New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1859.

Anniversary Events—April 7.

1858—The steamship Adriatic, the largest vessel of the kind that had ever been built, was launched at New York.

1854—All English and French vessels were ordered out of the port of Odessa.

1814—Charles Stoddert, an American naval officer, died. He had been thirty-five years in the service, and sailed under Decatur and Downes. He commanded the expedition against the Island of Sumatra in 1803, which captured Quilla Batteo, and broke up a nest of pirates who molested vessels there.

1844—Morgan Lewis, a distinguished American military officer and statesman, died at New York, aged 92. He served with fidelity under the colonial government, and with honor and gallantry in the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812.

1836—James Brown, an American statesman, died. He rose to a high rank at the bar, and was several years Minister to France.

1814—About 200 British marines and sailors landed at Saybrook, in Connecticut, spiked the cannon and destroyed several vessels, and escaped in the night to their shipping.

1813—Mrs. Bromby died at Ekring, England, aged 80; remarkable for a horn growing from her forehead in a spiral form to the length of nearly six inches.

1813—Capt. Agar, a celebrated English pedestrian, undertook to walk a distance of 53 miles in 8½ hours, for 200 guineas. He won the match three minutes within the time.

1806—Action between the British ship Leviathan, Admiral Duckworth, and the Spanish frigates Carmen and Florenza, 32 guns each and 550 men, with 800 barrels of gunpowder on board. The Spaniards were captured, together with seven vessels under convoy.

1797—William Mason, an English poet, died. He was chaplain to the King till the American war, when his name was erased from the list in consequence of the sentiments he entertained in regard to the liberties of the subject.

1788—The first settlement in Ohio began at Marietta, by forty-seven persons from New England.

1786—The celebrated catacombs of Paris were consecrated with great solemnity. They lie under a part of the city which was undermined some centuries ago to furnish stone for the ancient edifices of Paris, and at length became walled up. This cemetery had been just more than a thousand years by twenty parishes, and it is estimated that more than three millions of people had been interred within its inclosure. In process of time, as the city extended, palaces and churches were built over the subterranean excavations, and were in imminent danger of sinking into the pit below, before it was again discovered. The entire city of Paris had until now but one burial place, where a pit was dug, and the bodies laid side by side, without any earth being put over them, till the first tier was full; then a thin layer of earth covered them, and another tier of dead came on; thus by layer upon layer, and dead upon dead, the pit was filled up. These pits were emptied every thirty or forty years to receive new tenants. The last grave digger, Francis Foubraci, had, by his own register, in less than thirty years, inhumed more than 20,000 bodies in that ground. The great increase of burials rendered the cemetery still more inconvenient, and it was at last happily thought of converting the quarries under the city into a receptacle for the dead.

1716—Thomas Betterton, the actor, died. He was esteemed the greatest master of tragic action in his time.

1684—Dublin Castle in Ireland burned.

1656—Jerome Sigaon, a French statesman, died. He was born 1580, and his attainments were so rapid that at the age of ten he published a description of Palestine, and at the age of fourteen a treatise on the election of the popes.

1521—Magellan erected the Spanish standard on one of the Philippine Islands.

1498—Charles VIII, (the affable,) King of France died. He was crowned King of Naples and Emperor of Constantinople, but afterwards met with reverses, and was driven back into France.

1196—William Longbeard, a factious priest, executed. He was notorious for raising seditions in London, during the reign of Richard I. He was torn to pieces by horses, and then hung upon a gallows.

1141—Maud declared Queen of England in a national synod.

1118—Baldwin I, King of Jerusalem, died, and was buried on Mount Calvary. He accompanied his brother, Godfrey de Bouillon, to Palestine during the crusades, and on the death of Godfrey was made King.

A. S. HERRON FOR GOVERNOR.—The name of this distinguished and popular gentleman has long been familiarly mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial position. Whether as a private citizen, a public officer or a Democrat, the halo of honor which surrounds his reputation is such as to attract respect and to inspire with confidence and esteem all who know him, and their name is "legion." Concurring with the well-known wishes so repeatedly and earnestly expressed by his political and personal friends, throughout the State, we take occasion here to re-assert our own humble though sincere desire to see him elevated to that high position—the first in the State—for which his eminent abilities and services entitle him, and which every one must acknowledge he would most worthily fill.

Habituated to the routine and technical conduct of the current business of the Executive Department, it follows, as a consideration not to be overlooked, that he is fitted both by experience and knowledge to take the helm of State into his hands. Add to that his fine legal acquirements, his broad and expansive views on matters of State policy, his eloquence as a speaker, and his ever honorable, upright and consistent course as a politician, and we have a man peculiarly suited to the wants of the position and the wishes of the people. Appreciating these merits in one so already dear in the affections of the masses, we cordially yield to Mr. Herron whatever support or influence we may have in promoting his success for the nomination of Governor, and therefore take a pride as well as pleasure in publishing elsewhere, under the proper heading, an announcement to this effect. [Lake Providence Herald, 26th ult.

TWO MURDERS BY RUNAWAY NEGROES.—On the 30th ult., Mr. Lewis, an elderly man, living in the lower part of Shelby county, Tenn., was murdered by runaway negroes. He had gone out to hunt turkeys about daylight, and not returning, search was made for him, and, next day his body was found with the neck broken; the skull crushed and otherwise mutilated. It is supposed that he attempted to arrest several runaway negroes who were in the neighborhood, when they all set upon him and murdered him.

On the same day, Mr. N. R. Shaw was fatally stabbed near Brownsville, Tenn., by two runaway negroes, whom he was endeavoring to arrest.

CATTLE DYING FROM STARVATION.—We mentioned, a few days ago, that numbers of cattle had died, and were dying of starvation in Christian county, Illinois. The evil is not confined to that locality, but it extends through other counties, where there is an absence of grain for feeding. A hundred head recently died on Lick creek, Sangamon county. They were not Illinois cattle, but Texas cattle, and belonged to Doan, King & Co., of St. Louis, who took them in the fall on country for debt, and had them driven to Illinois to be wintered. [St. Louis News.

JOHN SLIDELL visited Baton Rouge to feel the "political pulse," which he found a "little excited" since he left, and really nobody ran and jumped into the river, nor did the sturdy walls of the Capitol quake and crumble on his approach. He marched into the Senate chamber and took his seat, and ——— and ———, and was really found to be "*nothing but a man.*" John's plans have been knocked into a *splendid "fifter gig."* Henry Gray will show him where he stands at the next Senatorial election. Mark it! [Bastrop (Morehouse Parish) Advocate, 26th ult.

THE HATCHER CASE ONCE MORE.—The case of Hatcher was argued up before the Supreme Court yesterday on *habeas corpus*. The whole affair was prematurely knocked in the head by the appearance while the case was going on of Col. Pinault, agent of the State of Louisiana, with a requisition and other necessary papers attesting that the prisoner was wanted in New Orleans. [St. Louis Republican, 2d inst.

THE FRUIT CROP.—We are glad to learn from several sources, that the severe frosts of last night did not injure the fruit very much. We understand that the crop in Cluney, The peaches are in full bloom, charged with young fruit, and will be slightly thinned out; but pears, apples and cherries are not so forward, and the belief is entertained that they have sustained little injury, if any. [Danville Journal, 2d.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss Caroline McCain, 18 years of age, committed suicide in Jefferson, Mich., on the 16th ult., by swallowing strychnine. The act was attributed to religious mania.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE!

The following extract, and comments thereupon, we take from the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of the 2d inst.:

By the way, Mr. Sugar Planter, we are decidedly down on your side of the American party combining with what is termed one of the "wings" of the Democracy. These wings don't suit the American eagle, and it's none of our business which wing of the two wings. Let us paddle our own canoe. All this Slidell and anti-Slidell talk is the veriest humbug of the day. [Bloomfield Ceres, 22d inst.

Wrong conclusion, my dear cotemporary. We begin to hanker after the Slidell flesh-pots, and we think with excellent reason. King John has been in town for several days, but what doing we don't know. Wicked and very bad people say it was to buy up the next election. But you need'nt believe that, Mr. Ceres, because he did'nt buy us. That is, he did'nt positively say anything definite on the subject, but left us very good reasons to suppose we'll be all right in the fall. You see we were quietly promenading along one of the back streets of the town, when who should we see coming directly towards us but King John, deeply absorbed in meditation. We stiffened up and looked very thuggish and orphan-killer like, so as to let him know who we were. Well, just as the King passed by he lifted up his head, cast a look at us, and—winked! Yes, the King actually winked at us as he passed, and we know there must have been something intended by it, else why should he have gone to the trouble of winking? He did'nt say anything but that wink. Don't you see how easily some things are done? Who knows but there may be a good fat political "take" in that wink? Should we be sent as Minister to the Court of St. James, we'll talk to you upon the chances of appointing you private secretary; but you must get in some place where the King can wink at you.

We don't believe all of the foregoing by several jugs-full. The editor of the Sugar Planter is a married man! What business, then, had he to be "promenading," "quietly" or otherwise, "along one of the back streets of the town" of Baton Rouge? We will not push this investigation any further, believing our friend has drawn liberally upon his imagination, for fear of involving him in serious trouble. We trust this hint will prove sufficient. And the idea of "King John" winking at him on a "back street," or on any other street, is, we are bound to stipulate, superlatively ridiculous. When the "King" winks, he always means something, and we cannot think he would select any of the "back streets" of Baton Rouge as the sphere on which to perform such visual operations.

Hence, we are forced to the conclusion that our saccharine cotemporary has been using *too* much improved *bi-sulphite* in his coffee.

"I Never Saw a Bar Shot Up."

Several years ago I happened to arrive in St. Louis when the hotels were uncomfortably full. The only bed attainable was in a room where six other wayfarers were lodged, at the Planters' Hotel, and I turned in at a late hour with some trepidation, not having been accustomed to the society of strangers in such circumstances. The disagreeable novelty of my situation prevented sound sleeping, and while tossing uneasily upon the mattress, I heard a tall and rather rough-looking gentleman from Arkansas, who had retired at about the same hour with myself, muttering some incoherent expressions, about two o'clock in the morning.

"Can't stand this," he exclaimed, at length, and soon after he was pulling the bell-rope energetically.

The porter appeared in due time, his countenance expressive of great reluctance. "What's wanted?" asked the servant.

"I want a mint julep—stop, let me see, (looking at the sleepers and counting them off with his forefinger,) I want one, two, three, four, five, six, seven juleps about as quick as you can hurry them up."

"Can't get 'em, sir. The bar is shut up, sir."

So saying, porter departed without saying anything more.

The Arkansas gent seemed nonplussed. He sat up in bed and soliloquized, "Bar shut up! bar shot up! I never seen a bar shot up yet."

In about two minutes he was dressing himself with his clothes, and addressing himself with the same remark, "I never seen a bar shot up before."

Having completed his toilet, he disappeared and I lay broad awake in a musing mood. The Arkansas after a half hour's absence re-appeared. He bore in his hands a salver, on which were placed seven juleps made in the most approved style. I raised my head on his entering, and he exclaimed, "Hello stranger, take a drink and invite your friends to do the same."

I explained to him that I had no friends in that part of the United States. He proceeded to arouse the sleepers, and, if my memory is not at fault, not one refused the cooling beverage.

"Thought the bar was shut up," I remarked.

"Well, stranger—it war shot up—the first bar I have ever seen shot up. But here's the tool that picked the lock," and he drew from the inside of his coat collar a huge bowie-knife.

After draining his julep to the last dregs the strange gent retired, and just as I was composing myself to sleep, I again heard him soliloquizing.

"No, I thank you, sir. No, I thank you, sir. (A pause.) What in h——l did he mean by that? Can't stand that—must go down and see about it."

Again the Arkansas gentleman arose and went down stairs, while I lay wondering what he was about. Soon I heard a noise as of a serious row in the barroom below, and, hurrying on my garments, I descended. Several persons were holding my Arkansas friend, and others were using restraining force in a similar manner upon another person, who, like my fellow-lodger, seemed belligerently inclined. At length their rage was cooled, and I was enabled to ascertain the cause of the quarrel. When the Arkansas gentleman had first descended and persuaded the barkeeper to concoct the juleps, the other gentleman entered and my friend in the most amiable manner said to him, "Stranger, I spose you and I take a private drink together before I take these juleps to my party up stairs." The stranger replied, "No, I think you!"

Arkansas, finding his juleps ready about that time, took them up stairs, where we finished them as before stated. After settling himself in bed, it occurred to him that the stranger below had refused to drink with him when invited, and he determined, on reflection, to go down and ask him what he meant by saying, "No, I thank you, sir." On finding that gentleman our Arkansas friend soon found that he was as full of fight as himself, and, instead of an apology, he presented a bowie-knife. Both drew their weapons, and the bar-tender and porter had been obliged to call in assistance to prevent them from cutting each other.

The affair was finally settled with a drink all round, and the Arkansas gent departed next day down the river. [Boston Herald.

Clippings.

Who never turns to the left? A wheelwright.

A man behind the age should feed on *catchup*.

A truly good memory is only forgetful of injuries.

Perhaps a vain man or woman cannot be more correctly defined than as a fool in fermentation.

A housekeeper with little furniture, and a tender-hearted person, are both easily moved.

What foreign institution does starving a jury approach nearest to? A. The Diet of Hungry.

The elephant is not the greatest beast in the world He abhors tobacco.

He that places himself neither higher nor lower than he ought to do, exercises the truest humility.

Somebody defines *character* as "the only personal property which everybody looks after for you."

The word feature on a man's face is his nose—when stuck in other people's business.

Young men who go to balls will do well to remember that a ball should never close with a *reel*.

A villain generally plays the coward, as if he supposed that the blackness of his heart might be redeemed by the whiteness of his liver.

Many a farmer trims up a little pet of a tree until it is nothing but a broom-handle, and then complains that it does not do well.

Cupid can get over a snub nose, though it has no bridge, and jumps through a wall-eye like a harlequin.

Give a man brains and riches, and he is a king; give him brains without riches and he is a slave; give him riches without brains and he is a fool.

I know of no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise, and closing it with an exception.

Adapt your means to your ends. Don't waste your time in trying to pick up eels with a pair of tongs.

Death is the only subject upon which everybody speaks and writes without a possibility of having experienced what he undertakes to discuss.

The ancient world could boast of but seven wonders. In modern times, art and science have made wonder one of our most familiar feelings.

All the women of the villages on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico are in the habit of swimming. The young ladies are all diving-belles.

It may be a question not easy to decide, whether an individual, entitled to no sort of respect, has a right to respect himself.

Although one swallow cannot make a summer, a pin maliciously inserted in a chair will make one spring.

A thorough-paced antiquary not only remembers what other people have thought proper to forget, but forgets what all others think proper to remember.

A man that marries a widow should give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should give up the *weed* for her.

"I have never," says Cobbett, "quite liked baker's bread, since I saw a great, heavy fellow in a bakehouse in France kneading bread with his feet."

Deception or illusion is a principal ingredient in happiness. If we possessed the spear of Ithuriel, and could thus make everything appear just what it is, we should gain a fearful loss.

NEW COTTON SPINNER.

TO COTTON PLANTERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Editors of Papers,
—And—
THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

PATENTED INVENTION
For Spinning the Cotton Crops
On the Plantations, directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated, by which the Planter's net income is
DOUBLED OR MORE THAN DOUBLED!

The above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns have not only commanded the premium at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges states (who is a spinner of twenty years experience) that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them; and now all question, doubt or conjecture as to its practicability is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on one plantation proves that it will work on all.

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well-deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which I excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands that in all the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment, with the heavy expenses so it to raise the crop does, they will not pause in their decision to avail themselves of my invention as soon as possible.

That this immensely increased income is not to be transferred, and that the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his facto y buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin; he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expense very nearly that accrue to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges (save these of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount,) and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a fewthousand spinners.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of his plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all his cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

In a word, I sell what is equivalent to a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., and receive one-fourth of what it produces from the party buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes pure anxiety his.

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to me here, or at Mobile.

AGENTS WANTED.

Editors of newspapers throughout the cotton region, from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the selection and to recommend to me energetic agents, to place this unparalleled invention before the cotton planters, and make contracts for me, whom, upon thus being presented to me, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1wAW—5wIawkW GEO. G. HENRY.

EDMUND M. IVENS, GENERAL AGENT
EAGLE MACHINE WORKS,
Richmond, Va.
OFFICE—No. 2 UNION STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Stationary Steam Engines,

With Double Flue Boilers, and of superior finish and workmanship, for driving Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, etc.

Portable Steam Engines,

With either Locomotive or Ivens' Annular Water Drum Boiler. The first is economical as to fuel, and well adapted to parts of the State where the water is pure, while the latter has all the good properties of the former and perfectly accessible inside and out for cleaning—neither requiring any brick work in their erection.

Circular and Sash Saw Mills,

Of heavy build and well fitted—reliable and effective machines. We

CHALLENGE THE WORLD

to produce a machine to cut the amount of lumber, and as well, in the same time, with a similar size mill.

Machinery of all kinds,

Always on exhibition at office, and all sales made under a full guarantee.

We challenge the trade to show where, in any one instance, our machines have failed to give full satisfaction.

Duplicates

Of the wearing parts of our machinery always kept on hand to fit any one, so as to avoid any delay in repairing. m12 1wAW

PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—THE undersigned—successors to Gregor & Wilson—will continue to keep the largest assortment of Pebble SPECS in this city, and have reduced the prices—

Steel Frames	$3 00 to $4 50
Silver	6 00 to 7 00
Fine Gold	12 00 to 16 00

We make no "professional humbug pretensions," neither are we agents for any particular manufacturer, yet we guarantee to suit any person's vision with an article equal to any to be found in the United States.

N. B.—PEBBLE LENSES cut to suit any frame.

GEO. W. GREGOR & CO.,
corner Camp and Canal sts.
d27 tf

DYEING.....DYEING.....DYEING.

J. BONTEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER,
No 69 Bourbon street,

Has the honor to inform the public that he has just assumed the business of the Dyeing Establishment No. 75 Royal street, and that he will continue, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.

The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his situation on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may favor him with their patronage. 6t 1y

C. CAVAROC & CO.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP HANNAH CROCKER, expected from Bordeaux—
80 boxes FRUITS IN JUICE—Mallesan.
12,200 quarter boxes SARDINES—Rodel.
5000 half .. .. Bigot.
25 octaves BRANDY—A Seignette.
5 quarters .. ..
159 casks CLARET—Paullac.
120 .. .. St. Julien.
156 .. .. St. Estephe.
24 .. .. Leoville, 1855.
800 boxes .. Cantenac.
387 .. WHITE WINE—Ht. Sauterne.
90 barrels .. ..
For sale by, C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP INVESTIGATOR, expected from Bordeaux—
700 boxes CLARET—Cantenac.
912 .. .. St. Julien.
102 casks .. Paullac.
178 .. .. St. Julien.
180 .. .. St. Estephe.
50 barrels WHITE WINE—Ht. Sauterne.
20 casks .. ..
20 .. CLARET—Leoville, 1855.
289 boxes WHITE WINE—Ht. Sauterne.
40 .. FRUITS IN JUICE—Mallesan.
24 casks CLARET—Chateau Dillon.
9 half casks WHITE WINE—Graves.
108 boxes CLARET—Chateau Dillon.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP BADEN, EXPECTED from Havre—
8 boxes BURGUNDY WINE—Beaune—Chs. Marey & Cie. Ligier Belair.
10 boxes BURGUNDY WINE—Chambertin—Chs. Marey & Cie. Ligier Belair.
6 boxes BURGUNDY WINE—Chas. Vougeot—Chs. Marey & Cie. Ligier Belair.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP LIGURIA, EXPECTED from Marseilles—
400 baskets OIL—Plagniol.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP ISAAC NEWTON, expected from Bordeaux—
440 boxes CHERRIES IN BRANDY.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP NICOLE, EXPECTED from Marseilles—
100 boxes VERMOUTH—Nolly, Pratt & Co.
100 .. MUSCAT, ...
201 .. CASTILE SOAP.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

BRANDIES IN CUSTOM-HOUSE STORES and for sale by the undersigned—
380 PACKAGES, of the following brands:
Coeq, Pere & Fils,
J. A. Guerin,
J. Cournade,
A. Murel,
Boyer,
Guillemot,
A. Seignette.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

IN STORE—
15 boxes CLARET—Grand vin Chateau Lafite.
12 .. .. Grand vin Chateau Margaux.
12 .. .. Chateau Lafeur.
64 .. .. Chateau Dillon.
250 .. .. St. Emilion.
20 .. .. Pichon Longueville.
35 .. .. Grand vin Margaux.
25 .. WHITE WINE—Ht. Sauterne.
140 barrels .. ..
15 casks .. Graves.
250 baskets ANISETTE, extra—Chauvet.
40 casks CLARET—St. Julien.
60 .. .. Margaux.
55 .. .. Chateau Dillon.
3 .. .. Grand vin Leoville.
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BAILEY SPRINGS, NINE MILES North of Florence, Lauderdale county, Alabama.

This celebrated watering place, long and favorably known throughout Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas for the medicinal properties and curative qualities of its waters in cases of scrofula, dropsy, dyspepsia, kidney and spinal affections, torpid liver, chronic sore eyes, all classes and stages of venereal and cutaneous diseases, is now, and at all seasons of the year, open for the reception of visitors.

This watering place changed hands about one year ago, and since that time the proprietors have been diligently engaged in building new and comfortable quarters for the accommodation of their guests. They have now completed a large, new Hotel, containing parlor, ball-room, dining-room, sleeping rooms, etc., etc., etc.

The location being on the hills of the Tennessee river and Shoal Creek, the air and climate are naturally pure and healthful.

THE TABLE

Will be supplied with the best and most wholesome food that the markets can afford, with polite and attentive steward and servants to attend it.

The Bar and Confectionery, Bowling and Billiard Saloons will be well and abundantly supplied.

Those who travel and visit such places for pleasure, will find an abundant field for amusement at Bailey Springs, as a good Band of Music will be in attendance to cut you a dance and make time pass cheerfully; a large livery Stable, with fine stock, will be open; the streams abound with fish, and are fine for rowing; the Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river are a mile four miles of the Springs, with a good road to make a pleasant morning or evening drive to view the fine, romantic scenery.

One of the best physicians that the South affords, who has had many years successful practice in connection with the water, will reside at the Springs.

The premises formerly occupied by visitors have been converted into a hospital for invalid servants, and placed under charge of an experienced nurse, so that all servants sent for the benefit of the waters will have comfortable quarters and receive prompt and proper attention.

These Springs are accessible from the South and West by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Memphis, Tenn., to Florence, Ala., in ten hours, thence by four-horse coaches to the springs in two hours.

Persons leaving Memphis on the evening train, will break fast at the Springs next morning, and these leaving on the morning train will take supper at the Springs same evening.

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