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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly pertaining to their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7576.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, October 23d, 1854.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

OUR LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

We are not the advocates of hasty and over legislation; on the contrary we believe that one of the great evils of the age is the propensity to too much legislation. The mass of our statutes is a rude and undigested heap of crude, imperfect and contradictory enactments, which it is difficult for the most skillful jurist to unravel, and utterly impossible for the uninitiated to comprehend. Our statute book abound in incongruities enveloped in a phraseology that defies the acutest criticism to penetrate and reconcile. It may be truly compared to the condition before creation, as described by the heathen poet—*rudis indigestaque moles*; and the architect who could extricate it and reduce it to system would merit the gratitude of the people. In our opinion little personal interests and feelings of the legislature, and the local influence of his constituents mingle too much in the enactment of laws. Considerations of public policy, and the general welfare of the people enter but seldom as elements to guide the course of either.

A petitioner loses a case before a Justice on some point of law which he never knowed properly, he offers himself before the people as a candidate for the Legislature, is elected, and brings in a bill to change the law. Two neighbors dispute about a ditch or a boundary, and a law is enacted to settle all such cases, in favor of the friend of the representative who proposes it. Thus have our laws become confused and conflicted, and thus will they continue, until the codes, statutes and decisions of the Supreme Court will speak as many tongues as the builders of Babel, and will be as intricate and perplexed as the fabled labyrinth of Crete.

The presumption and ignorance of tyros in future than boyhood that they are capable of reforming a complex system of legislation and jurisprudence, and adapting it to the spirit of the age, the necessities of the community, and the future emergencies of the State. Men who neither think clearly nor write intelligibly turn legal reformers, and would be Brougham and Livingstons. Every man of observation and general study is well aware of the delicacy and difficulty of entering upon a course of reformatory legislation. The ablest minds are appalled at the obstacles, and move slowly and cautiously. Before they undertake to propose a new law, they investigate with extreme care the existing statute, the mischief against which it failed to guard, and the remedy requisite for its prevention or removal. With a complete knowledge of the antecedent law and its defects, the wise and prudent legislator is prepared to amend, and provide a remedial agent for every defect. He will allow no discursive fancies to bear even the old and new laws, but dovetails and harmonizes both enactments.

How is it with our modern Reformer? He rushes or fancies he feels some grievance which the existing law cannot, in his opinion, redress; straightway he proposes a radical change for a defect which any able jurist, versed in legal science, would have easily detected, and remedied. Our reformer never reflects that he is deficient in the learning and acumen requisite for drawing up a statute in perspicuous terms, and is wholly unacquainted with the canons of judicial interpretation. With an abundant stock of brass he intrepidly rushes in where Angels fear to tread, and endeavors to correct the omissions and absurdities of a system embracing so much of profound knowledge and exquisite skill, by his own crude, contracted and imperfect notions of what jurisprudence should be. There is, however, a class of reformers whom we respect as much as we despise the aspiring novices of whom we have spoken. The accomplished jurist, the laborious student, the jurisconsult of enlightened principles and liberal and catholic wisdom, are the fittest reformers of our defective system.

The book called the Revised Statutes, compiled some few years ago by the Commissioners appointed by Dwight Lowell, is one of the most frightful abortions we have ever seen. It cost the State nearly twenty thousand dollars, and it is hardly worth the paper on which it is written. It is confused, disjointed and illarranged, defying the power of analysis, research and methodical arrangement. The great work of revision and compilation must be gone over anew by competent jurists, and be rhetorical man. A digest of our statutes, with a proper table of contents, a full and perspicuous index, and a systematic arrangement of the titles and other matters in the book, arranged in the order they are to stand, and the remedy requisite for the prevention or removal. With a complete knowledge of the antecedent law and its defects, the wise and prudent legislator is prepared to amend, and provide a remedial agent for every defect. He will allow no discursive fancies to bear even the old and new laws, but dovetails and harmonizes both enactments.

Extract from the Crimean.

INVESTMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Fortifications of Anapa Destroyed by Russians.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MENSCHIKOFF.

New York, Oct. 20.—The following are additional items of the news brought by the steamer Africa:

Position of the Armies.

A courier left the camp of the Allies before Sebastopol, on the 17th of September. The despatches brought by him state that the Allies, after much hard fighting, had succeeded in gaining ten miles of the city, having carried the second line of the Russian entrenchments, and commanding all the approaches to the place by land and sea. Menschikoff, besides the forces in the city and fortresses, held the field outside the walls of Sebastopol, with about 20,000 men, but was sectioned on all sides. The garrison at Anapa had previously destroyed the fortifications at that place, and had proceeded to reinforce Menschikoff.

Commercial Failure.

New York, Oct. 20.—The Africa brings the information that the house of Messrs. Alten & Amerson, (of Liverpool, we presume,) heavy dealers in grain, has failed, with liabilities to the amount of 300,000 pounds sterling.

INTELLIGENCE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Party Starved to Death.

New York, Oct. 21.—The telegraph brings the interesting intelligence from Montreal that a despatch from that place our despatch does not state) to Sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson's Bay, announces the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his party near Fox river. The remains found and the information obtained are of a character to leave no doubt of the fate of the party, or with regard to its identity. Sir John's ships had been crushed by the ice, and he and his party having taken to the land, had starved to death in the spring of the year 1850. Several articles belonging to the company have been found in the hands of the native Indians, and to abduct their captives.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, says the Wilkinson Whig of the 14th instant, as the cars were returning from Bayou Sara, the locomotive ran off the track and down an embankment—making, it is said, at least two somersets before reaching the bottom. As the locomotive was lifted to one side, it snapped the coupler which linked it to the other cars—otherwise the loss of life might have been greater. As it was, however, one negro man was killed—being completely mashed by the car falling upon him—and another slightly wounded.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN CLARK COUNTY.—A gentleman residing on Falling Creek, in Clark county, two citizens met who had a misunderstanding as to the division of some railroad land purchased from the agent, Dr. P. King. On meeting, as stated, those citizens, (Mr. Martin and Mr. Boykin,) commenced a quarrel, when the former caught the latter by the throat and threw him down. When Mr. Martin recovered himself, he seized a spectator's chisel and stabbed Mr. Boykin in the side, the formidable weapon entering to the depth of five inches, which proved to be a fatal blow. The recovery of Boykin is regarded as very doubtful.

Martin was arrested, taken before a magistrate, and upon an examination, committed to jail.—*Paulding Clarion.*

The Carrollton *Flag*, hitherto a democratic paper, has changed its name to that of *Kosciusko*, and has avowed the principles of that organization. It is still conducted, we believe, by the same editor as before, and he a Democrat.

A SHREWD GUESS.—The Mobile *Advertiser* speculated as follows on the reported fall of Sebastopol, before it had received intelligence of the other fallacious of the news brought by the Baltic. It will be seen that the writer's sagacity came very near the truth:

There seems to be some doubt cast upon the reports of the great battles at the Crimea and the subjection of Sebastopol, and we confess not without considerable show of reason. If they are untrue, the press and people of England and this country have been pretty duped, and a vast deal of speculation and enterprise will have been thrown away for nothing. We, ourselves, were about penning a review of the war question under its new aspect, but we forbear, lest the next steamer should prove our studied thoughts and far-sighted inquiries as "flat, stale and unprofitable." Reading, in the distribe of the Democratic press against the Know Nothings, or their boasting of victory *before the election*, are to all parties since the smoke of the cannon has cleared away and revealed the real victors. We will hazard the prediction, however, *that if there was a fight of Sebastopol, if the allies were victorious, and if eighteen thousand Russians* "bit the dust," the official returns of the engagement will show a much *greater loss* than is reported on the part of the victors.

The Russian Army.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the following details of the amount of the Russian army, which is estimated in all at 571,295 men:—

"The Russian army in Europe is divided into six groups, forming a line of operations from the north (St. Petersburg and the coast of Finland,) of the centre (Poland and Samogitia,) of observation (from Kamenetz to Dubno,) of the Danube, of reserve (at Kiev,) and the army of the Crimea. To estimate the forces which they contain we will take the figures of the regimentary organization of the Russian armies:—*Army of the North*: Imperial Guard, 24 Battalions, 12 squadrons, 70 guns; grenadiers, 24 battalions, 32 squadrons, 70 guns; army of Finland, 16 battalions, 6 squadrons, and 24 guns, giving 64,000 bayonets, 20,016 sabres, and 3,173 artillerymen, in all 89,191 men. *Army of the Centre*: 1st corps of reserve, 41 battalions, 32 squadrons, 168 guns; two divisions of grenadiers, 24 battalions, 100 guns, or 126,000 bayonets, 11,464 sabres, and 7,200 artillerymen, in all 144,816 men. *Army of observation of Kamenetz*: one division of 81 corps, 20 battalions, 56 guns; one division of 80 corps, 20 battalions, 32 squadrons, 70 guns, or 40,000 bayonets, 5,728 sabres, 2,600 artillerymen, in all 48,328 men.—*Army of the Danube*: Fraction of the 3d corps, 49 battalions, 32 squadrons, 168 guns; of the 4th corps, 24 battalions, 24 squadrons, 164 guns; of the 5th corps, 24 battalions, 32 squadrons, 112 guns, or 112,000 bayonets, 16,296 sabres, 9,050 artillerymen, in all 147,960 men. In adding to that number 20 pulks of Cossacks, or 16,000 men and 3 regimentary sappers and pontoniers, or 4,500, the total of the army of the Danube without taking into account the losses of the campaign, amounts to 167,460 men. *Army of the reserve*, at Kiew, on the Dnieper: Imperial Guard, 36 battalions, 104 guns; grenadiers, 12 battalions, 36 guns; cavalry of reserve, 96 squadrons, 64 guns, or 49,000 bayonets, 16,000 sabres, 5,300 artillery men, or in all 69,300 men. *Army of the Crimea*: a brigade of the 5th corps, 8 battalions, 24 guns; a division of the 6th corps, 16 battalions, 56 guns; reinforcements arrived, 8 battalions—that is to say: 30,000 bayonets, to which are to be added 6,000 artillery men, or local troops, 2,000 Cossacks, or thereabouts, 20,000 of the crews of the fleet; or in all 58,000 men, who most probably have been increased by new reinforcements lately sent to the Crimea. Thus those six armies are composed as follows:

Army of the North,	89,191 men.
..... Centre,	144,816
..... Observation,	48,328
..... Danube,	161,760
..... Reserve,	69,300
..... Crimea	58,000
Total,	571,395

These estimates are made, as stated above, from official sources; but it is well known that those figures are never kept up, particularly in time of war. In order to be exact, one fourth ought to be deducted from the above amount, for the real number of the Russian forces in Europe cannot be more than 428,471. To that number must be added, however, the reserves composed of men called to serve after 18 years' service and men belonging to the new levies.

ELECTION OF VERMONT SENATORS.—Montpelier, Oct. 14.—The Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Woodstock, whig, was to-day elected U. States Senator for the long term by a majority in both Houses of about 30—and the Hon. Lawrence Brainard, of St. Albans, free soiler, for the short term, receiving nearly every whig and free soil vote.

Governor Boyce's message was delivered this forenoon. It was remarkably brief, and was received with much favor by all parties. The Governor admits himself to be strongly in favor of Prohibitory Liquor law.

STORMS AT THE EAST.—Boston, Oct. 15.—It is raining in torrents, with a heavy north-west gale for the last twenty-four hours, with no prospect of abating. Telegraphic communication with the east of Maine has been interrupted for two days past.

Captain Lace arrived at Montreal this morning. He will leave at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and arrive at New York at 10 o'clock tomorrow night.

STORM AT CAPE MAY.—Philadelphia, Oct. 15. There was a violent storm last night, with heavy thunder and lightning. The Philadelphia House was struck, and slightly damaged.

A schooner was ashore at Grow Shoal, but we have no particulars. A strong north-west wind is blowing to-night.

THE VESTA RESCUE CORRECTED.—Halifax, Oct. 15.—The dispatch forwarded you on Friday, announcing the arrival of the Vesta at St. John, should have read as follows: "The Vesta met thirteen men; fourteen passengers and thirty-one of the crew of the Arctic were saved"—meaning the two boats brought in by the second officer.

HEALTH OF ALEXANDRIA.—The *Republican* of the 14th says:

During the last few days, a number of cases of sickness have occurred, and some of them, the doctors say, present a mild form of yellow fever. But one death has yet taken place from it, and that was of a peddler—a very honest and good man, named Meyer Brunshaw. From the symptoms of his case, we think we will escape a serious or alarming epidemic, but there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Although we have unusual rains, the weather is warm, when now and then a cool morning and night, which state of things, added to the fact that the fever keeps very low, is rather unfavorable to its spread. We hope it may not get way worse than it is now.

The Capitolian Vis-a-Vis has the following:

Quite a number of our physicians have commenced supercutting. All things considered, the field is great, but in regards quantity and quality we will be satisfied if the physicians will get over the ashes of the last two years, which we think will be about work 20 of our physicians have to do about.

Since our last, nothing has been heard about the state of Boston Common, which, we presume, is still alive, all who are away, to be in no hurry to return until a heavy white mist has fallen. Cotton is still in good demand, and prices firm, without any actual advance. Flour is in good request at steady prices, with sales of good brands at $6 50@$6 75 per bbl. Coffee is firm, and a small lot was sold by auctioneers day at rate of 9¾ @11½ c. for ordinary to fair Rio.

Frost at Charleston—Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—The weather is quite cold, with frost last night, and the yellow fever is abating.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—The yellow fever still lingers there, and deaths in this city from the disease, during the past week, have been eighteen.

LATER STEAM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.—It will be seen by the announcement in our columns that the annual election of the directors will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 6th November next, at 4 o'clock p. M.

MOBILE IN LUCK.—At the drawing of the Southern Military Lottery, one prize of $5,000, one of $3,000, and two of $500 each were drawn in Mobile.

THE ARCTIC.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN LUCE

Particulars of His Miraculous Escape.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The following is the substance of Capt. Luce's statement as telegraphed from Quebec to Mr. Collins:

Capt. Luce, at the time of the collision, was below working out the position of the steamer. He immediately ran on deck, and saw the vessel sheered under the starboard bow, and passing astern, grazing and tearing the guards in her progress. The keel of the strange vessel seemed to be literally cut or crushed off for ten feet, and seeing that she must probably sink in ten minutes, and taking a glance at our own ship, and feeling that we were comparatively uninjured, the boats were cleared, and the first officer and six men left with a boat to board the stranger, and ascertain the extent of her damage.

The engineers were immediately instructed to put the steam pumps, and the four deck pumps were worked by the passengers and crew. The ship was at once headed for land, and every ineffectual attempts were made to stop the leak by getting sails over the bows. Finding that the leak was gaining on them very fast, notwithstanding the very powerful efforts to keep her free, the captain resolved to run the boat ashore, as there were many ladies and children placed on them as possible. No sooner, however, had an attempt been made to do this than the Russian sailors rushed into the boats in spite of all opposition. Seeing the state of things I ordered the boats astern to be kept in readiness and order could be restored, when to my dismay I saw them cut the ropes in the bow and soon disappear astern in the fog.

Another boat was broken down by persons rushing on it from the rigging, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the remaining passengers and boats. I placed the second officer in charge, when the same scene was enacted as with the first boats. I then gave orders to let the second officer to let go and row after the ship, keeping near the stern, to be ready to take the women and children as soon as the fires were out and the engine should stop.

My attention was then drawn to the other quarter boat, which I found broken down, but upon the port side there was a raft made for her also, and some fifteen got in and cut the tackle and were soon out of sight. Not a sea man was left on board, or a sailor, and we were without tools to assist us in building a raft, as our only hope, and the only officer left was Mr. Darlan, the third mate, who worked nobly for the succor of all.

Many of the passengers, who deserve great praise for their coolness and energy, did all in their power until the latest moment before the ship sank. Mr. Rogers, the chief engineer, with a part of his assistants, had taken one of the small boats to the engine room, and was drawn through the hatchway of the Arctic when the water flew, and no impossibility seems the hole had been made at the same instant by the forks of the anchor which were lost behind the water line, raking the fore and aft plank, and finally breaking in chain, left the stock remaining in and through the Arctic, which, incidental the element to draw a call round the bow of the vessel impracticable.

A COLLISION ON THE POTOMAC.—On Thursday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, as the steamer Mount Vernon was coming towards Aquia Creek, a large sized schooner, loaded down with oysters, was discovered immediately ahead, carrying no light whatever. The night being very dark, she was not seen until the steamer approached so near as to render a collision inevitable. The engines, however, were instantly reversed and the steamer veered out of her course, so as to cause the shock to fall on the stern of the schooner, crushing in her bulwarks and carrying away a small sail, but not apparently doing further damage. The steamer was not materially injured. She had on board near 200 passengers, and the accident caused, for a brief period, the most agonizing fears, particularly among the females. Great credit is due to Captain Mitchell and his subordinates for their timely action. A few moments lost, and both vessels would have sunk to the bottom from the effects of a frightful collision.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARITY HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the report of this institution for the three days ending last evening at 5 o'clock:

Admissions,	137
Discharges,	54
Deaths by Yellow Fever,	33
Deaths by other diseases,	13
Total number of deaths,	67

FIRST DISTRICT.

SHOOTING MURDER.—One of the most dreadful murders which have occurred in our city for some time, was committed early on Sunday morning, in Dauphin street, between Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette streets. About one o'clock, the watchman in that quarter was met by a man, who stated to him that some one had murdered his wife, and on entering the house shown him he found a woman lying on the floor on a mattress which was completely saturated with blood, which had flown from a ghastly wound which had been inflicted on her leg and thigh. The man stated that he had been in a room above, carousing with some persons, and that he had come down with her and then joined the company, and on his return discovering her dead, he ran for the watchman. Two women, however, died soon after the arrival of the physicians; instant as she was dying, declared in the presence of a large number of persons, that the man above mentioned was her murderer. He was immediately arrested. He lives in John Meloth; he is an Irishman, and is aged about 50 years and is employed in making cabans. The woman murdered, was a mulatto girl, but had lived with him for her or than a year. Her name was Bridget Howard, she was aged about 27 years and a native of Ireland. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was given. The coroner was Mr. Lemonnier, and stated that he had Geschegen's Hydrogogue and pleasant to the taste, on light of et, and in six weeks he was sound and well. Yours respectfully,

P. W. ARMSTRONG."

Further Testimony of the Beneficial Effects of Dr. Geschegen's Hydrogogue.

DR. A. E. GOSSMANN—My wife was afflicted with dropsy for a long time, and had been attended by all the best physicians in the country; but without any good effect. She had been unable to walk for upwards of a year, and part of the time was bedridden. She had over thirty gallons of water drawn out of her system, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. She had been unable to walk without assistance, and was in a very poor condition. Her friends, in the last extremity, had recourse to your Hydrogogue, and it has proved a most valuable and invaluable medicine. Yours, &c.

F. G. GAMALE.

Greenville, Miss., July 13, 1854.

☞ RAYMOND & PATTEN, No. 74 Fourth st. Louisville, Ky., General Agents.

☞ For sale in New Orleans by the Agents, JARVIS & WOODMAN, Corner Magazine and Common sts and J. M. WOOD, 151 Chartres street.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY Evening, Oct. 21, 1854.

The Africa's advices did not come up to general expectation, and the Cotton market in consequence was heavy, with sales of 1500 bales, at a decline of ⅛ @ ¼ d. We make quotations for the present.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	——@5½c.	Fair	——@——c.
Ordinary	——@5¾c.	Good Fair	10¾@——c.
Middling	——@6¾c.	Good Fair	——@——c.
Good Middling	——@6¾c.	Good and Fine	——@——c.
Middling Fair	——@——c.		

A sale of 1126 bales Tobacco, admitted and refused, was made at 6½c.

We quote sales of 20 bbls. Sugar at 4½c. and 12 shobs at 6½c.

Molasses improved, with sales of 150 bbls. new at 20½c.

The Flour market is dull. Superfine is nominally at $7 25.

About 200 sacks Corn were sold at 72½c. per bushel.

Sales of Pork reported at $18 50@$18 50.

Nothing was done in Bacon.

Of Lard, 300 tierces were sold at 10½c., 400 kegs at 11c., and 50 bbls. at 9½c.

Only 100 Cheese were sold at 11c.

Exchange is in limited request. We quote:

EXCHANGE DOY DOOR.

Sterling	——@——c.	Sterling	——@——c.
French	——@——c.	Sterling	——@——c.
New York sterling	1½@2½c.	Sterling	——@——c.
Do. Checks	¼@¾c.	Sterling	——@——c.
Boston, daily drafts	——@——c.	Sterling	——@——c.
Baltimore, daily drafts	——@——c.	Sterling	——@——c.
Mobile, at Sterling sight	——@——c.		

Freights are stiffer. A vessel was taken for Liverpool at 7-16d.

DR. GEOSCHEGAN'S HYDROGOGUE,
THE GREAT CURE FOR
Liver Complaint, Billious Disorder, Chills and Fever, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia.
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
Also, Scrofula and all Impurities of the Blood.
This is a great specimen of digestion, and a powerful substitute for Mercury in Liver Complaint, and for Purgative Pills in Costiveness. It also cures Chills and Fever, especially where Quinine has been used without avail.
It is a fine Stimulant and Tonic for torpid and debilitated constitutions.
Though pleasant to the taste, mild and harmless in its action, its power is equal to the most potent drug.
Have you Scrofula?
"Then read the annexed postscript of a letter from a highly respectable lawyer of New Madrid, Mo.:
"P. S. You wish to know the cure of your Hydrogogue. Mr. Frank Phillips (colored servant) had a negro who was literally covered with sores, and states that he used Geschegen's Hydrogogue and planed on taking a dose of it, and in six weeks he was sound and well. Yours respectfully,
P. W. ARMSTRONG."
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ——19 2t1d w

10 ABLE-BODIED and temperate slaves to work in my warehouse.
——19 1t* H. M. TOURNE.
Office, No. 128 Camp street.

Antiseptic Goals.
GOALS 672 Ions White Ash, Yew and Chestnut Goals, 1 inch to 4 inch Grate and Range do; 150 tons best Lehigh Lump for Found ries; now landing and for sale by
SPENCER FIELD & CO.
——oct19 6t cor. Camp and Lafayette Square.

SELL!SELL!! SELL!SELL!!! SELL!SELL!!!
Sell at 50 cents per gallon!
AT LAROUSSINI & CO'S, Red Store No. 1, Bourbon Vegetable Market, on the Levee.
oct 19—1m.

THREE OXEN have been found among the sugar canes of Mr. A. Mehaffy's plantation, on the Bayou Lafourche. The owner is requested to call and claim them, and pay costs and damages, and oxen are marked.
——oct19-2t

LION & PINSARD,
64 and 66 Royal street, corner of Bienville.
JUST received per ship Holkover, an assortment of French & English CLOTHS.
Kid Gloves same Parisian, imitation Jouvin at 50 cts.
Jouvin Gloves warranted genuine.
Brocade Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Fashionable Bonnets, Flowers, Ladies' Cloaks, Dress Goods, &c.
Pocket Handkerchiefs—An elegant assortment.
Whing Cassimeres—50 varieties, choice patterns.
Hall Ill.—600 doz assorted brown cotton half hose.
Bosom Shirts—All styles, wool, cotton, merino, brown cotton.
Drawers—Of all kinds.
Cravats—Of all styles.
Shirts—Linen and Gingham, cotton do linen bosom.
Suspenders—An extensive assortment.
Overhauls—All kinds and sizes assorted.
Wholesale Clothing—Of all kinds.
Hosiery—Of all kinds.
Black and Fancy Silk Ladies' Stockings.
Black silk do do do
Plain and fancy mark, Lisle-thread do do
White and Black Cotton do do
White and Unbleached Cotton Socks.
Boys' mixed do do do, and 6 shoe
Woollen Socks, Pulins and Boots.
Also: A large assortment of embroidery Collars, Linen Tape, Linen and Cotton Cambrics, Silk and Kyes, Pins, Cotton Cord, Needles, Whalebone, and Buttons of all kinds.
——oct19

RED STORE,
BETWEEN THE TWO MARKETS,
The nearest to the Most Market.
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!
DRY GOODS!!! DRY GOODS!!!!
HAVE just received by the last arrivals from all France, England and the North, a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are the following Articles:
Merinoes, French, English and German, and shades; Mant a de laine, do do do;
Scotch plaid Rob Roy; do colored Cashmere;
Great do Rain and Cashmere of Boghdad;
Fancy dress Silk; Irish Linen and Linen Lawns;
Plain cambric Irish and printed Cambrics;
Figured Dimitt and printed Cotton for curtains;
Swiss Muslin and Bishop Lawns;
Damask table Cloth and Napkins;
Flannels, assorted colors;
Checkerdice and embroidered Beads;
Bleach and Unbleached Sheets;
Do do half do;
Lace, Edging and Insertings;
Embroidered and plain Linen cambric Ridicks;
Embroidered and plain Swiss and cambric Collars;
Black, silk, velvet and cotton Gloves;
Choice of different colors and qualities;
Gentlemen's Cashmere Hosiery, Gloves;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;
Satinets and Jeans;
Choice of different colors and qualities Socks and Hosiery;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;
Satinets and Jeans;
Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Black and colored Silk Handkerchiefs;
Cravats, assorted;
Plaid ticking;
Bed and Mattress ticking;
Bed tick, black and colored, for Mattresses;
Cotton Batting, Wadding, Cotton Yarn;
Cotton Batting, Wadding, Cotton Yarn;
Cotton Batting, Wadding, Cotton Yarn