New Orleans Daily Crescent.

National Convention of the Constitutional Union Party.

Pursuant to the call of the National Executive Committee, the National Convention of the Constitutional Union party assembled in Baltimore on Friday last, in the Old First Presbyterian Church, at Concourse of Fourth and Fayette streets.

Many of the delegates had arrived during the previous day, and at the hour appointed for the meeting nearly all were present. Several hours previous to the opening of the doors the streets about the church were thronged with persons, many of whom had come from all parts of the Union, at that it became necessary, in view of the contracted size of the building, to restrict the admission to the floor of the convention, and admit none other than those provided with cards of admission by the several committees.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock Hon. John J. Crittenden took his seat on the floor of the Convention, and was received with applause from the thronged galleries. He occupied the west [illegible] table, the existing [illegible] being one who has for so [illegible] years held a prominent position in the [illegible] of power.

At about 12 o'clock Hon. John J. Crittenden took the chair, temporarily which was [illegible] by Rev. Jas. D. McCabe then [illegible]

[illegible] stated that it had been [illegible] to the convention to order, and would [illegible] as soon as he could. In obedience [illegible] he nominated Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, as temporary chairman.

[illegible] of Md., nominated Wm. F. [illegible] temporary secretary. The nominations were ratified by the chair by Hons. R. [illegible] of Stevens. Mr. Hunt spoke to the [illegible] and referred to the time when the [illegible] assembled to perpetuate the [illegible] of the nation. He hoped the [illegible] Convention would imitate their [illegible] which had made it a great [illegible] that they were one people, bound together by a common hope. They were prompted by [illegible] purposes. They should know no [illegible] country, no party but the Union. It seemed now apparent that there is no party in [illegible] to the Constitutional Union [illegible] from the dangers so [illegible] The Democratic party had [illegible] the matter sovereignty, and [illegible] probability that it would hang again [illegible] the cohesive power which bound it [illegible] the question of the introduction of slavery [illegible] where the mercury remains several [illegible] and where no slaveholder [illegible] to forget the honor, the interest and the safety of his country. The speaker [illegible] the importance of a free press. Solemn [illegible] of considerations depended upon the [illegible] and action of the body. He believed [illegible] had the power to unfurl a banner which would bring to its support the patriotism of the country, that of would say that they belong [illegible] would go forward regardless of consequences, and trusting that God would crown their efforts.

[illegible] Cassius, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to report the name of permanent officers of the Convention, which was adopted. The following committee was then appointed, each delegation selecting its member: Ala., J. W. Shelby; Arkansas, C. C. Danley; Cal., Jas. Lenox; Conn., Ezra Strong; Ill., Gen. John Milson; Ky., John W. Stowell; Maine, C. E. Jackson; Md., Wm. Bowie; Mass., Jas. Buffum; Mich., Wm. Mitchell; Miss., T. J. Barbour; Mo., Hon. Thos. Hicks; Minnesota, T. J. Sawyer; Mississippi, John Ferror; Missouri, Col. Smith; New Jersey, R. B. Runyon; New Jersey, J. W. Allen; North Carolina, Hon. N. Boyden; Ohio, Allen Trimble; Pennsylvania, Col. Jos. Paxton; Tennessee, A. J. Donelson; Vermont, John Wheeler; Virginia, Wm. L. Goggin.

California, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin were not represented on the roll.

It was announced that he had received a telegram from Gen. Houston, Va., stating that the Virginia delegates, on the trains, were detained at Washington by the rebellion on the railroad, but would arrive to-morrow.

Mr. Brown suggested that the committee on permanent organization be also the committee on credentials, so that they might report the nominations for permanent officers and on credentials at an early hour.

Mr. Sneden of Arkansas said he did not think a committee on credentials necessary, if there are no contested seats. They had come here to save the Union, and he did not suppose any persons would rise in order to make pretenses.

J. S. Little, of Pa., thought that if the chairman of each delegation would furnish the secretary with a list of the delegates, that would be sufficient. The motion of the gentleman was adopted.

Motions were made to take a recess till some hour in the afternoon, so as to give the committee time to report.

A motion to take a recess till 4 o'clock was lost.

A motion to take a recess till 2½ o'clock was also lost.

The convention having refused to adjourn, the several delegations then proceeded to hand in their lists of delegates.

The convention then, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock, adjourned to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization, through Hon. A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, presented the following nominations:

President—Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. K. Harson, Me.; Marshall P. Wilder, Mass.; B. K. M. Grassly, Vt.; Austin Baldwin, Conn; Frederick A. Talmadge, N. Y.; Peter J. Clark, N. J.; Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa.; Dennis Mitchell, Md.; Alexander H. H. Stewart, Va.; W. R. Wright, Ga.; Thomas Calhoun, Ga.; T. A. Bowden, Ala.; Richard W. Thompson, Ind.; David A. Sayre, Ky.; Edward F. Mayhew, Miss.; R. O. Underwood, Ark.; Gustavus A. Henry, Tenn.; J. Scott Harrison, Ohio, and Joseph P. Comegs, Delaware.

Secretaries—C. Sidney Long, Md.; J. S. Payton, Va.; Geo. Clark, Conn.; ——Snow, Ill.; L. Caldwell, Kansas; John W. Ryan, Cal.; Colonel Davis, Ky.; John S. Early, Ind.; Adolphus Mussey, Mo.; Nathaniel Bell, Miss.; John F. Callender, Tenn., and Edward Shippen, Pa.

Mr. Hunt, in taking the chair as permanent President, said the unexpected manifestation of kindness and confidence filled his heart with emotions he was unable to express. The honor was one he must deeply prize, and should remember with profound gratitude during his life. He regretted that the honor had not fallen on one more able to hear himself in the chair, however, discharge the duties belonging to the place he was called upon to fill to the best of his ability, and would ask the cooperation of all the gentlemen present in discharging the duties of the position. He trusted that in the course of their proceedings they would be able to impress upon the country with the conviction that it was not yet too late for gentlemen to come together and deliberate in a spirit of union and harmony; that they might come together like the patriots of the days of Franklin, and the patriots of the Revolution.

They had come here as the representatives of free, independent States, which have united their destinies together. They represented States widely diffused over a climate—two classes of States, as they are sometimes termed, differing in their local and social institutions. There were those who would organize strife into a system, and make discord a foundation in our country. God forbid that they should give countenance to any such. There was a class of people represented here to-day who wished to put away dissension, and establish peace and unity between the different members of our country. He was one of those who would bring back the country to the consideration of those rights which concern the whole country. Let them do what they can to promote and diffuse a broad nationality, and a spirit of forbearance of those questions which disturb the country. Let us all remember the differences of our education and structures of society, and that we all see things differently. These differences ought not to estrange the people of the country.

A few days ago, for the first time, he was informed he should make his journey west to the Mississippi river, which by Kansas organic law has declared it can be no one and indivisible. He could not but feel that since nature had given us such a bond of connection, how vain, how preposterous the folly of man to endeavor to separate that which God has put together. God forbid that any of us, or any considerable portion of us, should support sentiments calculated to sever our country. We are one people, bound in one country, and go upon national ground, and he believed the people of this country would prove equal to their destiny, and their duties to those who come after them. He only repeated the wish that their deliberations and proceedings would be distinguished for harmony and wisdom—that no disturbing element might come in.

He trusted not to be troubled with the construction of a platform. He would not waste strength in endeavoring to establish a general platform. They had come here to discuss territorial and other questions; they could not settle them if they would. He preferred to leave them where the Constitution left them; let every State be in possession of its own rights and independence. He trusted a spirit of generous forbearance and toleration would become the order of the day. There were signs that such spirit is the end of the discord and division prevailing ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He hoped the time would come when the people would not abuse other sections of the country, but would deliberate on the good of the whole country, North, South, East and West. He invoked a spirit of union and harmony over their deliberations, and relied on the members of the Convention to sustain him in the discharge of his duties.

Charles C. Lathrop, of Pennsylvania, moved that the convention proceed to ballot for a President of the United States.

Edward Sappon offered as amendment that each State proceed to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, and that after the third ballot the lowest candidate on each succeeding ballot be dropped until a nomination be made by a majority of the whole body.

Mr. Lathrop accepted the amendment.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, nominated Hon. Lewis Condit, of New Jersey, as an honorary Vice-President. He said he had represented his State in Congress for twenty-five years, and was a Union man. He was elected by acclamation.

After much debate the following committee was appointed under Mr. Halsey's motion:

Alabama, A. F. Alexander; Arkansas, M. S. Kennard; Connecticut, Austin Baldwin; Delaware, Chas. F. Cullen; Georgia, Joshua Hill; Indiana, R. W. Thompson; Illinois, John Wilson; Kentucky, C. F. Burnham; Maine, George E. B. Jackson; Massachusetts, A. S. Lewis; Minnesota, T. J. Burnett; Maryland, George A. Pearce; Mississippi, John W. C. Watson; Missouri, Thos. D. Harris; New York, Erastus Brooks; New Jersey, Joseph F. Randolph; North Carolina, Richard S. Donnell; Ohio, N. G. Pendleton; Pennsylvania, Joseph R. Ingersoll; Texas, A. B. Norton; Tennessee, Bailie Peyton; Vermont, John Wheeler; Virginia, Robert E. Scott.

The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock of the following day.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. The Chair presented a letter from Judge Chambers, of Maryland, expressing regret at not being able to attend, and hoping that a wise and patriotic result would be attained. Also, a telegram from Washington, from Col. Hayes Wouck, of New York, urging the Constitution and Washington's Farewell Address as a sufficient platform.

On calling the roll, delegates appeared from Florida and Rhode Island, which were not represented yesterday. J. R. Ingersoll reported, from the Committee on Business, the result of their deliberations, which he said was characterized by great unanimity and patriotism.

The report says that, whereas experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties have the effect to mislead and to cause political divisions, by encouraging geographical and sectional parties, therefore

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty require that they should recognize no policy or principles but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the reunion of the States and the enforcement of the laws (great applause,) and that as representatives of the Constitutional and Union party of the country, they pledge themselves to maintain, defend and protect those principles, thus affording security at home and abroad, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity.

Adopted by acclamation.

They reported another resolution, that each State should determine for itself the mode of voting, whether by ballot or otherwise. This excited considerable discussion, the minorities of delegations contending that its adoption would place them at the mercy of the majorities, and thus stifle the expression of their individual preferences.

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the Chairman of each delegation cast the vote of the State in accordance with the instructions given to the delegates from the different districts of the State; where the State is not fully represented, a majority of the delegation to determine how the vote when represented by districts shall be cast; and where two delegates representing one district are divided, each to be entitled to half a vote.

After a short discussion, Mr. Goggin's amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.

Mr. Smith, of Missouri, moved to proceed to vote for President, and that the lowest candidate be dropped after every third ballot. Laid on the table.

Mr. Buell, of New York, moved to proceed to a ballot for President, and continue to vote until some one received a majority. Carried.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of tellers.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Hacket, of Tennessee, Rockwell, of Connecticut, and Watson, of Miss.

The Maryland delegation retired for consultation.

Mr. Burnett, of Minnesota, asked to be excused from voting, as the only delegate from that State, and he only a proxy.

After settling this question, the balloting was commenced, and resulted as follows:

First ballot—Houston 57, Bell 68½, Everett 25, McLean 22, Graham 22, Sharkey 6, Crittenden 28, Goggin 3, Butts 9½, Rives 5.

Second ballot—Bell nominated.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the nomination of Mr. Bell was made unanimous, amidst tremendous cheers.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, a grandson of Patrick Henry, in the name of Tennessee thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon the State by the nomination of John Bell, who he pronounced patriotic and above all sectionalism. His life has been devoted to the common good of all America. If elected his administration would be pure, patriotic and constitutional. He spoke at length for the Union, and was followed by Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi.

The Convention then took a recess until 5 P. M.

A ratification mass meeting will be held to-night in Monument Square.

The Convention met again at 5 P. M.

A motion was made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Switzler, of Mo., after a few remarks, nominated Edward Everett. (Immense applause.)

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., followed, and in the name of his delegation, seconded the nomination.

Various delegations, through their Chairmen, endorsed the nomination, each announcement being greeted with immense cheering and every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Mr. Hillard, in behalf of Mr. Everett, accepted the nomination in an appropriate address. He rejoiced that the Convention had to-day rejected the doctrine of availability, and appealed to the noble impulses of men. The work of to-day would send a thrill of joy and hope through the land. He predicted that the nomination would awake enthusiasm, and invoke a united effort in behalf of our common country and our common destiny.

Mr. Neill S. Brown, of Tennessee, followed, and accepted the nomination of Mr. Everett. There was no one to whom the American people owed a higher debt of gratitude. He hoped the word "fail," this year, would not be found in their vocabulary.

Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, followed in the endorsement of every word said in eulogy of Edward Everett.

Mr. Wheeler, of Vermont, gave the nine votes of his State for Mr. Everett.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in behalf of his State, endorsed the nomination of Mr. Everett.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, moved that the vote for Mr. Everett be unanimous, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Little moved that the President communicate the nominations to Messrs. Bell and Everett.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a National Executive Committee of one from each State.

Mr. O. C. Lathrum moved the appointment of an Executive Committee to reside at Washington during the campaign.

The latter resolution was carried.

On motion, the present National Committee was retained.

The usual vote of thanks to the President and officers was adopted.

On motion, the National Committee was authorized to select the place of meeting of the next National Convention.

Mr. Hunt, in a few remarks, tendered his acknowledgment for the courtesy and kindness with which he had been treated as presiding officer, and congratulated the Convention on the happy issue of their labors.

The Convention then adjourned *sine dic.*

After the final adjournment an informal meeting took place in Monument Square, where extensive preparations had been in progress for several days for a grand ratification meeting, which, owing to the unfavorable weather and incomplete state of the arrangements, has been postponed till to-morrow night. Notwithstanding the weather, there was quite a large gathering, listening to speeches by Mr. Varian and other members of the Convention.

Upon a Late Event.

The American eagle with Hecnan comes back,
Looking wise, from his trip, as an owl;
He expected a lion to meet, but good lack!
He was met by an English fowl.

[Boston Post.

Chalmers' Eloquence.—Among the most ardent admirers of Dr. Chalmers' eloquence, was Mr. Young, Professor of Greek. Upon one occasion he was so electrified that he leaped from his seat upon the bench near the pulpit, and stood, breathless and motionless, gazing at the preacher till the burst was over, the tears all the while rolling down his cheeks. Upon another occasion, forgetful of time and place, he rose and clapped his hands in an ecstacy of admiration and delight. When he preached in London his own brother James never went to hear him. One day, at a coffee-house which he frequented, the brother was asked by some one who was ignorant of the relationship, if he had heard this wonderful countryman and namesake of his.

"Yes," said James, somewhat drily, "I have heard him."

"And what do you think of him?"

"Very little, indeed," was the reply.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the inquirer, "when did you hear him?"

"About half an hour after he was *born*," was the cool answer of the brother.

Charleston Fare.—Meat and drink.

Meeting of the National Central Executive Committee.

[From the Baltimore Sun, 10th.]

The National Committee and the National Central Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party, and the National Committees of the Whig and American parties, met, pursuant to call, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the saloon of Temperance Temple. There was quite a large attendance from the various States. The Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Ky., was called to the chair, and Hon. Mr. Woods appointed secretary.

Mr. Crittenden said they were assembled by the executive committee of the Constitutional Union; they had no business of a special character to transact that he knew; but it was proper on this occasion of the great movement of the country that they should meet. Mr. C. stated briefly the reasons which induced the holding of the present convention here. It was called for by the exigencies of the times and an honest sense of the duty of citizens to the interests of the whole country.

There assembled in the city of Washington a large number of gentlemen for the purpose of taking such public action in relation to the emergency which they might deem necessary, and they expressed freely the motives which prompted them to do so. They knew they were few in number, and had no means of influencing the public mind, nor did they do so. The opportunity of uniting the conservative men of the country for a great public good, induced them to issue an appeal to the conservative thought of the country. They had witnessed with pain the engendering of sectional follies and sectional animosities, as well as the deplorable condition of things which prevailed in the political world. The United States, or a majority of them, desired an improvement in the administration of public affairs. It was that disinterested feeling, therefore, which assembled us.

Our office is done, for to-day the National Convention of the Constitutional Union party becomes the sole, supreme authority of the party. Our action was only a preliminary one, of a temporary character. The Convention now assembled must assume upon itself the responsible duties of giving the party a complete organization for the approaching contest, and to adopt such measures as will perpetuate the party. When that is done our functions cease, and from that body all authority to act in the future must be derived. Until that shall be done the committee will await for other persons to supply their places.

The Chair desired the various States to furnish the secretary with a list of names of all the parties present as well as those absent.

Hon. Erastus Brooks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when the National Convention meets, the President of the National Executive Committee be requested to call the Convention to order.

Mr. Brooks said he made the motion because many gentlemen present were members of the Convention, and he considered it quite proper.

The Chair stated that as the resolution alluded to himself, he thought it proper to make a few remarks. He considered the resolution unnecessary, as there were two distinct bodies, and members of the Convention would doubtless consider it improper for a man who did not belong to the body to appear and call it order. Would it not appear as an intrusion? The body was composed of great minds, and they deemed themselves competent to transact their own business. To him it seemed like interfering with other persons' business. He doubted his authority to act, and would not like to take the responsibility.

Mr. Brooks urged the adoption of the motion for three reasons. First, it was the custom for the chairman of national committees to call national conventions to order; secondly, the body which was about to assemble did so upon the call of the chairman of the committee, whilst the third reason was better than all—that every man present heartily concurred in the motion.

Hon. Mr. Briggs hoped the motion would not prevail, as the National Convention might look upon it as presumptuous even to call it to order for a temporary organization. As one acting with the President, he felt, as the President had expressed himself, that their functions had now ceased, and the power had been transferred to the Convention itself. Yet nothing would be more gratifying to himself than to see carried out the motion of his friend from New York.

The Secretary put the vote, and the motion unanimously prevailed.

Mr. Latham, of Va., submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That where there are districts unrepresented from any State in the Constitutional Union Convention, this committee recommends that the members of the national committee from any such unrepresented district be requested to act as delegates."

This resolution elicited a warm debate, and finally was rejected.

The committee, after resolving to meet every morning one hour previous to the meeting of the National Convention, adjourned.

The Japanese Embassy at Panama.

In the Panama Star of the 3d instant we find the following account of the arrival and reception of of the Japanese ambassadors:

The circumstance of the arrival of these distinguished strangers deserves to be more fully recorded in our columns than we had time to do in our last issue. We therefore give to-day a fuller account of the event.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning (25th) all the world of Panama was astir, winding its way to the railroad depot. The weather was delightful, the sky cloudless, the sea smooth. The ladies wore their largest crinolines; the soldiers their best uniforms. The Company's wharf was crowded with anxious expectants, the majority of whom apparently had no very distinct idea of what they had come to stare at. At the end of the wharf a space was kept partially cleared for the reception of the Japanese, lined by a body-guard of fair ladies three or four feet deep. The authorities and foreign consuls, with a number of naval officers and citizens, were present.

Amongst them we noticed the Intendente Don J. M. Hurtado, the Governor Don Jose de Obaldia and Secretary; the U. S. Consul, A. B. Corwine, Esq., the Consuls of England, France, Peru, Venezuela and Costa Rica; A. J. Center, Esq., P. R. R.; Capt. McLane, P. M. S. S. Co., with many other gentlemen whose names we cannot now call to mind. At a quarter past seven the little steamer Tabogs came alongside the wharf. On her upper deck were the chief Japanese officials, accompanied by some of the officers of the Powhattan, whilst the lower deck was occupied by the attendants and servants of the Embassy. On making fast to the wharf the authorities and Consuls proceeded on board, and were presented to the Ambassadors, immediately after which the disembarkation commenced, the high officers being accompanied to the car provided for their reception by Captains Gardner and Taylor and Mr. Center. The landing of the baggage occupied some time, and last of all the treaty, enclosed in a species of cage, about four feet long, three broad, and four high, was safely deposited in the cars. At 8¼ o'clock the train started, and reached San Pablo in an hour. Here a handsome collation was provided by the Railroad Company, to which the distinguished strangers did ample honor. After about an hour's delay the train again started, and reached Aspinwall at 11:10. The cars stopped at the United States Mail Company's wharf, and the entire party immediately embarked on board the Roanoke.

Taking the Japanese altogether, they appeared to us to be a highly intelligent, and by no means bad looking set of men. They expressed no astonishment at anything they saw, but were evidently highly interested by the novelty of the scene. All carried note books, some were very inquisitive as to the names of all the places they passed; the flowers, trees, and other objects that met their view. The dress of the Japanese was by no means showy, but very varied, no two being attired alike. The chief Ambassadors and the high officers wore black silk coats and fancy trowsers of enormous dimensions; the others wore dresses of different shades of blue or brown. Almost all carried two swords, of which they appear to be very careful, never allowing any one to draw them from their sheath.

The arrangements for the transit of the Ambassadors across the Isthmus were made by A. J. Center, Esq., Superintendent of the railroad, and could not have been more perfect. The police arrangements at the Panama terminus were very bad; they did nothing and kept no kind of order—in fact, they were of no use, as far as we can see.

The Roanoke sailed on Thursday forenoon, 26th, for Portobello, to take in water, and was from thence to proceed direct for the United States.

There is a story of one of the hangers-on at Washington, who get office because they need them, and had been appointed engineer, a business of which he had no knowledge. The day after his appointment a gentleman and two ladies had the curiosity to look at the engine-room and its machinery, where they found the new office-holder on duty merely as gentleman usher, practical engineers doing the real duty of the so-called "assistant engineer." "How many horse power is your engine?" "Horse power! replied greasy, with a look of mingled pity and contempt, "Don't you know the machine goes by steam?"

A Chinese Toper.—A story is current among them of a great wine-drinker, who was able to sit all day at table, and after consuming what would have been sufficient to drive the reason out of half a dozen men, would rise up perfectly sober. The emperor, hearing the fame of this deep drinker asked him to dinner, that he might test his marvellous powers. As the story goes, the king had ordered a hollow figure to be cast in bronze, of the exact size and model of this man, and, as the wine was served, for each cup that the guest drank a similar cup was poured into the opening on the top of the head of the image. This went on for some hours, until at length the bronze statue overflowed, while the guest continued at the table, and rose from it perfectly sober! [Pictures of the Chinese, described by the Rev. R. H. Cobbold, M. A.

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2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
120 pounds Calomel, English and American;
250 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
300 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
180 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. Cinchona, light;
5 cases Indigo, Cat. and Manilla;
10 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;
25 jars Carb Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
200 pounds Acetic Acid;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barly
100 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 pounds Assafœtida, in cans;
200 pounds Balsam Capaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Refined Camphor;
10 boxes Castile Soap;
800 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
10 gross Copaiba Capsules;
5 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 bbls. Uva Ursi;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
3 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrettis Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Macaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Rooper's Macaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ¼ 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, Calc., 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 Cubeba;
20 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
10 gross Seidlitz Powders;
10 gross Soda Powders;
30 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;
3 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Lime Juice;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Eng. Venetian 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 Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

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

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

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Bazin's Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily White;
Liquid Glue;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Kalliaron;
Buffalo Dressing Combs;
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Combs;
Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Tricophorous;
Hazel's Erasive Soap;
Taylor's Puncine Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byrne's Brown Windsor Soap;
Hazel's Chalk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Pastel;
Dr. Lacroix's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison;
Vinaigre Rose;
Rose Lip Salve;
Sapoinaceous Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINKER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla;
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
SANDS' Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters;
STOUGHTON'S Bitters;
TALLY-HO Bitters;
KLETT'S Worm Plums;
BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry and Tar;
ROGER'S liverwort Tar;
COD LIVER OIL, Hedgeman, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Rushtons;
COD LIVER OIL, Burnett's;
HASTING'S Syrup of Naples;
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;
OSGOOD'S Cholagogue
THOMPSON'S Eye-Water
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAMPION'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SAPPINGTON'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SPENCER'S Vegetable Pills;
LEE'S and COOKE'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MOFFAT'S Pills;
McLANE'S Pills;
HULL'S Tonic Pills;
SPEED'S Febrifuge;
THORN'S Extract;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Regulators;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
McMUN'S Elixir of Opium;
ARCTIC Liniment;
TARRANT'S Aseptient;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment;
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DR. MORSE'S Invigorating Cordial;
LUCIN'A Cordial;
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DR. BEARNETHY'S Detergent;
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INFALLIBLE Cholera Remedy;
KENDALL'S Cholera Syrup;
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BACHELOR'S Hair Dye
PHALON'S Hair Dye;
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic;
CHRISTADORO'S Hair Dye;
WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps;
WATERS' Indelible Ink;
PAPSONS Indelible Ink;
KIDDER'S Indelible Ink;
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