Contingencies	5,000
	$415,550
To this add amount of appropriation to pay expenses of criminal prosecutions	100,000
	$515,550

Thus it is apparent that there is no necessity to increase taxation, and if the Legislature will exercise a reasonable portion of economy and retrenchment, the way will soon be prepared for that reduction of taxation demanded by the people.

The unpaid coupons, which has to some extent perilled the credit of the State, and put its creditors to great inconvenience, and in some instances great loss, by heavy loss, is most earnestly recommended to your consideration.

The report from the Auditor of Public Accounts shows that public all claims against the State, except such claims as are provided for by special act, and such as are provided for the amount, addressed to the Treasurer for the State, directing him to pay it. A warrant upon the Treasurer for refusing to pay such warrant, when "lawfully drawn." During the last year, the Treasurer has so construed the law, to the great injury and prejudice of the public creditor, and not satisfied by the Auditor, and the Treasurer, unless he thinks the Auditor exceeded his authority in issuing the warrant, refuses to have granted the warrant. Upon several occasions such demurrers were asked and obtained from the Ninth Judicial District Court, against the Treasurer directing him to pay the warrants, and the Treasurer, directing him to pay the warrants, and the decision of the Court was given that the warrant of the Auditor was conclusive, and not at liberty to go behind it, if it was drawn in lawful form against a fund sufficient to pay such claim. These cases are now before the Supreme Court for final decision. In the meantime, payment to many public creditors has been delayed. The law, as it stands, and the duty of the Auditor in the settlement of the various funds in the Treasury devoted to public education, is so dubious, that it requires action. Certain lands lying within our limits were granted to this State for educational purposes by the constitution of 1852, re-enacting a similar section of that of 1846, directs that all the proceeds of said lands shall constitute a perpetual school fund, on which she shall pay an annual interest of six per cent., to be applied to the various educational purposes. The State, through its Legislature and Treasurer, has since made various diversions in regard to these funds, always recognizing the principle, but not always distinguishing between the fund given to the original grant to the State and those granted to the separate townships. The original grant allotted the proceeds of the sixteenth section, and was invariably to the township itself. The State, as a fundamental law, has declared the proceeds of these lands to be a perpetual loan to the township. The provisions are not contradictory, and only prove the necessity of a separate account for each township. In the year 1857, the Legislature, in a portion of its legislating these trust funds from the General Fund in the Treasury, seeing the inability of the State each year to these funds, and as yet in relation to certain debts of the State, by diverting all the proceeds arising from the different sources, enumerated in the thirty-first section of the act of 1855, to organize free public schools and School Funds Donated to the State, under the acts of Congress of 1842 and 1856, can very properly and legitimately be applied. This would not, however, be sufficient. Would it not then be proper to provide further means by levying a tax on all lands subject to overflow, so as to form a levee fund in the Treasury? This tax would not be a heavy burden; it would soon accumulate a fund sufficient to maintain our levees, and, which is certainly and yearly reduced.

The annual report of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners will place you in full possession of their labors and disbursements for the past year. Soon after the adjournment of the last Legislature, I called upon the Commissioners to execute new bonds with sureties, as required by act No. 224, of 1858. The first, T. W. Butler resigned; the other Commissioners in due form executed their bonds, which are on record in the Treasurer's office. If the works of improvement ordered by the last session of the Legislature have not been successfully prosecuted, the fault rests not with the Commissioners. They invite a rigid examination of their accounts by the Legislature.

By reference to the report of the Register of the Land Office, at Baton Rouge, you will find the operations of that Department to be as follows:

Amount of Swamp Land sold by warrant during the year 1858, 131,890-58 acres. Proceeds of sale, $164,863 22.

Sales of Graduated Lands, 35,861-36 acres. Proceeds of sale, $28,746 02.

Proceeds of all Swamp Lands, $191,609 24.

Internal Improvement Lands sold, 14,367-59 acres. Proceeds, $17,959 48.

School lands sold, 18,141-88 acres. Proceeds, $12,677 35.

Seminary lands sold, 80 acres. Proceeds, $100.

Amount swamp lands refunded and returned to market, 16,454-42 acres; $20,568 02.

Internal improvement lands refunded, 495-05 acres; $621 31.

School lands refunded, 4,561-91 acres; $5,702 38.

In compliance with the act of the last Legislature, on the 20th of September last, a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning was convened, and after dispatching all the business before it, adjourned to meet at Baton Rouge on the second Monday of February next, at which time the course of studies, the nature and character of the institution, will be definitely settled. The building is admirably arranged, and is a credit and ornament to our State. The public spirited gentlemen who have from the first to this time devoted their attention to the progress of this building, have faithfully discharged their duty. This institution deserves and should receive the aid of the State.

The administration of the Charity Hospital, and the management of its financial affairs, reflects great credit upon the officers entrusted with its control. The many difficulties with which they have had to contend are fully presented in their report. I most cheerfully concur in all their recommendations to the Legislature.

Visiting the Insane Asylum at Jackson, on several occasions during the past year, I am assured by actual observation that its present conduct is most admirable; every effort is made by the Administrators to add to the comfort and welfare of the unfortunate inmates. I call your attention to two reports—one by a majority and the other by a minority of the Board.

The institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind has continued its course of beneficent usefulness. The number of mute pupils almost equals the capacity of that department of the building, and is exceeded in its ratio to the citizen population by that of no similar institution in the United States. Louisiana may properly call her own, though not the largest, probably the most solid, the best arranged and most beautiful structure ever erected for the unfortunate mutes and blind.

I cordially recommend the appropriations asked by the Administrators of both these institutions.

The report of the Board of Health, which is submitted, will furnish you with a full and most interesting narrative upon the subject of yellow fever. Much labor has been bestowed in collecting the historical facts therein contained. The public mind will never rest contented until a fair experiment is made as to the efficacy of quarantine. This has not been done. The Legislature should enforce a rigorous quarantine, or repeal the law establishing it.

Bonds issued to Railroad Companies during the year 1858.

To the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, 14 Bonds of $1000	$14,000
Issued previously	697,000
Total number issued	$531,000
To the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, 27 Bonds of $1000	$27,000
Issued previously, 857 do	857,000
Total amount issued	$884,000
To the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, 29 Bonds of $1000	$29,000
Issued previously, 155 do	155,000
Total amount issued	$184,000
To the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company, 20 Bonds of $1000	$20,000
Issued previously, 96 do	96,000
Total amount issued	$96,000
Recapitulation.	
Bonds issued during 1858, 109 Bonds	$109,000
Previously issued, 1,035 Bonds	1,026,000
	$1,135,000

Estimate filed in Auditor's Office of Bonds required for the year 1859.

By the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, 50 bonds	$50,000
By the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, 175 bonds	175,000
By the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, 123 bonds	123,000
By the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company, 40 bonds	40,000
Total estimate, 388 bonds	$388,000

You will perceive that the total amount of bonds issued by the State to the Railroad Companies amount to $1,735,000. As no provision has yet been made for the ultimate payment of these bonds at maturity, or for the payment of $463,000 of bonds issued to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company, and due on the 1st of April, 1867—and $100,000 of bonds issued to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, due in 1870, I would earnestly recommend the Legislature to take the necessary steps to provide for these debts of the State, by the creation of a reserved fund, to be appropriated to that purpose, and would suggest that this fund might be provided without the necessity of a resort to any increase of taxation.

The Internal Improvement Tax Fund, which was created for the purpose of meeting the interest on the bonds issued to the railroad companies, and fixed at one-fourth of a mill on the dollar, or 25 cents on $1,000, it is found meets the interest on the bonds, and leaves a surplus annually in the Treasury; that this surplus now amounts to near $100,000, and it is estimated will be increased by the 1st of January, 1860, about $50,000. By creating a fund for the "Redemption of Bonds issued to Railroad Companies," and investing the present surplus of the Internal Improvement Tax Fund in the Bonds of the State, annually appropriating the surplus that may appear to the Internal Improvement Tax Fund, and semi-annually investing in like manner the interest accruing on the bonds held by the Redemption Fund, and permanently fixing the Internal Improvement Tax at its present low rate, it is believed will nearly, if not entirely, liquidate the debt of the State for account of railroad companies. I have, through the Presidents, been furnished with the reports of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, and the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Companies—and am prepared to say that the affairs of these respective roads have been managed with great prudence and skill.

But little has been done during the past year in the extension of our principal lines of railroads; yet the advantages resulting from their partial completion have fully realized the anticipations both of the commercial and agricultural interests of the State. The public mind is now well assured of the inestimable value of the privileges which await the State when New Orleans, with her unequaled natural advantages for inland navigation, shall also be united with the great interior by those works of art, which form, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of modern civilization.

I have as yet not received the annual report of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. By law these reports are due one week after the annual meeting of the Legislature. I would recommend that hereafter they should be made returnable to the Governor on or before the 1st of January, which will only allow sufficient time for careful examination by that officer previously to his annual message to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The State of Mississippi is now a large stockholder in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, and votes on all her shares at the election of Directors for the Company, in the same manner allowed by law to individual stockholders—that is, one vote for each share. The State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans, though stockholders to more than five times the amount, are not permitted to vote at such elections, but are limited to a delegated representation in the Board of three delegates each. The remaining members of the Board—eighteen in number—are elected jointly by the State of Mississippi and the individual stockholders. With the view of preventing an undue influence on the part of Mississippi, in the affairs of the corporation, the Legislature of Louisiana, at its last session, passed an act "to authorize the Governors of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi to vote at all meetings of stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, upon shares of said Company held by said States." The act was made subject to the approval of the stockholders, and was duly submitted and rejected. The Governor of Mississippi and the Mayor of New Orleans voting against granting to Louisiana an equal privilege with Mississippi at elections for Directors. I would suggest, as a temporary policy, that the right to vote at all meetings of stockholders should be conferred on the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans, thus placing them, as stockholders, on the same footing with Mississippi; and that the State of Mississippi should be officially invited to adopt hereafter the policy of Louisiana with reference to this railroad Company, and to accept by appointment an equal representation in the Board of Directors.

Within the last year charges of bad management in the affairs of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, have been preferred to me officially. It is due to the stockholders and the Board of Directors that a strict and impartial investigation of the present condition and future policy of this Company should be made at an early day.

While I have called your attention, generally, to the importance of a more efficient system for protecting the alluvial lands of the State from inundation, I beg leave to submit more especially for your consideration the importance of an immediate and thorough system of protection to that portion of the river coast where the breaking of the levee might overflow the city of New Orleans, or interrupt the transportation either of the Great Western or Great Northern Railroad. During the last year two crevasses occurred on the right bank of the river above New Orleans, which overflowed the Great Western Railroad for many miles, and caused thereby a suspension of transportation for several months. Similar crevasses to those which have occurred on the left bank of the river within the last ten years, would place a large portion of New Orleans under water, and overflow the Great Northern Railroad to the pine-hills, forty-six miles distant. Neither the city nor the railroad companies have any control over the levees which are so essential to their safety, and are entirely dependent on the prudence or negligence of the landed proprietors or their agents.

I cannot refrain from urging again upon the Legislature the repeal of the law which throws upon the State Treasury the cost of criminal prosecutions. This item of expense entails upon the State an annual charge of more than $100,000. The estimate of the Auditor for the ensuing year is $125,000. When these expenses were borne by the respective parishes, the aggregate amount paid per annum did not exceed $40,000, and this can only be attributed to the watchful care bestowed by the parochial authorities in auditing and adjusting these charges. Economy and retrenchment demand the repeal of this law.

I call your attention to the act of 1846, relative to the trial of slaves, and quote from my last annual message: "This law requires amendment. Several instances have occurred, since the passage of this act, when slaves convicted of the crime of murder have never paid the penalty the law demands. The special tribunal which tries them has power to fix the time for the execution of the sentence; an appeal is taken, or the condemned slave escapes from jail; the day appointed for carrying into effect the sentence once passed, there is no provision of law authorizing the designation of another. Indeed, the criminal law demands revision." I refer you to the report of the Attorney-General.

The relations in which we stand towards our sister States are hopeful, if not prosperous. It has become apparent that the entire South is with the Democratic party, and recent events have shown that a portion of the Northwest is also with us. This state of affairs tends to give us some assurance that we may, for the present, at least, hope to defeat the purposes of that strong party of the North which is animated by a firm hostility to our social and industrial system. These two parties only now occupy the field; the Democratic is based upon the idea that each separate State is sovereign, and the Government at Washington only intended to be the agent of the combined States, for certain special purposes. The Republican appears to foster the idea that State lines are mere boundaries for convenience in local jurisdiction, and that the majority of voices in the whole United States, considered as one nation, ought to rule. This last idea would be so fatal to the South, if carried out, that nearly all Southern men are now with the Democratic party. The position of the Northwestern States of the Mississippi valley, on this question, is of especial interest to us. These States are, by geographical position, commercially our allies, whether slave or free, while many of the States on the Atlantic side of the Alleghenies are necessarily hostile in commercial interest. Our principal city is the metropolis of the Mississippi valley, and does much of the importation, and most of that of exportation. The Atlantic cities are rivals of New Orleans in both of these trades. It is cheering to find our commercial allies of the Northwest sustaining our Southern policy.

The last named States, and all others whose trade passes through the Gulf of Mexico, are especially interested in the acquisition of Cuba. That Island commands, by its position, the outlet of all our trade with the world, and all the States of the Mississippi valley may well be desirous of having it become a member of our confederation. It is generally understood that the people of that island are anxious to do so, and that the claim of Spain to sovereignty over them, and the actual force used by that power, alone prevents them from applying for admission. We may congratulate ourselves that the present Administration is negotiating for this claim, and hope that if this means of setting the island free should fail, some more potent one will be used.

The expansion of the South southward is recognized as its destiny. The Administration has proposed to occupy a portion of Mexico, in a way which we hope will advance our progress. If it should become impossible or useless to treat with the flitting, deceptive and powerless Governments which so frequently rise and fall at the city of Mexico, it will be easy to arrange matters with each State separately, and, by the expressed or implied consent of its people, occupy those necessary for the protection of our borders and the progress of the United States. The interference of European powers in the affairs of this continent, contrary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, and offensive at once to the pride and the interest of this Union, will be best met by a policy looking toward the acquisition of Mexico and Central America. This State has an especial commercial interest in everything which occurs in the Gulf of Mexico, and a great political one in the speedy admission of new Southern States.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, January 12—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th ult., calling for any information in his possession in relation to the landing of the bark Wanderer on the coast of Georgia with a cargo of slaves.

The President communicates to the Senate the report of the Attorney-General, to whom the resolution was referred, which states "that at this stage of the proceedings it would, in my opinion, be incompatible with the public interest to communicate the steps which have been taken therein. The fact that a vessel of that name did land a cargo of upwards of three hundred negroes from the coast of Africa in Georgia is well known, and there is official information to that effect. It is also true that the most effective measures have been adopted by this Government and by the local authorities of the United States in Georgia to execute the laws which prohibit such importation and to punish the offenders. The correspondence of this office and of the Treasury Department with the Collector, District Attorney, special counsel, Marshal, and other officers at Savannah is in my possession. It proves the general fact above stated, but I am sure that neither you nor the Senate would be willing at this moment to have it published to the world."

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, which was instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what action, if any, should be taken by Congress to manifest the appreciation of the country of the gallant and meritorious services of Captain Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy, reported a joint resolution conferring the rank of senior flag officer on the active list of the United States navy on Captain Charles Stewart.

Mr. H. asked the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. King objected, and it lies over.

Mr. Hammond, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill to allow back pay to certain naval officers, reported back the same without amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, reported it back with amendments, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration to-morrow.

[The amendments consist in part of reducing the amount for pensions under the act of March, 1818, and May, 1828, and June, 1832, from $40,000 to $10,000; and abolishes, after July, 1859, the present agencies for the payment of pensions, and the duties to be discharged by officers named under the act of 1846; said officers not to be allowed any additional compensation for the duties thus imposed upon them. In all applications for pensions the affidavit of two surgeons is required, whose credibility as such must be certified to by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, describing it, and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, etc.]

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed to consider the bill to equalize the compensation of the ministers of the United States to France and England during the period therein mentioned; which motion having been agreed to the question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 9, nays 38.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill, the question being on the motion of Mr. Iverson to recommit the bill with the instructions to the committee to report a bill providing for a Northern and Southern route; to which Mr. Doolittle had moved an amendment so that the bill, when reported back, should provide for a central route also.

The amendment of Mr. Doolittle was agreed to by a vote of 35 to 14. The motion to recommit was lost, and after further discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Carothers, of Missouri, on leave, introduced a bill explanatory of an act entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled "An act for prosecuting the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and for other purposes," approved July 19, 1848; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker stated the business in order to be the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1860—the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered in lieu of the motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A long debate ensued upon this subject, at the close of which the House adjourned without action.

PICTURES.—A room with pictures in it and a room without pictures differ nearly as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing, we think, is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than blank walls with nothing on them; for pictures are loop-holes of visions to the soul, leading it to other scenes and other spheres. It is such inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing, or even reading, on looking up, not to have his line of vision chopped off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes, where the fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a sweet flattery to the soul; they are a relief to the jaded mind; they are books; they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

A BALD EAGLE FROZEN TO THE ICE.—The other day a large bald eagle caught a wild duck in the river Susquehannah, opposite Duncannon, Pa., carried it to a cake of ice which had lodged on a rock, and commenced his feast. During the operation, it is supposed that being wet, his feet and feathers, from the intense cold, froze fast to the ice, and being unable to extricate himself, perished. He was seen flapping his wings until dark. There was a desire to capture the great "American," but he could not be approached on account of the great mass of floating ice between him and the shore.

[Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

Mr. Saub perceived that the milk he was pouring into his coffee-cup was none of the richest. On this he said to his hostess: "Have'nt you any milk that is more cheerful than this?" "What do you mean by that?" "Why, this milk seems overpowered by the blues!"

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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,

s8 2p6m Under the Hotel.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—THE undersigned—successors to Gregor & Wilson—will continue to keep the largest assortment of Pebble SPECS in this city, and have reduced the prices—

Steel Frames	$3 00 to $4 50
Silver	6 00 to 7 00
Fine Gold	12 00 to 15 00

We make no "professional humbug pretensions," neither are we agents for any particular manufacturer, yet we guarantee to suit any person's vision with an article equal to any to be found in the United States.

N. B.—PEBBLE LENSES cut to suit any frame.

GEO. W. GREGOR & CO.,

d27 tf corner Camp and Canal sts.

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, 3'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, Reconie's, etc., etc., etc.

Pipes—

PIPES of every description.

PIPE HEADS of assorted qualities.

Goodwin's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO, Gail's " " " "

Tea—Tea—Tea—

IMPERIAL, in half chests, of every quality—100 pkgs

" in 5, 12 and 17 lb. boxes " 200 "

" in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 100 "

GUNPOWDER, in 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, glanding constantly by steamers and sail vessels, from the best Eastern Dairies.

WESTERN—Fresh, landing constantly by steamers.

Cheese—

250 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 Rebolled.

Fruits—

RAISINS, M R and Layers, in boxes, halves and qrs.

CURRANTS—15 casks.

SEEDLESS RAISINS—In Mats.

DATES,

CITRONS,

PRUNES—Dry, etc.

Nuts—

PECANS, Texas.

ALMONDS,

BRAZIL NUTS, etc., etc.

Hams—

Sugar Cured, choice brands.

Plain " " "

SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, etc.

Beef—

Mess and Prime, bbls. and half bbls.

Dried Beef, 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

s27 dawtm 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. Ch. Soda;
10 kegs Ger. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Cirvanna, light;
5 cases Indigo, Car. and Manila;
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