New Orleans Daily Crescent.
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS' STRIKE.

Intelligence has been received that the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania is at an end. It has continued for four months, and then for a third of the year one of the greatest industrial interests of a great State has languished in consequence of one of the constantly recurring battles between capital and free labor. Thousands of laborers have suffered all the woes of the severest penury while maintaining their self-imposed condition of idleness, millions of dollars of capital have been rendered non-productive, the State and neighboring States, if not the whole country, suffering the consequences of the paralysis of a great industrial and productive department of enterprise. A local paper says "the injury to the leading interests of coal, iron and action, inflicted by strikes in this vicinity, which our observation, would amount to many millions of dollars." Reasonable estimates from such data as we can obtain would fix the damage at at least the value of the staple crop of one of our second-rate cotton States, and the reader may obtain a realizing idea of the importance of this little misunderstanding between employers and employes. All can appreciate the magnitude of such a disaster as the entire failure of the cotton crop in a State of the above class, and yet an equal calamity has just befallen Pennsylvania and is constantly befalling other of the manufacturing free States, because free labor will constantly disagree with employers, being an inevitable law resulting from the inevitable condition of antagonism between the two. Not only are these occurrences of lamentable importance in a financial point of view, but in their social bearing are not less to be deplored, for they attack the stability of society, influencing and irritating a condition of warfare between the two great classes which constitute it, and generating a habitude of unthrift and idleness among the lower classes which is the first step toward demoralization and consequent lawbreaking.

Let us be thankful that the happy organization of society in the community of the South places us beyond liability to the evils which result from the conflicting of labor with capital, for by the institution of bond labor, itself constituting capital by the relation of ownership with employer, the differences between the two are entirely reconciled, and their harmonious operation in concert assures our steady, never faltering progress toward a greater altitude of national prosperity, wealth and consequence, than any people has attained in the history of the world. The institution of bondage was the foundation of and constant source of wealth that fed the progress of the magnificent Roman Empire, which so grandly demonstrated the republican problem through a space of many centuries, and only went down when it abandoned republicanism for monarchism. So will the institution of slavery sustain the rise and progress of the South, for slavery is the handmaid of national republicanism and essential to its successful endurance, as it annihilates the elements of internal discord by preventing the possibility of conflicts of interest between, and the formation, perpetuation and embitterment of upper and lower classes—the latter having no political existence or social consequence per se, and the whites being an aristocracy per se, but not relatively; being, in fact, the aristocracy of democracy, its members all enjoying a no-equality in social and political privilege—the lower class a voiceless nonentity; that "dragon of democracy," the productive laboring element, having its teeth drawn, being robbed of its ability to do harm by being in a state of bondage.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—A dispatch of the 20th [illegible] in the New York Herald says:

"The [illegible] of our Government to Lord John Russell [illegible] on the San Juan affair is nearly [illegible]

"The [illegible] Minister here is in expectation of receiving a number of important documents from his Government by the next Boston steamer, which is due in a few days. As soon as these documents arrive a special express will leave for California and Oregon by the overland mail route via St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth.

"It will not be surprising if Gen. Scott is recalled within a short time. The President is anxious to have the benefit of his sage counsels and advice during the next session of Congress, and should no unforeseen event occur in the meantime, it is very possible that he will be in Washington again early in the month of December next.

"I have the very best authority for stating that the General left voluntarily for the island of San Juan. He received no instructions from the Government, but will act in the disputed matter according to the dictates of his own prudence and judgment.

"I am also informed that at one of the Cabinet meetings held here, prior to the departure of Gen. Scott, and at which he was present, one of the members suggested that the United States troops should vacate the island of San Juan and preserve a neutral position until the matter could be settled by both Governments diplomatically. But General Scott warmly opposed the proposition, and his remarks met with the cordial approval of the President and Cabinet.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.—Files of the official *Gaceta* of Santo Domingo contain particulars of the suppression of the revolt which broke out in Azua on the 7th ult. The chiefs of the movement were Colonel Matias de Vargas and Bolisario Ramirez, partisans of Ex-President Baez, in whose interest the insurrection was attempted. On the evening of the 14th, the Government troops, commanded by Gen. Santana, succeeded in forcing an entrance into Azua. The insurgents, seeing themselves completely hemmed in by the force surrounding the city, amounting to 2,500 men, and confronted by a strong body under the Vice-President, at once laid down their arms and surrendered. The leaders are to be punished with the utmost rigor.

The Ph. Thomas Times republishes a long article from the *Revue du Commerce*, of Port-au-Prince, in which it is stated that the President, Geffrard, had nominated Mr. Pierre Faubert, a man of thorough cultivation, and revered for his piety, to visit Rome and adjust the terms of a concordat, which should fix the Haytien church on a firm and lasting basis.

HON. JOHN PERKINS, JR., OF MADISON.—A warm desire continues to manifest itself on the part of the numerous friends of this estimable gentleman to urge his name and claims in connection with the high position of United States Senator—a position for which, as every one knows, he is eminently fitted by superior talents and capacity. We would fain extend our humble co-operation in the work of elevating such a man to such a rank in the councils of his country, but have long since heard him express a strong dissent to having his name coupled with anything like an ambition or disposition for public office. In this he seems to have become the more confirmed from reasons of a private nature. A friend of ours who met with Judge Perkins during the past summer and conversed with him on that subject, informs us that the Judge gave him positive assurance of his determination not to permit himself to be brought out as a candidate for any public office whatsoever.
[Lake Providence Herald.

ATTACK UPON A JUDGE.—Last week Judge Dougherty was holding court in Camden, Wilcox county, all unsuspicious that anybody was harboring ill-will against him. But there was a certain man had a grudge which he had kept two years, and Hobbs determined at last, when the opportunity offered, to taste the sweetness of revenge for the imagined injury done him by the Judge about a certain bond. Hobbs met the Judge on the street in recess and assaulted him vigorously, but the Judge returned him as good as he sent, and better. In fact, the Judge punished him so well for the assault and battery that it is thought the State might very well afford to let him off with what he has got. [Mobile Mercury.

GARIBALDI AT THE GRAVE OF HIS WIFE.—Garibaldi, at latest accounts, was at Rimini. During his visit to Ravenna, he made an excursion through the famous forest of the Pineta, amongst whose shrubs and ancient trees he had sheltered himself and his unhappy wife when, after the fall of Rome, he was hunted by the Austrians. He also visited, with his two sons, his wife's grave, near the village of Mandriole, in the vicinity of Ravenna. An eye-witness says that it was really a heart-rending scene; for such tears were trembling in the great warrior's eyes as perhaps had not watered his noble face since the day he had lost the mother of his children.

FROM TERREBONNE.—The Houma Ceres of Saturday last says:

The weather for the past week has been cool and bracing, just such as October should give us.

Several of our planters in the lower part of the parish have commenced rolling. We have not heard of the quality of the sugar or the yield of the cane on the plantations now engaged in rolling.

From China.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes the following letter from on board the Powhatan, off the Pei-Ho, dated July 6:

We were greatly hurried with our letters yesterday, and now have another opportunity of writing in time to catch the mail. I therefore send this as a postscript to my letter. The news is quite important, and will not reach any other journal, I think. I cannot understand the present attitude of Chinese diplomatists towards us, but shall be able to give light, perhaps, after our visit to Pekin, which now seems determined. Messrs. Bruce & Bourboulon have both remonstrated (the latter on the 4th, the former yesterday, 5th), in a friendly manner with Mr. Ward, the object being to deter him from going to Pekin. Of course he has but one course, to have his treaty exchanged whenever it can be accomplished with dignity to our Government.

Another opportunity to catch the mail enables me to add the news of the last day.

Finding, yesterday, that our "junk" was getting along very slowly, and feeling confident that she had a communication from the Governor-General, we got up steam on the Toewan and sent to tow her up. At 1 P. M., she was brought alongside, and two white ball Mandarins came on board in company with Mr. Martin, the interpreter. The latter at once handed Mr. Williams a letter from Governor-General Hung, of which the following is the sense:

Governor-General Hung had received the letter of the American Minister, and would be at the fortified entrance, seven miles to the north of the Pei-Ho forts, to meet upon any day that he, Mr. Ward, might select. Thence he would be conducted to Tein-Sing, where the treaties could be exchanged, and after that he would be escorted to Pekin, there to deliver the President's letter to the Emperor in person. "It gave Governor-General Hung great pleasure to be polite to the Americans, their bearing had always been so friendly."

The foregoing is what table talk tells us it contained, and the same authority says that Friday, the 8th, is the day appointed for the interview. I shall know better what to think of this very strange letter after I have been to Pekin. The English Minister and several of the squadron return to Shanghai to-day.

FORTY SHIPS AND NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—During the past week, no fewer than forty total wrecks have been posted on the books at Lloyd's. Among the more calamitous was the destruction by fire of the ship Schah Jehan. She was bound from Calcutta to the West Indies, and had on board 300 coolie emigrants. For four days every effort was made to save the ship and the unhappy creatures on board, and ultimately three rafts, crowded by 300 souls, were set adrift, and have never since been heard of. The master, officers and crew, about sixty, were picked up in a very distressed condition, five days after, by the ship Vasco de Gama. The Admella, screw steamship, was completely wrecked near Cape Northumberland, on the coast of Western Australia, and eighty-seven lives were lost. Another heavy loss is the total wreck of the well-known American clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, which took place on the pyramidal shoal in the Straits of Malacca, on the 6th of August. She was of 1,988 tuns, and had made some of the most rapid passages on record from China. The English ship Chinchurah Eastaway, from London for Calcutta, was totally lost on the Gaspar Sands; and the ship Thomas Brassey, from Bombay for Liverpool, was abandoned off the Cape of Good Hope; the City of Calcutta, from Calcutta for the Clyde, was wrecked in the River Hooghly; the Hellespont steamer struck on a rock on leaving Naples, and went down, but the passengers and crew were saved; the Victoria, of Glasgow, foundered off Anholt, in the Cattegat, but all on board were preserved. There are, in addition, several missing vessels respecting which the most painful forebodings are entertained. [London Times, 3d inst.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, who belongs to the U. S. steamship Mississippi, and who visited Jeddo on the recent trip of that vessel to Japan, writes:

I am sorry to say that the beautiful women of Jeddo fare not much better than the poor women of the other parts we have visited do. Unfortunately the male Japanese look upon the tender sex as only a companion to gratify their many lustful passions and to take charge of the household, and fall upon her knees at the approach of her (who ought to protect her) husband, or any other man of the least rank or title. In all of my travels in this country during the seven months which we have at various times spent in the same, it has never fallen to my lot to see a gentleman and a lady, either of high or low rank, walking lovingly together, as can be seen in our own beloved country. Many of the females of Jeddo are perfect beauties, of beautiful form, black hair and eyes, with such bewitching looks that one cannot, after once seeing them, help admiring them; yet, with all their charms, I am sorry to say that decency and modesty are two accomplishments which they have not yet learned. The luxury of bathing is enjoyed together, and at the various bathing-houses you will find the married ladies, young, beautiful misses just budding into womanhood, and the girls of the town, the gentlemen of means, young men, boys, girls, the coolie, loafer and blackguards, all joined together in a perfect state of nudity enjoying bathing, with their persons all exposed to the view of each other, and pass through any of the streets, look into the various shops and door ways, and there you see the females with their shoulders, breasts and legs far above their knees all laid bare, and at the sight of a foreigner they do not move. This may be all well for Japan, but it would not do in our land.

RATHER SEVERE.—It is said that Gov. Wise was not very complimentary to the people of Harper's Ferry, imputing to them cowardice in allowing such a handful of men to hold a population of nearly two thousand inhabitants as prisoners for twenty-four hours. He also spoke of the fact of eight or ten men keeping forty or fifty citizens in confinement. One replied: "Well, Governor, but you must remember that they were packed together like sheep." His reply was: "Yes, I know that, but I must say, I think you acted like sheep, also."

WHAT IS KANSAS WORK?—One of the letters from Gerrit Smith to Brown, found among the papers of the latter at Harper's Ferry, speaks of have given him considerable sums of money to aid in the prosecution of his "Kansas work." This phrase, a little peculiar and enigmatical in itself, occurs no less than four times in a letter of about twenty-five lines. As the letter is dated June 4, 1859, and addressed to a man who had not been in Kansas for a year, and so far as appears never intended to go there again, the suspicion naturally arises that the words mean something more than meets the ear. Will not Mr. Smith explain them? What did he mean by Mr. Brown's Kansas work?
[N. Y. Times.

EMIGRATION TO ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.—The Little Rock Democrat of the 20th says:

There is a large immigration passing through this city, to the southern portion of this State and to Texas. The ferryboat is kept rapidly moving, to keep up with the demand for crossing the Arkansas river.

We learn that a large amount of actual settlers are finding homes upon the fertile lands north and east of this place. In a few years we hope to see all our vacant lands that are susceptible of cultivation occupied by the industrious farmer and planter.

SELF SACRIFICE.—Can anything be more shocking than this incident, described in the Sentinelle du Jura? A tin worker of Loubans, in his drunken rage, swore that he would kill his daughter, a girl in her sixteenth year, of whom he was very fond. The poor child, shut up in a room near the roof of the house, struggled away from the knife with which the drunkard threatened her. At last, unable to appease her father, and finding it impossible to escape, she said—"Father, if I must die, let me at least save you from the scaffold." She then rushed to the window and threw herself into the street.

The Frothville Debating Society was considering the propriety of purchasing a burial lot, and it was used as an argument in its favor that one of the members had expressed the wish that, when he died, he might be laid in a lot owned by the Society he esteemed so much. "How do you get along with your burial lot?" was asked of one who was inimical to the purchase. "Oh, it's all settled," was the reply; "it is to be purchased, but the man who agreed to be buried in it has backed out!"

"Mr. Speaker," said a new member, rising, "we cannot prize too dearly the rights of freemen. They have been transmitted to us by our fathers as a rich legacy, and palsied be the hand of the one who would refuse to acknowledge or maintain them. Among these rights, Mr. Speaker, is the right of volition, of doing as we please. Every man, sir, should do as he pleases, and if he does not, he should be compelled to."

DEATH ON THE TRACK.—The Jackson Eagle of Tuesday says:

We learn from one of the passengers by the train from New Orleans, yesterday evening, that a man (supposed to be an Irishman) who was lying on the track near Crystal Springs, was instantly killed by the cars running over him.

A minister in the North, returning thanks in his prayers one Sabbath for the excellent harvest, began as usual: "O Lord, we thank thee, etc.," and went on to mention its abundance and its safe ingathering; but feeling anxious to be quite candid and scrupulously truthful, added: "All except a few fields between this and Stoneyhaven, not worth mentioning."

It is related of two members of Congress that in a social moment each boasted over the other of his early advantages and especially of his religious education, when one staked a hundred dollars that the other could not accurately repeat the Lord's Prayer. The bet was taken and the money put up, and he who was to recite commenced:

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die—

"Stop! stop!" said the other; "you need not go through—I give up the money. I had no idea you knew it."

"Pray excuse me," said a well-dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at the theatre; "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshments—don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, rose and said: "Harkee, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle—don't fall overboard while I'm gone."

A learned lord, speaking of the salary attached to a rumored appointment to a certain judgeship, said it was all moonshine. Lord Lyndhurst, in his dry, sarcastic way, remarked, "May be so; but I have a strong notion that, moonshine though it be, you would like to see the first quarter of it."

The citizens of Niagara have presented Blondin with a gold medal in token of their admiration of his exploits. They ought to do something now for the street organ monkeys. Some of their exploits are pretty good.

"John," said a master to his apprentice, as he was about to start on a short journey, "you must occupy my place while I am away." "Thank you, sir," demurely replied John, "but I'd rather sleep with the boys."

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Chemicals, all kinds.
Perfumery, all kinds.
Fancy Goods, all kinds.
Bendsee, all kinds.
Cream Tartar,
Gum Camphor,
Senna Leaves, Alex.
Senna Leaves, E. I.
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Sal Soda,
Bi-Carbonate Soda,
Acids, all kinds.
Alum, whole and ground.
Ammonia Aqua,
Ammonia, Concent.
Alcohol, 80 and 85 per cent.
Balsam Copaiba,
Balsam Fir,
Balsam Tolu,
Blue Mass, P. and W.
Blue Mass, Eng.
Peruvian Bark, red.
Peruvian Bark, yellow.
Borax, refined.
Calomel, P. and W.
Calomel, Eng.
Nitrate of Silver, pure.
Nitrate of Silver, crystal.
Chloroform,
Cloves,
Cupseas,
Corks, Bottle and Vial
Sulph. Ether.
Chloric Ether.
Spirits Ether, Nitrous.
Extracts for Flavoring.
Extracts, Medicinal, solid and fluid
Funnels, assorted.
Isinglass, assorted.
Glue,
Gum Arabic, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Gum Aloes,
Gum Fustids,
Gum Opium, Turkey.
Gum Drops, assorted.
Hops, new crop.
Indigo.
Ink, Black, assorted sizes.
Iron, Preparations of Iodine.
Lancets, assorted.
Liquorice, Extract.
Logwood, Chip and Ext.
Magnesia, all kinds.
Mortars, assorted sizes.
Nutmegs,
Paints, dry and in oil.
Oils Essential, all kinds.
Nutgalls, whole and pow'd.
Manna, large and small flake.
Morphia, Sul., Acet and Mur.
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Patent Medicines.
Seidlitz Powders, two sizes.
Soda Powders,
Powders Selected, assorted.
Sulph. Quinine.
Preparations of Quinine,
Aniseed, Cardamom Seed,
Colchicum Seed,
Coriander Seed,
Fennel, Caraway,
Canary, Hemp, Rape, Flax,
Lobelia and Mustard Seeds.
Syringes, Metal, all sizes.
Syringes, Glass.
Syringes, Self.
Trusses, all kinds.
Tannic Acid,
Surgical Instruments,
Tooth Forceps, ass'd.
Amputating Instruments,
Dissecting Instruments,
Skeletons, Articulated.
Medicine Chests, assorted.
Varnish, Copal.
Sponge, Bathing, Cup, Carriage and Surgeons.'
Varnish, Copal.
Varnish, Japan.
Varnish, Demar.
Varnish, Leather.
Vials, Press, assorted.
Glassware,
Linseed,
Lamp,
Sweet,
Boiled and
Cod Liver Oil.
Table Oil,
Quarts and pints.

We have only mentioned a few leading articles in this list, as it would take too much time and space to enumerate our complete stock. We invite those visiting the city, who need goods in our line, to give us a call. o21 tf

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES—
ALL SIZES, FROM 8 to 16 DIAMETER OF CYLINDER.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 1½ to 30 horse power.
DRAINING WHEELS, from 12 feet to 30 feet diameter.
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Lea & Leavitt's Patent CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, with both iron and wooden frames, with Stevens' Rocker Hoxes and Sturm's Patent Eccentric Head Blocks.
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NEWELL COTTON SCREWS, of 6, 7½, 9 and 11 inches in diameter, by 12 feet long, and geared for either horse or steam power.
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An assortment of all sizes of the above articles generally in store, ready for delivery at the shortest notice, and for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest prices.
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300 cases Claret, ordinary;
1000 " " "
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References—A. J. Tuffy & Co., Campbell & Strong, J. Burnside & Co., C. H. Slocomb & Co., W. A. Violett & Co., R. W. Rayne, Searing & Scott, New Orleans; Hudson, Robertson & Co., Wm. Wray & Co., New York; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. my20 1y*

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STEEL-MIXED CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.
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ENGLISH SILK-MIXED CASSIMERE SUITS.
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250 boxes now in store—
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ENGLISH DAIRY,
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GLOUCESTER,
STILTON, etc.
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.. .. .. 200 bbls. Crushed.
.. .. .. 50 .. Pulverized.
.. .. .. 50 .. Coarse Pulv'd.
.. .. .. 50 half boxes Loaf.
.. LOUISIANA, in hhds. and bbls.
.. .. Crushed, Pawdered and Loaf.
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New Orleans Refinery Reboiled.
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PRUNES—Dry.
Nuts—
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ALMONDS,
BRAZIL NUTS, etc., etc.
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SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, etc.
Beef—
Mess and Prime—bbls. and half bbls.
Dried Beef—Plain and Sugar-Cured.
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In kegs and barrels.
Flour and Salt.
Brandy—
200 packages various qualities.
Whisky—
250 packages OLD BOURBON,
MONONGAHELA,
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
RECTIFIED.
Gin—Gin—
HOLLAND,
AMERICAN, etc., etc.
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.
ANISETTE—All qualities.
CORDIALS—Assorted, all kinds.
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., American.
Tobacco—
1500 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,
Boone's, etc., etc., etc.
Pipes—
PIPES of every description.
PIPE HEADS of assorted qualities.
Goodwin's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO.
Gall'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, 750 ..
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 ALSPICE.
500 mats CASSIA.
1000 pounds NUTMEGS.
200 pounds 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.
—Together with—
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL ARTICLES
—In the—
GROCERY LINE.
For sale by
CHARLES R. RAILEY
No. 35 Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Natchez sts.
o17 6m

G. N. MORISON & CO.

G. N. MORRISON. G. S. G. HASSET.
G. N. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, etc.
No. 12 Magazine street, New Orleans.
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:
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;
16 kegs Ger. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Cicuma, light;
5 cases Indigo, Gua. and Manilla;
16 casks Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Saleratus;
52 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;
25 carboys Sulp. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
22 jars Cork Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
300 pounds Acetic Acid;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barlye;
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 pounds Assafoetida, in cans;
200 pounds Balsam Capaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Refined Camphor;
50 boxes Castile Soap;
500 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
10 gross Cupaiba Capsules;
3 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 bbls. Ura Ural;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
3 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrette Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Macaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Roome's Macaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ½ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpetre;
5 cases British Lustre, superior article;
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodine Potash;
300 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;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
5 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
10 gross Sedlitz Powders;
10 gross Soda Powders;
50 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 casks Bay Rum, pure;
25 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Lime Juice;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Eng. Venitian Red;
20 bbls. Spanish Brown;
15 bbls. Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
10 bbls. Chalk;
20 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powdered Sandstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead;	Arsenic Yellow;
Vermillion;	Chrome Green;
Prussian Blue;	Paris Green;
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead;	Sienna B. and G.;
Turkey Umber;	Vandyke Brown;
Brun Black;	Ivory Black;
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;
White wash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Ointment Jars, blue and white;
Shoe Blacking; Red Paint, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, large assortment;
Cotton Broker's Ink; Trusses, large assortment;
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Bett's Supporters;
Doctors' Gold Foil; Apothecaries' Scales;
Glasses' Diamonds; Apothecaries' Powder Boxes;
Medicine Chests; Pill Boxes, wood and paper;
Medical Saddle Bags; Sacrificators;
Physicians' Gauges; Tooth Forceps;
Amputating Instruments; Thumb and Spring Lancets;
Pocket Cases; Bougies and Catheters;
Cupping Glasses; Nipple Glasses;
Flagerty's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Cups;

Perfumery, etc.
Cologne Water, German and American;
Hagan's Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily White;
Liquid Hues;
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;
Hazel's Erasive Soap;
Taylor's Poncine Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byron's Brown Windsor Soap;
Hazel's Chalk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lucom's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison;
Vinegre Rosat;
Rose Lip Salve;
Saponaceous Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.
FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla;