

Saturday, January 20, 1860.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOVERNOR THOS. O. MOORE.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,
and fellow citizens:

I assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana with unaffected distrust of my ability to meet its responsibilities so as to give full satisfaction to you. It was with real reluctance that I consented to be a candidate, and the people thought fit to elect me without effort or solicitation on my part. Owing no obligation to particular persons, or particular interests, my thanks for the honor conferred upon me are due to my fellow-citizens belonging to the same political communion with myself, and to the people of the State at large, and it shall be the earnest effort of my administration to deserve the support of all.

In accepting the nomination of the Democratic party, I necessarily stood pledged to spare no exertion to vindicate its principles and establish its measures. It is my conscientious conviction that by them alone can the Federal and State Government be safely administered. Its policy in Federal affairs has supported the interests of all sections, elevated the national character, and enlarged the boundaries of the Union. In State affairs it has respected the rights of all persons and of all classes, and with unshrinking fidelity protected them from aggression and proscription. These are the true objects of all just government, and to these its policy will be directed. I can best advance the public good by steadfastly adhering to the principles by which these results have been produced.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and the power of appointment has been confided to him to a limited extent to assist him in the performance of this duty. His responsibility for the conduct of public officers must be measured by his power over their appointment. He cannot be held accountable for what may be done or omitted by those to whom he has given no trust and whom he cannot remove. But he should be held to a strict account for the character of those whom he may select for public employment. I shall invite a rigid scrutiny into the manner in which this, as indeed all other official duties are performed. I will not, knowingly, appoint to office any man who is not qualified to discharge every duty belonging to it, with knowledge, skill and fidelity. Integrity and competency must be essential requisites to the appointment of public officers. These being fully shown, reasonable weight may be permitted to political considerations; mere partisanship constitute no claim upon the appointing power. The support of a party for reward is a degradation—not a merit—for the principles of a party can only be considered valuable when they contribute to the general good. As Governor of Louisiana, it will be my first duty to see that the public service under my control is conducted with honesty and capacity.

Economy in the administration of a Government ought always to be insisted upon, and retrenchment, in all cases, when it can wisely be made. Unfortunately a disposition to retrench the Treasury expenditures is usually directed to branches of service in which it is least demanded. There is really no just cause of complaint against the salaries of the officers of the State, yet these are usually attacked when there is a desire to curtail the public expenses, and they are attacked because all are familiar with them, and a few know where to look for the leaks that empty the Treasury. But prodigality rarely exhibits itself on the surface of Government expenses. It is in the details of administration that extravagance is to be detected, and whenever the subject is properly investigated, it may be found that large sums of money are wasted which could be saved to the Treasury by the observance of a correct system and the exaction of a stern accountability. I shall take pains to call the attention of the General Assembly to such reforms as the people may demand. The subject belongs, particularly, to the legislative branch of the Government, and my hearty co-operation will be given to every measure that will tend to lessen the public burdens. But nothing of any value can be accomplished without a careful scrutiny and a rigid inquiry, conducted with a steady determination to expose extravagance when ever and wherever discovered, and then with an unflinching hand to apply the appropriate remedy.

But while urging frugality in the administration of the Government, let it not be supposed that I am unwilling to aid in such judicious expenditures as will develop the resources of the State. Louisiana has been something of a laggard in the career of internal improvement. It is within a brief period that railroads have been commenced under the auspices of the State; and even to this day, not a dollar has been spent for a geological survey of the State, an object of primary importance to every parish within her borders. Under the guarded provisions of our Constitution, it is almost impossible for the State to

fall into any very serious error in aiding in the construction of useful works. The danger lies less in extending constitutional assistance to corporations for building railroads, than in the careless execution of the laws by which the State becomes a corporation. Unless studiously watched, the restrictions imposed by the organic law will be evaded by the corporations, and the State not only exposed to loss, but the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution, be violated.

A careful review of our State affairs and a vigilant examination into our resources, is more incumbent on us now than heretofore, in view of the disturbed state of our relations with a large portion of the people of other parts of the Union.

Louisiana has always been moderate and conservative in her sentiments. She has never at any period of our national history countenanced extreme opinions or violent measures. Her citizens have ever been loyal lovers of the union of these States as made and administered by our fathers. If her devotion to the Union shall be weakened, it will be because of the intolerance of a sectional majority; and if it be ever obliterated it will be because that intolerance has resulted in practical oppression, or produced a state of things to which no sensitive people can submit.

But loyal as Louisiana is known to be to the Federal Union, it must not be forgotten that she is something more than a mere State of the Union. She is, by her position, by her principles, and by her choice, a Southern slaveholding State, and events seem to be hastening to a crisis the relation which those States bear to the Union, in which her duty to herself and to her sister States may be brought into painful conflict with her devotion to the Union. A great party has grown up at the North and West whose sole bond of union is animosity to the institutions of fifteen of the States of the Union. So bitter is this hostility felt towards the slavery that these fifteen States regard as a great social and political blessing, that it exhibits itself in legislation for the avowed purpose of destroying the rights of slaveholders guaranteed by the Constitution and protected by acts of Congress. Popular addresses, legislative resolutions, Executive communications, the press and the pulpit, all breathe hatred against us and war upon the institution of slavery, an institution interwoven with the very elements of our existence. The fanaticism engendered in the popular mind by the doctrines taught and the enmity excited, manifested itself very recently by an irruption of armed men in the State of Virginia, whose object was to incite insurrection, and whose means were treason and murder. The abrupt end to which the conspiracy was brought, and the sharp, quick and just punishment of the conspirators, proved that the South had not over-estimated the stability of her institutions. But the apologies and eulogiums which developed at the North a wide-spread sympathy with the felons, have deepened the distrust in the permanency of our Federal Government, and awakened sentiments favorable to a separation of the States.

The representatives of these feelings against us and our domestic institutions are now struggling to obtain possession of the Government, so that Federal law may illustrate their doctrines, and Federal power enforce them. I cannot contemplate without the most serious alarm the condition to which the Southern States will be reduced, if a political party, organized only in one section of the country, and without followers, or sympathizers in the other, should obtain possession of the Government, when the only foundation on which that party rests, is detestation of slavery, and when the minority slave section will be without the power to protect itself through the instrumentality of Federal authority. When that time arrives the Southern States will be practically without representation in the Federal Government, and the South occupy the position of subjugated States.

The Union cannot last without a recognition of the vital principles of the Constitution, that the States are equal in the Confederacy. Every State must be permitted to determine her own social institutions, and left to the enjoyment of them in peace; and the Territories, the common property of the States, must be freely opened to settlement by the people of the confederated equals. The insulting demand that there shall be no more slave States, must be abandoned, because it not only tends to make us politically inferior, but because it brands as a disgrace an institution which we prize as a blessing. So a like offense is offered and wrong inflicted on the South by the heresy of popular sovereignty, by which slaveholders are to be excluded from the Territories, by the unfriendly legislation of the Territorial Governments. The Supreme Court of the United States has settled the principle that must rule; neither Congress nor the Territorial Governments can constitutionally exclude slavery from the Territories. A southern man can therefore rightfully take his slaves into the Territories. As the Territorial Governments are without the legal power to exclude slavery, it is difficult to understand how they can be allowed to do indirectly that which they are prohibited from doing directly. It is the duty of Congress to protect the property which is taken to the Territories under the sanction of the Constitution, and to guard that property from the neglect or unfriendliness of the Territorial Government, which is but the creature of Congress. The Southern States deny nothing to the Northern which they

claim for themselves. They insist only on equality, and it remains only to be decided in the struggle now pending whether this equality will be conceded to them—and I am not one who does not despair that it will.

There is a patriotic minority in the non-slaveholding States who are faithfully upholding the rights of the South and battling for the maintenance of the Constitution. The entire South makes common cause with this minority, constituting a great national party, all striving to conquer and annihilate that sectional party, whose success will immediately jeopard and finally sever the Union. The triumph of this great national organization will be the beginning of a return to that "perfect union," that "general welfare," and that "domestic tranquility" which the Constitution of the United States was intended to promote and secure. Such a triumph would greatly restore the old harmony and awaken again the old sentiments—and it is the last hope of those, who, like myself, desire to see the Union perpetuated. Louisiana does not wish to see these States severed from their present political connection. But no man who has watched the course of the public mind can fail to have observed that in Louisiana, as in the other Southern States, the progress of disunion feeling has been marked and rapid. I am sure, however, that all concern in that Louisiana, dearly as she loves the Union, will never separate herself from her sister slave States. Identity of interests and the sympathy growing out of like social institutions, would without the compulsion of political necessity, lead her to take whatever position the dangers of the times might demand her to assume. The dangers are grave and indeed appalling; and it is proper that we prepare to meet them, as our sister slave States propose to do, by a thorough organization of our militia system. This would be judicious under any circumstances, and its good effects will be enduring, even if the present emergency pass away. It is my belief, as well as my hope, that it will, and that there will yet be allowed to all the States independence and equality, and that harmony and peace will be restored to our people without a sacrifice of interest or a loss of honor.

Address of Lieut. Gov. Hyams.

Gentlemen of the Senate.—In presenting to you my oath of office as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, I take this occasion to address you as Presiding Officer of your honorable body.

In the language of that obligation it is my hope, as it shall ever be my earnest effort, faithfully and impartially to perform all the duties incumbent on me as such, according to the best of my ability and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

In the discharge of this trust, I shall endeavor never to lose sight of the principle that the rules which govern the Senate have been established as well to protect the minority from the arbitrary or unjust exercise of power by the majority, as to prevent surprise or hasty legislation.

I cannot flatter myself that I can escape the commission of errors, however sincere my desire or earnest my exertion to avoid them; this conviction impels me therefore at the threshold of my induction into office to beseech your considerate indulgence during my official career.

Should it become my duty to decide by my casting vote questions purely of a legislative nature, I shall, in its exercise be guided by the convictions of my deliberate judgment for the advancement of the interests of the State. But should I be called upon to exercise that right in matters involving the dignity, the honor or sovereignty of the State (as well it may be in these times of defection and treason, by a portion of the people and States of this Union to the Constitution and laws of the United States) I should feel myself recreant to the trust reposed in me by the people of Louisiana, did I fail to uphold the sound constitutional principles upon which the National Democratic party of the United States entered upon, and triumphantly carried the last Presidential election—maintaining, as they do, the rights of property of the people of the South, both in the States and Territories, in violation from attack whether of Federal or Territorial legislation. But I will not permit my mind to dwell on the possibility of being placed in such a position, feeling the proud assurance, that when the crisis calls for action by the Legislature of Louisiana, you, Senators, will be as united in the assertion of her rights on the floor of the Senate, as you will be valiant in their defense, if need be, on the field of battle.

On that day, if it come it must, (and no son of the South will lament its dire necessity more than myself) every vestige of party antagonism will have been swept away, and the people of Louisiana, united, will rush to her unfurled banner, with you, Senators, in front, to do battle for her honor, her institutions and her sovereignty.

DANIEL E. SICKES AND HIS CONTESTED SEAT.—Mr. Sickles writes: My seat is not contested, nor can it be. No proceedings have been taken by either of my opponents in the canvass of November, 1858, as required by the act of Congress prescribing the mode of contesting the election of a member of the House of Representatives, and the time within which the legal notice of a contest should have been given, and the testimony taken has long since passed.

POLICE JURY.

PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

On Monday the 2d day of January, 1860, at a regular meeting of the Police Jury of the Parish of Iberville, the following members were present, to-wit:

AUGUSTE CHRISTIN, Pres't,
member from 4th Ward.
F. V. GALLAGHER, " 1st "
LUCIEN LANDRY, " 2d "
J. A. DARDENNE, " 3d "
ADOLPHE BABIN, " 5th "
HENRY J. HYDE, " 6th "

The following proceedings were had:
On motion, Resolved, That the various reports of the several Inspectors of Roads and Levees here presented and examined be received, and that the various delinquents herein mentioned be prosecuted according to law for the fines incurred by law.

Then came Mr. Allen Jumel, Parish Treasurer, who presented his accounts, with vouchers annexed, and the committee of the whole, having carefully examined said accounts and vouchers annexed, do report and say that the accounts are just and correct, and that there is in the hands of the Treasurer a cash balance of sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six 96-100 dollars.

The new Digest of the Laws of this Parish consisting of four hundred copies was presented and examined, and on motion, it was unanimously approved and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hyde, Resolved, That all the Parish officers and members of the Police Jury, be furnished with a copy of the Parish Laws free of charge, and further Resolved, That the Clerk of the Police Jury be and he is hereby authorized to sell the new Digest at fifty cents per copy.

Then the following accounts were allowed after being approved by the committee of the whole:

Bradburn & Jennings, to 100 pamphlets of the Road and Levee Ordinance, \$30 00
Bradburn & Jennings, to Bound Volume, 8 00
Adonis Petit, to extending Parish Taxes of 1859, 75 00
Adonis Petit, to stationary and books for Recorder's office, 27 00
Adonis Petit, to two maps for Recorder's office, 20 00
Toussaint Deroche, for lodging and boarding indigent Isaac Corren, 23 50
J. H. Rills, fees in criminal matters, 71 55
Allen Jumel, for attendance on S. Beaver, indigent, 18 00
Dr. A. Hall, for examination drowned body of Gallagher, 10 00
J. L. Barker, fees in criminal matters, 19 95
D. N. Barrow, for prosecuting slave of Mrs. Marrell, 50 00
A. B. Goudley, for making a coffin, 5 00
Dr. O. P. Mangum, for attendance on indigent Isaac A. Corren, 10 00
Dr. Lamberton, for attendance on J. McLaughlin, indigent, 5 00

The accounts of G. S. Rousseau for the sum of \$201 85, and J. Stockley for \$143 65, were laid over.

On motion, the Police Jury adjourned until Thursday next, the 5th inst.

JANUARY 5th.—The Police Jury met pursuant to adjournment. The same members present, with the exception of Mr. Babin.

On motion of Mr. Dardenne, the following ordinance was passed to-wit:

Whereas, complaints have been made to this Body, that the draining of the skinnings of the sugar kettles, the washing of the receivers or other impure matter, into the bayous of this parish, render the waters of said bayous impure and injurious to health;

Be it therefore ordained, &c., That all persons are hereby prohibited from draining into any of the bayous of this parish, the skinnings of sugar kettles, the washing of receivers, or other impure matter, and any person violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Landry, be it Resolved by the Police Jury of the parish of Iberville, That the commissioners appointed by the ordinance entitled "an ordinance to establish a Common drain through the point of land on the Mississippi river called the 'Church Point,' passed August 9th, 1858," be and they are hereby required to make a full report of their proceeding to this Body at the next session, viz: the 2d Monday of April, 1860.

On motion, Resolved, That the sum of eight dollars per month, be allowed to Mrs. Hypolite Doiron, an indigent person, payable upon the warrant of the member from the 2d Ward.

Be it further Resolved, That Mrs. Louis Bergeron and Miss Marie Gotherau, be allowed each the sum of six dollars per month, payable upon the warrant of the member of the 2d Ward.

Resolved, That the sum of six dollars per month, be allowed to Wdo. A. Boone, an indigent person, payable upon the warrant of the member from the 7th Ward.

Further Resolved, That Wdo. Eliza Kelly and Wdo. Mathieu Bouvey, indigent persons, be allowed each, the sum of eight dollars per month, payable upon the warrant of the member from the 2d Ward, the aforesaid pensions of Mrs. Kelley and Bouvey to date from the day of their removal from the town of Plaquemine.

On motion, the Police Jury adjourned until the next regular meeting, viz: the 2d Monday in April, 1860.

LUCIEN LANDRY,
F. V. GALLAGHER,
J. A. DARDENNE,
H. J. HYDE,
AUGUSTE CHRISTIN,
President Police Jury.

Attest: J. H. RILLS, Clerk.

JURI DE POLICE.

PAROISSE D'IBERVILLE.

Lundi le 2e jour de Janvier 1860, a une session reguliere du Juri de Police de la Paroisse d'Iberville, les membres suivants etaient presents, savoir:

Auguste Christin, Pres't., membre du 4e ward; F. V. Gallagher, 1e ward; Lucien Landry, 2e ward; John A. Dardenne, 3e ward; Adolphe Babin, 5e ward et Henry J. Hyde 6e ward.

Absent, C. W. Keep.

Sur motion, Resolu, que les rapports des divers Inspecteurs de chemins et levees, qui ont ete presentes, soient acceptes; et que les delinquents y mentionnes, soient poursuivis selon la loi pour les amendes encourues.

Mr. Allen Jumel, Tresorier de Paroisse presenta ses comptes avec les pieces justificatives, et le comite, apres les avoir examinees, les ont trouvees justes et correctes, et il se trouve une balance entre les mains du Tresorier, de seize mille quatre cents trente six 96/100 piastres.

Le nouveau Digeste de la Paroisse, se composant de quatre cent copies apres avoir ete presente et examinee, est sur motion, accepte a l'unanimité.

Sur motion de Mr. Hyde, il est Resolu que tous les officiers de Paroisse, et les membres du Juri de Police, soient fournis avec une copie du nouveau Digeste, gratis, et il est de plus Resolu que le Greffier du Juri de Police, soient et il est par le present autorise a vendre le nouveau Digeste a raison de cinquante cents par copie.

Les comptes suivants sont alloues apres avoir ete approuves par le comite:

W. P. Bradburn, pour cent copies des lois de levees, \$80 00
W. P. Bradburn, pour avoir reues la Gazette & Sentinel, 8 00
Adonis Petit, pour faire le tableau des taxes de Paroisse, 78 00
Adonis Petit, pour papier, etc., et registre pour l'office du Recorder, 27 00
Adonis Petit, pour deux cartes geographiques pour l'office du Recorder, 20 00
Toussaint Deroche, pour avoir lege un indigent, Isaac A. Corren, 23 50
J. H. Rills, frais en affaire criminelle, 71 55
Allen Jumel, pour secours portes a un indigent, S. Beaver, 18 00
Dr. A. Snel, pour examen de Gallagher un noye, 10 00
J. L. Barker frais en matieres criminelles, 19 95
D. A. Barrow, pour suivre l'esclave George, 50 00
A. B. Goudley, pour faire un cercueil, 5 00
Dr. O. P. Mangum, pour secours portes a Isaac A. Corren, 10 00
Dr. Lamberton, pour secours portes a J. McLaughlin, 5 00

Les comptes de G. S. Rousseau pour la somme de \$201 85, et Jos. Stockley pour \$143 65, sont renvoyes a la prochaine session.

Sur motion, le Juri de Police, s'est ajourne a Jeudi prochain le 5 courant.

Janvier le 5.—Le Juri de Police se reunit conformement a l'ajournement. Les memes membres sont presents, a l'exception de Mr. Babin.

Sur motion de Mr. Dardenne, l'ordonnance suivante a ete passe, savoir:

Attendu, que des plaintes ont ete faites au Juri de Police, au sujet des egouts des eumenes des chaudières a sucre, les lavures des reservoirs, ou autres matieres impures, dans les Bayous de cette paroisse, rendant les eaux de suds Bayous impures et injurieuses a la sante—Il est en consequence ordonne, etc., qu'il est defendu a toutes personnes d'egoutter les eumenes des chaudières a sucre, les lavures des reservoirs, ou autres matieres impures dans les Bayous, et toute personne qui agira en contravention aux dispositions de cette ordonnance, sera sur conviction, sujette a une amende qui ne sera pas moindre de deux cent, ni plus de cinq cent piastres.

Sur motion de Mr. Landry, il est Resolu par le Juri de Police de la paroisse d'Iberville, que les commissaires nommes par l'ordonnance, intitulee une ordonnance pour etablir un egout en commun au travers la pointe de terre sur le Mississippi, connu sous le nom de Church Point, qui a ete passee le 9 Aout 1858, soient et ils sont par le present requis de faire un rapport complet de leurs procedures au Juri de Police a la prochaine session, savoir: le 2e Lundi d'Avril, 1860.

Sur motion, Resolu, que la somme de huit piastres par mois, soit allouee a Mdm. Hypolite Doiron, une personne indigente, payable sur le mandat du membre du 2e ward.

Il est de plus Resolu, que Mde. Louis Bergeron et Mde. Marie Gotherau, soient allouees a chacune la somme de six piastres par mois payable sur le mandat du membre du 2e ward.

Resolu, que la somme de six piastres par mois soit allouee a Ve. A. Boone, payable sur le mandat du membre du 7e ward.

Il est de plus Resolu, que Ve. Eliza Kelly et Ve. Mathieu Bouvey, soient allouees a chacune la somme de huit piastres par mois, payable sur le mandat du membre du 2e ward, le suds Bayous pensions allouees a Ve. Kelly et Ve. Bouvey devront dater du jour ou elles sortiront de la ville de Plaquemine.

Sur motion, le Juri de Police, s'est ajourne jusqu'a la prochaine session reguliere, savoir: le second Lundi d'Avril, 1860.

LUCIEN LANDRY,
F. V. GALLAGHER,
J. A. DARDENNE,
J. H. HYDE,
AUG. CHRISTIN,
Pres't. du Juri de Police.

Atteste: J. H. RILLS, Greffier.

ALLEN JUMEL, Treasurer,
In Account with the Parish of Iberville.

1859. Dr.
Sept. 5. To balance this day, 1256 35
12. To amt. rec'd. of Tax Collector, 3735 10
12. " " Adjudication St. Gabriel ferry, 5 00
Oct. 3. From Theo. Blanchard on acct. taxes, 500 00
15. Jos. Chappelle's ferry note, 53 75
30. Jacques Assade's, 206 65
Dec. 20. Theo. Blanchard for fines, forfeitures and balance taxes for 1858, 4,857 99
9,614 84

1859. Cr.
Jan. 2. To balance this day, 4,888 94
Sept. 8. By amount carried to the credit of the Fire proof Building, 1,250 00
1860.
Jan. 2. By sundry drafts paid, 3,125 15
To Commission on sundry amounts rec'd. this quarter, 8,358 49
By balance, 4,888 94
\$9,614 84

Am't. to the credit of the School Districts:
District No. 1 613 57 am't. b't. Pd. 3,254 72
" 2 651 67 " " 414 46
" 3 118 00 " " 7 322 10
" 4 1,336 45 " " 8 1,155 01
" 5 470 73 " " 9 986 95
3,254 72 Total, \$6,133 24

Amount subject to drafts, 4,388 94
" Cr. School Districts, 6,133 24
" Cr. Fire-proof Building, 5,100 00
" Cr. Road and Levee fund, 214 78
Total amount in Treasury, \$16,436 96

Respectfully submitted to the Police Jury this 2d day of January, 1860.

ALLEN JUMEL, Treasurer.

Runaway in Jail.

Was brought to the jail of this parish, a runaway negro named JOHN, who says he belongs to Mr. Douglas Fischer, or Teachy, of Rapides—is about 26 years old—5 feet 11 inches high—griffe—wears beard—will weigh 160 lbs.

The owner will please come forward, pay charges and take him away.

jan21 THEO. BLANCHARD, Sheriff.

Marron en Prison.

Il a ete amene a la geole de Plaquemine, un negre arrete comme marron, qui se nomme SAMBO, et dit qu'il appartient a Monsieur Joe Fisher, de la paroisse Rapides. Le dit negre est age a peu pres 22 ans; 5 pieds 7 pouces de taille, bien fait, tres noir, sans barbe.

Le proprietaire est notifie de le reclamer de la maniere prescrite par la loi.

jan21 THEO. BLANCHARD, Sheriff.

QUININE—Various brands, both French and American, at one dollar and a half per ounce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GABRIEL BROW.

Has just returned from the city, where he selected the **Finest and Largest Stock of Goods** that was ever seen in Plaquemine, consisting in imported Goods from France, England, Scotland and Germany.

Ladies will find at his establishment all the styles now in fashion all over Europe—the finest French Dresses, Mantillas, Cloaks, and the now so celebrated 4 faced Shawls, also English Cable and the Scotch Woollen Shawls; splendid Valenciennes Lace Sets, Embroidery and everything that belongs in the Dry Goods line.

For Gents, he has Pilot, Sealskin, Cloth and Double Overcoats; fine Black Frock Coats and Cass. Business Coats; Black Doekin and Fanny Cass. Pants, also Velvet Silk and Cass. Vests. Youths and Boys' Clothing. Furnishing Goods of every description, especially the extra sizes of Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds and qualities. Splendid new Jewelry and Cutlery, and a good many other new goods too numerous to mention.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Have this fall (1858) taken the **First Premium** at every State Fair held in the United States wherever they have contended, WITHOUT ONE EXCEPTION, viz:

STATE OF MISSOURI, at St. Louis.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, at Centralia.
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, at Jackson.
STATE OF NEW YORK, at Syracuse.
STATE OF NEW JERSEY, at Trenton.
STATE OF MARYLAND, at Baltimore.
STATE OF VIRGINIA, at Richmond.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, at San Francisco.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, at Pittsburg.
STATE OF KENTUCKY, at Louisville.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, at Milwaukee.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, at Detroit.
STATE OF INDIANA, at Indianapolis.
And also at the Fairs in—
CHICAGO.
ST. LOUIS.
BALTIMORE.
RICHMOND.
SAN FRANCISCO.

If these Facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can. At the above named TWENTY FAIRS, at nearly all of them, the SINGER'S "Shuttle Machine," DID NOT TEND, as well as Grover's and Baker's, Weed's, Shout's, Webster's, Bentho's, and twenty or more others; and ALL, in EVERY INSTANCE, have been SIGNALLY and FAIRLY BEATEN. No rational man can now deny the fact that the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

THE NE PLUS ULTRA of all Sewing Machines—the **Paul Morphy of Creation.**

The following is the published report of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, on awarding the premiums at the conclusion of their Fair, at Pittsburg, on the 1st of October last:

"The Committee have given a full opportunity to the exhibitors of several Sewing Machines, to show and explain their several articles, and after a close investigation have concluded, while Singer's Machine for heavy work is equal to any and also an excellent Machine for general use, Grover & Baker's is more simple in its construction, and equal in its ability to perform for general purposes; but without disparaging the merits of either of the above, the Committee feel constrained to award a diploma to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine as being the best for all family purposes.

(Signed) R. B. MOOREHEAD,
MOSES F. EATON,
WM. MURDOCK,
JOHN A. SMALL,
Committee."

THE FACT THAT WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES

Have taken the **FIRST PREMIUM** at ALL the State Fairs held this fall (1858) throughout the Union, in EVERY INSTANCE where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE of their **Unqualified Superiority.**

An ample supply of these **FIRST PREMIUM** Machines will be received by every steamer from New York; and for sale at the **ONLY DEPOT**—

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
No. 120 Canal Street,
S. E. PECK, Agent.
jan15

GAYOSO HOUSE,
Memphis, Tenn.

This house is now in the full tide of prosperity, and the proprietor takes pride in offering it to travellers as one superior in no respect—if indeed it is equalled by any—to the best Hotels in this country. The comfort, elegance and convenience of the Gayoso House cannot be excelled.

jan2 D. COCKRELL, Proprietor.

Mules—Horses—Slaves.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has determined in future, as a great accommodation to his patrons, to keep in Plaquemine, throughout the year, a fine stock of Horses and Mules, and also Slaves; which he intends to sell lower than the prices of any other trader, and upon the usual accommodating terms. He trusts this renewed evidence of his disposition to accommodate the public, will insure him a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received.

au28 H. E. MOORE.

James Martin, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

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