New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1866.

Revelry in East India.

At the request of an old subscriber, we republish some strange verses, representing a scene at a convival meeting of English officers in East India, during the fearful epidemics in that country. Never was the revelry of dispair painted in more sublimely dismal colors than in this weird poem. It first appeared about six years ago, and is still, we believe, without an acknowledged author.—[Charleston Mercury, March 4, 1862.

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around are bare;
As they shout to our peals of laughter
It seems that the dead are there;
But stand to your glasses, steady!
We drink to our comrades' eyes,
Quaff a cup to the dead already,
And hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not here are goblets glowing,
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis cold, as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
And soon our pulses rise—
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles;
Not a tear for the friends that sink;
We'll fall 'midst the wine cup's sparkles,
As mute as the wine we drink.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis that the respite buys;
One cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Time was when we frowned at others;
We thought we were wiser then;
Ha! ha! let them think of their mothers,
Who hope to see them again!
No! stand to your glasses, steady!
The thoughtless are here the wise,
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking;
There's many a cheek that's sunk;
But soon, though our hearts are breaking,
They'll burn with the wine we've drunk.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis here the revival lies,
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There's a mist in the glass concealing;
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;
And thus does the warmth of feeling
Turn to ice in the grasp of death.
Ho! stand to your glasses, steady!
For a moment the vapor flies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Who dreads to the dust returning?
Who shrinks from the sable shore,
Where the high, the hearty yearning
Of the soul shall sting no more?
No! stand to your glasses, steady!
The world is a world of lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betrayed by the land we find,
Where the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest remain behind.
Stand! stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis all we have left to prize;
A cup to the dead already,
And hurrah! for the next that dies.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

GEN'L COLSTON'S LECTURE.

Jackson's Appearance, Habits and Eccentricities—His Remarkable Traits of Character—His Devotion to His Religious and Military Duties—His Stern Observance of Military Orders—Jackson a Predestinarian—His Military Strategy and Genius—His Wonderful Renown—His Death—"Bury Me in the Valley of Virginia, at Lexington."

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

An appreciative and enthusiastic audience, composed of our best citizens, filled Virginia Hall on Thursday night, to listen to a lecture by General Colston, on "Stonewall" Jackson. Considerable interest had been awakened by the preliminary announcements of the lecture, arising not only from the nature of the subject—dear to every true son of the Old Dominion—but also from the fact that the lecturer himself was for many years one of the intimate associates, and afterwards a companion-in-arms of the fallen hero, whose panegyric he was pronouncing, and, therefore, peculiarly fitted for the task he had undertaken.

That the expectations so raised were completely satisfied by the lecturer, every one who heard him will testify, and it is with peculiar pleasure that we record the invitation which, by the unanimous voice of the meeting on Thursday, was extended to General Colston to repeat his lecture at his early convenience. For the benefit of our readers generally, and especially those who were not fortunate enough to hear General Colston, we publish sketch of the principal points of his lecture, which without further comment, we leave to speak for itself. Shortly after 8 o'clock, General Colston appeared on the stage, and, after the applause with which he was greeted had somewhat subsided, he spoke as follows:

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I had hoped to-night to have addressed you in another place, but in a conversation which has been accurately reported in one of the morning papers [the Examiner], the Governor of Virginia refused me the use of the hall of the House of Delegates for any "such purpose" as to deliver a eulogy on the most honored and beloved son Virginia has produced in modern times. (Hisses.)

[In order that the reader may better know the character of this "conversation," to which Gen. Colston alludes, and the accuracy of which he testifies to, we reproduce it here, as printed in the Examiner of last Thursday—Ed. Examiner.]

* * "The hall of the House of Delegates should have been offered to Gen. Colston without solicitation, but, in default of that fitting coutesy, he approached the so-called 'Governor' of Virginia to ask for it. The following brief dialogue will show how he and his application were received.

"On entering the Governor's room, Gen. Colston presented to him the letter of invitation he had received from many of our most prominent citizens, which was taken and read. As the Governor returned the letter, Gen. Colston remarked pleasantly:

"'Governor, I suppose now that the war is over, that every Virginian feels a pride in the fame and character of Stonewall Jackson.'

Pierpont—"No, sir: I feel no pride in Jackson as a Virginian, and can see nothing in his character worthy of admiration.

After some further remarks, Pierpont asked, contemptously, "What is there in the character of Jackson to admire? He was a kind of crazy enthusiast, with a good deal of the bigotry of Cromwell. That was all."

General Colston—"I merely called, sir, to ask you if I could get the use of the hall for my lecture."

Pierpont—"No, sir!" (very emphatically.) "I will not lend the hall of the House of Delegates for any such purpose."

And then he again asked derisively, "What was there in the character of Jackson to admire?"

General Colston—"It is useless for us who differ so widely, sir, to discuss that subject. You must excuse me for doing so. Good morning." And the General departed.

General Colston then stated that it was not his purpose to give a history of Stonewall Jackson, but merely to relate some of the circumstances and facts respecting him which had hitherto escaped the notice of most of his biographers. Indeed, he thought it was not at all desirable that any attempt should be made to write the history of this remarkable man until the angry feelings of the present had subsided before the wise and conciliatory policy which had been so nobly inaugurated by President Johnson. His object at present was two fold—first to bring before the minds of his hearers, as vividly as possible, Jackson the man; next to offer some criticisms upon the history of his campaigns, as exhibiting Jackson the soldier and strategist.

JACKSON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE, MANNERS AND HABITS.

It was in June, 1851, that Jackson joined the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, all that was then known of him being that he had been in the army, and that he had fought in the Mexican war. His figure was angular and ungainly, his feet large, his gait heavy and lumbering, and he wore regulation whiskers, with an ugly moustache. In September, 1851, he entered upon the duties of his charge as instructor in artillery tactics and natural philosophy, and at first was by no means popular among the cadets or the professors of the institute, from his cold and somewhat awkward manners, but he soon won their regard by his kind and obliging conduct. Although he was not at all demonstrative, he was one of the most obliging of men, and no one was ever more willing than he to sit up all night with a sick friend, or even a stranger if necessary. In addition to this he was punctiliously courteous, and never failed to return every salutation by lifting his cap from his head, even to the humblest servant round the place. He also had a habit of saying "thank you" to every observation which was addressed to him, and often would excite considerable amusement by giving that reply to some remark made to him about the weather or some such topic. Although always exhibiting the most complete command of his temper, he was by no means the man to submit tamely to any insult or imposition, and though his deportment was mild and gentlemanly, he still impressed every one with the idea that he had in his nature a good deal of the old Adam, and would fight. There was no doubt that his mind was slow in its operations, and he expressed himself with difficulty—though, with the course he had to teach he was completely familiar, yet never could manage to acquire any readiness in the manipulation of the philosophical apparatus, being very awkward with his hands, as his handwriting proved.

JACKSON AS A SPEAKER AND A HUMORIST.

He made great efforts to improve himself in general information, especially in history, in which he felt himself deficient; and in pursuance of this object used frequently to attend the Franklin Society, at Lexington, a sort of debating society, composed almost entirely of professional men of high culture and acquirements, and it was among these that Jackson undertook to learn to speak. At first it was a painful task for him but by degrees he improved, and his style and manners became more pleasing and his gestures less awkward. His gestures in speaking were almost confined to this, viz: he bent up his right arm and bent down his right hand with the first three fingers extended. He never was declamatory, or aimed at anything like eloquence, but became a very forcible speaker. Once, however, Jackson uttered some few words, which as a specimen of military eloquence, can hardly be surpassed. This was on the day he took leave of his own brigade, to go to Manassas to the Valley, when, after a few words of a merely formal character, he suddenly fired up, and dropping the reins on the neck of his horse, raised both his hands and exclaimed: "Soldiers in the army of the Shenandoah you were the first brigade, and I hope that you will ever retain that place in the affections of your general, and that in the history of this war you will ever be handed down to posterity as the first brigade." [Great applause.]

Jackson was a modest simple-minded man, in whom it could truly be said there was no guile. Whilst at Lexington, his health was not good, and he suffered from dyspepsia and resorted to all sorts of contrivances to gain health, some of which undoubtedly did much to gain him his reputation for eccentricity. It was generally said that Jackson could never see a joke, but there was one he used to relate with much pleasure, which I will here repeat. Captain Vodges, afterwards General Vodges, had been for a long time assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, and being afterwards ordered to Florida, where, when his company was engaged in digging, a brother officer came across him and said:

"Well, Vodges, what are you doing there?" in rather a serious tone.

Vodges said, "I am at my old trade, extracting *roots*."

That having an evident professional relish, was the only joke Jackson ever seemed to appreciate.

On another occasion, on hearing that the enemy were advancing in large force, Jackson quietly asked if they had any cattle with them, remarking that "his men were hungry enough to whip any army that had a drove of cattle with them!" The lecturer, in his conversation with Gen. Jackson, had often adverted to Jackson's conduct in Mexico, but all the account that he could ever get out of him was an account of an action at Chapultepec, in which he was engaged. When being ordered to advance along a causeway with his battery, it was opened on by a Mexican battery at short range, the very first round killing a horse at every gun; notwithstanding, they unlimbered and opened fire, when the Mexicans fled. He ordered the men to level the Mexican works, and by the time the guns were in this new position the Mexicans were crowding the causeway in retreat, and opening fire upon them he cut lanes through them of about two miles; "and," added he, with sudden animation and a glow of his features, "it was splendid."

On another occasion, the lecturer stated that he was at his headquarters, near Hamilton's crossing, on the Rappahannock, and as they sat together, Gen. Colston turned the conversation on the campaign of the preceding year, and on Gen. Jackson's glorious triumph at the capture of Harper's Ferry, and upon the splendid picture he had presented receiving the surrender of seventy pieces of cannon and twelve thousand Federal soldiers drawn up in line to surrender to the ragged Confederates, and said to him, "General, you must have felt intense exultation when you beheld the results of that great success?" and he never should forget his manner and reply as Jackson uttered the simple words, "It was a great mercy that God granted us that day!" In another man this might have been cant, but in Jackson it was but the natural expression of a deeply religious nature.

THE ENTHUSIASM HIS APPEARANCE CREATED AMONGST THE SOLDIERS.

Jackson's appearance amongst his men always elicited their shouts, and also, whenever anything like a rabbit was seen, it was sure to be pursued by some of the half-starved men with loud yells and shouts; so that whenever shouting was heard amongst the soldiers, it was customary to say "that it was either Jackson or a rabbit." Yet, whenever the men uttered these loud hurrahs, Jackson always blushed, and, clapping spurs to his horse, would get away from the ovation.

HIS SOUBRIQUET AT THE INSTITUTE—HIS POPULARITY WITH THE CADETS.

At the institute, where it was the custom for the cadets to apply the term "old" indiscriminately to all the professors, Jackson was known as "old Jack," though this name was applied from no disrespect entertained for him; but some of the young gentlemen would often divert themselves by drawing upon the blackboard in the class-room representations of his large feet and his plain features, and the words "the which," a phrase he constantly used in his recitation classes for "what," coming out of his mouth. At the commencement of his college career, Jackson was not popular, owing to his sharp tones and abrupt manners, but the lecturer had never heard any one cast the slightest imputation upon his perfect uprightness and integrity; and soon afterwards, as he became better acquainted with the character of the material he had to deal with, a good deal of his unpopular rigor with the cadets abated. The institute possessed a beautiful battery of brass field pieces, but the State appropriation was too small to provide also the necessary horses, and therefore the consequence was, that when the senior classes were going through their drill, the junior classes had to be harnessed to the gun carriages to pull them along. This was an employment by no means to the taste of the young gentlemen, but it had one compensation, for, whereas, they were compelled, when in class, to go through the infantry drill, with perfect silence and due formality. When they became horses they assumed the privilege of talking, laughing and cutting all sorts of capers, in which they indulged all the more freely because they saw it displeased Major Jackson, whose drawling they also unmercifully mimicked. Yet no one ever saw Major Jackson lose his equanimity. His firmness and perseverance were exhibited in small as well as great things, and he at last awed his unruly team into silence during artillery drill. At one time his eyes were affected, and he was unable to read anything; and it being just after the death of his first wife, he was asked how he spent his evenings, and he replied that he found occupation for himself in his enforced deprivation from books by going over in his mind his course of natural philosophy.

HIS POWER OF CONCENTRATION—HIS RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY DUTIES.

Jackson had a wonderful power of concentrating his thoughts on the subject he might have in hand, and the lecturer expressed his belief that after the commencement of the war Jackson's whole mind was occupied with only two subjects, viz.: his military and religious duties. It had been remarked before that his mind, though powerful, was slow, and did not readily admit new impressions, nor even comprehend easily an unusual statement of the most familiar facts; in illustration of which the lecturer stated that once asking a pupil what were the three principal mechanical powers and the pupil answering "the pulley, inclined plane and lever," Jackson gravely said, "no, you are wrong; they are the lever, inclined plane and pulley." He seemed utterly wanting in originality, and therefore his great abilities were never properly recognized before the war, though it must be admitted that they had not yet been exhibited; in addition to which the coldness and indifference of his manners always made him appear rather drowsy than otherwise. He was sure always to carry out every order literally, an amusing instance of which habit was afforded by his compliance with a general order at the institute that the weekly reports of the professors should be carried to the president by 5 o'clock on Friday of each week, the meaning evidently being that the reports must be in not later than five. Jackson, however, could not see it in this light, and had repeatedly been seen walking about for an hour or so with his reports in his hand, waiting for the stroke of the clock before he would present them. The first impression that Jackson made on the lecturer of his excellence as an officer was when the Virginia troops responded to the call of Governor Wise for the defense of Charleston, when his whole manner seemed to be changed. All his orders were given with the most perfect clearness and distinctness—nothing forgotten, omitted or confused—and there was an evidently kindling of his countenance that showed how he entered into the scene. But, although he thus impressed the lecturer and those about him, nobody yet deemed him to possess any special qualifications for an independent command, and after his return from Charleston he seemed to relapse into his old indifference.

HIS CONVICTIONS AS A FATALIST—HIS COLORED PUPILS.

In his religion, Jackson was a strict Presbyterian, but quiet and unobtrusive, and never commenced any argument or controversy, though always ready to defend his convictions. Every Sunday he taught in the colored Sunday school and bestowed the same conscientious care upon his sable pupils, that he did on his classes at the Institute. He never absented himself from divine service or the prayer meeting, and was elected a deacon in the church, and in his performance of this duty might be seen going from door to door, visiting the sick, and distributing the charity of the church to its indigent members. He had been called a fatalist, but he never neglected anything which could contribute to his victory, and was a firm believer in the Cromwellian maxim "trust in God and keep your powder dry." Owing to his ill health he was compelled to be exceedingly careful in his diet, and often his food would consist of nothing but a little rice and dry bread. From inclination he never used tobacco in any form, and while at the institute never used any spirituous liquors. Only on one occasion was he ever known to drink spirits, and that was in the Valley, when being invited, with his staff, to a gentleman's house, he was pressed to partake of some refreshment, and, as he thought, poured himself out a glass of wine, which he drank off at once. On leaving the house he remarked to an officer near him, "that was very strong wine they had at that house," to which the officer replied, "Why, general, that was whisky." The only effect, however, seemed to be to render Jackson more silent for the rest of the ride.

HIS INDIFFERENCE AS TO DRESS.

Jackson was extremely indifferent to the character of his wearing apparel, and after he took the field carried his plainness to an extreme, his shabby uniform contrasting very oddly with the gay ones worn by the younger members of his staff. Just before the battle of Fredericksburg, Gen. Stewart made him a present of a new uniform, which he wore to his death.

A VISIT FROM MRS. JACKSON IN THE FIELD.

A few days after Jackson's arrival in Richmond he received his commission as colonel, and left for Harper's Ferry, and the lecturer did not see him again for two years, when he became famous. The last interview he had with Jackson was not of an official character. Mrs. Jackson had come to visit her husband, and the lecturer went to pay his respects to her. It was in April; the weather was charming, and the general looked extremely happy as he took his little daughter in his arms and began playing with her, which, however, he did with his usual awkwardness. It was a picture of true domestic happiness, soon, however, to be marred. In a few days occurred the fatal battle of Chancellorsville, and the next time Mrs. Jackson saw her husband he was on his death bed.

JACKSON AS A SOLDIER AND A STRATEGIST.

The lecturer then went on to the second part of his subject—Jackson as a soldier and strategist. He laid down with great clearness the elementary principles of strategy and tactics, distinguishing between the two, and propounded the question, whether Jackson was to be classed with those second-rate commanders whose victories had been achieved by skillful tactical dispositions, hard fighting and often accident, or those masters both of tactics and strategy, such as Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Napoleon, whose successes were achieved in the face of tremendous odds? He then gave a masterly analysis of Napoleon's great Italian campaign in 1796, and contrasted with it Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, showing the similarity of the strategy in each, and the masterly use which Jackson, like Napoleon, had made of the advantages his position afforded him of acting on interior lines of communication and applying that grand principle of strategy which consists in bringing his masses to bear upon the fragments of the enemy. He also gave an account of the campaign against Pope, and claimed for Jackson that his movements and fighting entitled him at least to be ranked among the first class of leaders. The lecturer then gave a graphic description of the circumstances attending Jackson's death, of the mournful manner in which he fell by the hands of his own friends, and of the terrible scenes which succeeded his fall. Jackson was a born leader, and though all his movements exhibited the utmost strategic ability, the lecturer believed that he had never read a work on grand tactics in his life; it was in him the natural genius and instinct of war. One of the remarks made at his death was sadly prophetic: "He is taken away from the evil to come, and we shall never have any luck any more."

He was beloved by his soldiers, admired by his enemies and the world. Jackson's name was honored all the world over, by friends and foes alike, and it was reserved for one who calls himself the Governor of Virginia to say that he felt no sort of pride in Jackson, and could see nothing for admiration in his character. (Hisses.) But the soldiers who fought him did not think so, the soldiers of the Federal army always respected and appreciated him. The soldiers of both armies had not been unmindful of the generous spirit exhibited by both of their great leaders; it was only the demagogues who kept out of the battle, that kept howling for blood and confiscation. (Loud cheers.)

Before his death, Jackson exclaimed, "Bury me in the Valley of Virginia, at Lexington;" and there his remains were religiously carried, and though no tablet marks the spot, it is consecrated by the love and affection of the whole people, while above it now towers the flagstaff that once bore the flag for which he fought so well.

At the conclusion of the address there were loud calls for Gov. Wise, to which the governor responded in a few remarks, saying that no one was so well qualified to write the life of Jackson as Gen. Colston, and he hoped that, as the highest compliment the meeting could pay him, they would request him to repeat his lecture at his own convenience, but in as short a time as possible.

On this being put to the vote, it was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

Commerce of the Amazon.

The latest information which comes to us from South America distinctly states that the government of Brazil has removed most of the restrictions on Peruvian vessels navigating the Amazon, and, what is most important to us, that the whole commerce of that great river will be thrown open to the world the current year.

We have no fuller or further intelligence. The fact is one of too much importance, however, to be overlooked or postponed. We have anxiously sought this commerce from before the time when Commodore Page took the Water Witch part of the way up the stream, and Captain Herndon made his explorations. The unwillingness of Brazil to open her interior trade to foreign commerce has been a barrier to American efforts, and the entreaties of Peru to be allowed an outlet have failed. So the whole interior has remained closed to commerce.

The removal of restrictions by Brazil opens a stream which drains 2,500,000 square miles of the richest equatorial land. It rises within less than one hundred miles of the Pacific; has its springs roiled with the ashes of Cotopaxi, and its current enriched by the golden flakes of the Andes, receives seventeen principal and more than two hundred lesser tributaries; takes every stream of the Eastern Andes for more than two thousand miles, and flowing through as fertile lands as the Mississippi, the Ganges or the Nile, is discharged by a mouth as grand as itself. The river is nearly 4000 miles long, is 500 yards wide, 2830 miles from the sea, and 180 miles wide at its mouth. It is 42 feet deep in its beginning, and increases to 312 feet at the sea. There are no bayous along its coast and no falls in its course. Steamers of from one to two thousand tons can navigate not less than 10,000 miles of the main and tributary streams, and smaller steamers 10,000 more miles.

The throwing open of the Amazon to commerce offers trade to Matto Grosso, rich in herds, and to the very heart of Bolivia, near the fountains of the Parana and Pilcomayo. The whole eastern and northern borders of Peru and Ecuador, the southern and eastern borders of Colombia, and the southern limits of British Guiana and of Venezuela are drained by the affluents of the Amazon. Its system envelopes a region of sixteen hundred miles long by twenty-two hundred broad; rich in every vegetable and mineral capable of sustaining life in excess, and of becoming as the valleys of the Ganges or Nile. Every year sees more additional population flowing thither, from Germany, France and America, and now the disposition of Pedro to encourage immigrants, coupled with the migratory feeling of some late Confeds and the tendencies of Europeans, bids fair to open the richest valley in the world to the world's business.

At this time the imports of the Amazon are as rude as the exports. Only the simplest articles are wanted, and these in limited amounts. But when a line of steamers has begun to ply the river, as they surely will do the moment the Brazilian restriction enables Peru to use the river, the business and the population will both grow as they do everywhere under similar circumstances. It is to be hoped that we shall stand ready to improve the occasion, one which the growing foreign as well as the domestic enterprise of the country warrants us in believing will be cultivated.

We are one-third nearer to Para at Philadelphia than the merchants and manufacturers of England, have a pleasant sea to sail against Atlantic storms, and ought certainly to render the navigation of so great and rich a stream a most important addition to our commerce. Our coastwise lines of steamships could be easily increased to meet the growing business of Peru and Brazil, and river steamers will undoubtedly be found running the length of the Amazon at an early day. They would have been there long ago but for the prejudices of Brazil. The opening of the Amazon is one of the events of the time, and while it will exert a great and speedy influence on South America, its influence upon other countries, particularly the United States, must be early and powerful.

[Philadelphia American.

Col. Geo. Field, at one time Colonel of the 11th Alabama regiment, died recently in Eutaw, of which place he had long been a citizen.

Daniel G. Howell, Esq., an old resident of Ohio, and the first white male born between the two Miami rivers, died at Cleves, in that State, on the 15th, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

MEDICAL.

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The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity ensues.

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Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copavia and Mercury in all these diseases.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu,

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

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BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulate in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect

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COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in all the State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as valuable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

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See Professor Dewee's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See the remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeon's, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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Mothers weaning children and suffering from general debility—

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The most delightful concoctions that ever tempted a man's taste—cheaper than any steady drinks in the world.

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EXCHANGE.
GOLD AND SILVER,
UNCURRENT BANK NOTES,
STOCKS, BONDS,
INSURANCE SCRIP,
—AND—
Government Vouchers,
NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CASH ADVANCES.

We will make Cash Advances on consignments to our branch houses, Watts, Crane & Co., New York, and W. C. Watts & Co., Liverpool.

GIVEN, WATTS & CO.,
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163 Poydras street, N. O.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK

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WILL MAKE CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO THEIR BRANCH HOUSES
—IN—
New York and Liverpool.
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CASH ADVANCES—WE WILL MAKE CASH Advances on consignments of Cotton to us for sale in the city, or for shipment to our friends, Messrs. BOGNEN, GRAVES & CO., New York, and Messrs. RATHBONE BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool, England.

All shipments directed to us are insured under our open policy.

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ADVANCES.........................ADVANCES

Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of Cotton or other produce consigned to my friends, Messrs. G. Koenig & Co., London, or to Messrs. Edward Cox & Sons, Liverpool.

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BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,

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Between Burgundy and Rampart streets,

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Always on hand Marble and Slate Bed TABLES, with Kavanagh and Deckers' PATENT CUSHIONS. Also all other articles in his line.

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Ships, Steamships and Steamboats Supplied,

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

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OILS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS,
BRUSHES, Etc.

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We have in store a large and extensive stock of Printing Wrapping and Writing Papers, Stationary, Blank Books School Books and Fancy Goods. Adapted to every branch of trade and for sale at reasonable prices.

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Saloons, Halls and Public and Private Buildings finished in the most exquisite manner, and at the shortest notice.

The attention of City and Country Dealers is called to his immense Stock of WALL PAPER, embracing every variety extant, which he can dispose of at as low prices as any similar establishment in the country.

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J. W. GOSLEE,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,

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Offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, received from first hands and at the lowest market prices. Will be and are receiving additional stock of all kinds of goods in our line. We call the attention of retail stores and the trade in general; they will find our stock inferior to none in the market. Our stock of Flour is extensive both of family and trade brands.

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Crescent City Sugar Refinery.

DOUBLE-REFINED LOAF,
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WHITE and YELLOW CLARIFIED SUGAR,
GOLDEN SYRUP, FAMILY SYRUP
SUGARHOUSE,
—And—
REBOILED MOLASSES.
Louisiana and West India
SUGAR and MOLASSES,

For sale by **A. Thomson & Co.,**

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LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

Office, No. 10 St. Louis street.

Louisiana and Cuba Sugar and Molasses always on hand o to suit purchasers.

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Which we offer for sale at lowest market rates.

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Liquors and Wines,

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(SUCCESSORS TO BARRET & HUBER,)

Wholesale Dealers in Wines Liquors and Cordials,

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We have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers at the lowest prices. Country orders promptly attended to.

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LEDIG & DAMMRON,

(C. LEDIG, H. DAMMRON.)

Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in General Provisions, Cigars, Tobacco,

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,

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Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

—AND—

Importers of Fine Wines and Liquors,

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New Orleans, Louisiana.

The undersigned having made arrangements with Messrs. ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO., respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends. Orders for Groceries, as also consignments of Produce will have his personal attention.

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PHOTOGRAPHER

—AND—

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Would call special attention to his new and splendid stock of Albums and Bible Albums, which he is selling at REDUCED PRICES. His stock comprises all sizes, kinds and qualities, including the PATENT HINGE BACKS, which, for durability are unequaled.

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MANUFACTURER of all kinds of FANCY CANDIES, SYRUPS, GUM DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE and SUGAR ALMONDS, by team.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS

OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

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Fancy Goods, at Wholesale.

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Having received, by late arrivals, a large stock of FRESH and NEW DRUGS, in addition to the large assortment of hand, I am now prepared to supply the large and increasing wants of the DRUG TRADE SOUTH.

The following articles comprise a part of my stock:

Acids, all kinds,	Alcohol,
Balsom Copabia,	Ammonia, Carbonate,
Blue Mass,	Bay Rum,
Borax,	Blue Vitrl,
Calomel,	Brimstone,
Cantharades,	Castor Oil,
Chloride Lime,	Chalk, red and white,
Concentrated Le	Chloroform,
Cream Tartar,	Copperas,
Indigo,	Cuttle Fish Bone,
Isinglass,	Ipecac,
Licorice,	Julap,
Licorice Root,	Lunar Caustic,
Madder,	Mace,
Manna,	Magnesia,
Musk,	Morphine,
Nutmegs,	Opium,
Quicksilver,	Quinine,
Rotten Stone,	Rochelle Salts,
Sulphur,	Pumice Stone,
Tanin,	Syringes,
Epsom Salts,	Turpentine,
Varnish,	White Lead in Oil,
Ether, Nitric FFF,	Emery Flour,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gamboge,	Extracts, solid and fluid,
Glauber Salts,	Flax Seed,
Gum Arabic,	Flax Seed, ground,
Gum Benzoin,	Ginger,
Gum Shellac,	Gum Assafœdita,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Camphor,
Glycerine,	Gum Tragacanth,
Hops,	Glue,
Oil Bergamot,	Herbs, fresh,
Oil, Cod Liver, white,	Oil Anise,
Oil, Cod Liver, dark,	Oil, Cinnamon,
Oil, Olive pints and quarts,	Oil, Croton,
Oil, Sassafras,	Oil, Lemon,
Pepper, black,	Oil, Peppermint,
Potash, Chlorate,	Oil, Wintergreen,
Putty,	Pepper, Cayenne,
Saltpetre,	Potass, Iodide,
Senna,	Rhubarb,
Soap, Castile,	Saleratus,
Sponge,	Snuff, in jars and bottles,
Alum,	Soda, Bicarbonate,
Soda, Sal,	White Wax,

PERFUMERY,

Fancy Goods,	Stationery,
Combs,	Brushes,
Colognes,	Handkerchief Extracts,
Pomades,	Flavoring,
Toilet Articles,	Puffs and Powder Boxes
Soaps, plain and fancy,	Patent Medicines, etc.

Orders received from the country will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES GONEGAL,
20 St. Charles st

HUBBEL'S

SUPERIOR OLD CABINET BRANDY,

(MEDICATED.)

AN UNEQUALED REMEDY FOR

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GRIPING PAINS IN THE BOWELS

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CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

It is highly approved by the Medical Faculty

For Change of Water and Diet

THE CABINET BRANDY

Has been used with almost unparalleled success for the past Twenty Years, in cases of DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, etc.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, AND EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

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Invigorating and Strengthening.

Fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water. For sale in all parts of the world.

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NEW ORLEANS.