The [illegible] Daily Crescent

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1859.

[illegible]—April 11.

1856—Battle of Rivas; Gen. Walker, with 400 Americans and [illegible] natives, attacked the Costa Rican [illegible], who after a long contest [illegible]. The latter acknowledged a loss of 200 [illegible] and [illegible] wounded; Walker's loss, 30 killed [illegible], including almost all of his official staff.

1856—The great bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island completed, and locomotives passed from the Illinois to the Iowa side.

1830—James Stewart, commonly known as Jimmy Strength, died in England, aged 116. He was born in Cambridge, S. C., 1729, and at the age of 20 enlisted as a soldier—was at the battle of Quebec and Bunker's Hill. He had five wives and twenty-seven children. Ten of his sons were killed in battle. His strength was remarkable. During the last sixty years of his life he traveled the borders as a wandering minstrel, scraping upon a wretched violin.

1840—Alexander Nasmith, the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting, an eminent artist, and author of numerous productions, died at Edinburgh, aged 82.

1833—Rowland Hill, an able and eccentric preacher, died, aged [illegible].

1833—Raphael Morghen, a celebrated Italian engraver, died at Florence, aged 75.

1829—The Catholic Relief bill passed the House of Peers, in the British Parliament, after much discussion.

1832—At [illegible], England, a man sold his wife in the market place. She stood, as in olden times, with a halter round her neck. Her first lover was the purchaser, at the price of two guineas.

1814—Napoleon subscribed the treaty of abdication at Paris. On the same day the white banner was [illegible] by Lord Wellington on the ramparts of Bordeaux.

1809—British order in council encouraging evasions of the United States embargo law.

1806—James Thomas died in Tatnall county, Georgia, aged 134.

1799—Battle of Ledjara, in Syria; the French under Kleber defeated the Turkish and Arabian army, consisting of 6000 cavalry and 5000 foot, and compelled them to retreat across the river Jordan.

1798—Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, died.

1737—Philip Hecquet, a French physician, died. He is the original of the immortal Sangrado of *Gil Blas*. He was a man of great simplicity of diet, and [illegible] to bleeding and the use of warm water at [illegible], whence the caricature. He published several medical works.

1713—The celebrated peace of Utrecht concluded, and with it the twelve years war for the throne of Spain, in which the principal powers of Europe had been engaged, at a vast expense of life and treasure.

[illegible]—Clifford, Arlington, Bucks, Ashley and Lauderdale constituted the cabinet council of Charles II. From the initials of their names, this was called the [illegible].

1644—The Parliamentary forces under the two Fairfaxes were victorious at Selby; 1600 common soldiers, 2000 stand of arms and 500 horses the result. The Parliament ordered a day of thanksgiving.

1585—Gregory XIII, (Hugh Buoncompagno) Pope of Rome, died, aged 83. He was an able pontiff, and has rendered his name immortal by the reformation of the calendar and the adoption of the style which bears his name. This plan, necessary and useful, was long pertinaciously rejected by the Protestants, and not adopted by them generally till about two centuries after, and not yet by Russia.

1554—Thomas Wyatt beheaded; acquitting with his last breath the princess Elizabeth and the earl of Devonshire.

1512—Battle of Ravenna, in Italy, between the Spanish and Papal troops, and the French under the brave Gaston de Foix. The French were victorious, with the loss of their general, who was killed in endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards. He was but 24 years of age.

44 B. C.—Marc Antony recorded in the Senate a decree of Julius Cæsar, on behalf of the Jews, made thirty-four days before his assassination. The decree is addressed to the senate of Paros, who had forbidden the Delian Jews to worship in the manner of their forefathers.

52 B. C.—Trial of Milo for the murder of Clodius, in the consulship of Pompey.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co., of the great clothing depot, 34 Magazine street, have received per steamer large additions to their stock of spring and summer clothing, and can now confidently assure the public that there is nothing desirable in the garment way which is not ready to meet any demand at 34 Magazine street. We [illegible] the responsibility of tendering the same unqualified assurance, and if any gentleman calls there and fails to find any article that he may require for dress or business wear, let him come to us for satisfaction, and he shall have it [illegible] in the [illegible] shape of ammunition. Their boys' clothing department is filled with an assortment of seasonable goods for [illegible] wear of all styles and sizes, and they have in a fresh lot of their famous patent yoke shirts, and gentlemen's furnishing goods in quantity and variety unsurpassed. We [illegible] citizens and strangers, parents and guardians, to the advertisement of Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co., 34 Magazine street.

STANDARD LITERATURE.—A very commendable [illegible] is just now spreading among publishers, who are reproducing in new and elegant form the literature which is standard as well as popular. The works of all such authors are now on hand and are being constantly received, in whatever shape they may take, by Mr. Thomas L. White, of the extensive bookstore, 105 Canal street, who this morning advertises the works of Mrs. Opie, of Mrs. Sherwood, of Miss Edgeworth, of Miss Strickland, of Walter Scott, of Washington Irving, of [illegible] Wilson, of Anne Radcliffe, of Jane Austen, of Charlotte Bronte, and the select British classics, in fifty volumes. Anything and everything in the book and stationery line, fancy or staple, may always be purchased at 105 Canal-street.

THE GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE.—It is quite unnecessary that we should state that the Southern Depot [illegible] of the Grover & Baker company is at No. 11 Camp street, New Orleans, for the fact is spread all through the country by the thousands who have there purchased the admirable machines of this patent, which lighten the toil and expedite the labors of the housewife or the mere seamstress. They are known and acknowledged to be excellent, for were they not their enormous sale would have long since been checked. Wherever they are known they are their own certificates, and where they are not the certificates of reliable persons are the endorsements of their good quality. To such certificates, as published in a lengthy advertisement in this paper, we would refer every body interested. They speak convincingly—do they not?

"SPRING, 1859."—Such is the caption of the advertisement of Messrs. [illegible], Harrison & Co., corner of Canal and Magazine streets, who proceed to state, what we can [illegible], that they have in store everything suitable for gentlemen's spring wear, such as spring cassimere sacks, Haymarkets, pants, vests, and entire suits, as well as everything for dress occasions. These appropriate and excellent goods they are offering for sale low, and everybody can secure a fine and fashionable outfit for a small outlay at their store.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The U. S. Mail passenger packet [illegible], Captain McComas, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for all Eastern cities; also, with first-class packets for Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at Napoleon with White and Arkansas river packets. For through tickets by the above route, apply to J. H. Freligh, agent, Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

CARPET MATTINGS.—Messrs. L. Elkin & Co., of the [illegible] carpet store, 66 Camp street, have just [illegible] of their mattings—seasonable goods [illegible]. This matting [illegible] and is offered to the trade [illegible]. Messrs. Elkin & Co. have in store their usually full assortment of carpeting, [illegible], oil cloths, and other goods in their line.

CIGARS.—If any one wants a good cigar—as good as [illegible]—let him call at Messrs. F. Prats & Co.'s, corner of [illegible] street and Commercial Place. So complete and [illegible], that the taste of any [illegible]. We refer to the advertisement which mentions a few of the varieties kept by these extensive and well-known cigar merchants.

A[illegible] STORE, No. 156 Canal [illegible] needle, netting and knitting-work, and for embroidery in silk, cotton and wool upon any fabric. Also embroideries on [illegible], purses, [illegible], fans, nubias and a great variety of elegant fancy articles.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots and shoes, summer clothing, white shirts, etc., to take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at [illegible] & [illegible]'s auction rooms, No. [illegible] street. Terms at sale.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Professor Richard begins [illegible] at Dolbear's Commercial College, [illegible] Canal street, on Monday, [illegible] inst.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—If you wish to become [illegible], see the card, for your benefit, from Dolbear's College, [illegible] Canal street.

PAVERS, LABORERS AND HAMMERSMEN can find employment on application to Mr. J. H. Forgey 162 Julia street. See advertisement.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

We have, from time to time, devoted considerable space to chronicling the progress which the cause of emancipation is making in the border slave States—especially in Missouri. The theme is a disagreeable one—one that we would not touch at all were we not constrained thereto by a conviction of profound duty. But we long since made up our mind that the people of our immediate portion of the Union should not be kept in ignorance of what was taking place elsewhere, nor be reduced to a state of utter helplessness, so far as influence in the general government is concerned, without knowing the exact condition of affairs, if we could prevent it. Hence we have probably used much more space in the discussion of this particular matter than any twenty papers in the South-West. And, we are proud to say, that from the masses of the people we have met with much and satisfactory encouragement, which leads us to hope and believe that there is in reality a true and positive Southern feeling burning brightly in the hearts of the people. Yet, if we were to consult the "Union-at-any-price" journals, or the merely partisan newspapers and politicians, we would be forced to the conclusion that the first would become willing vassals of Seward or any Northern fanatic before they would consent that a manly blow should be struck for justice, constitutional right or independence, and that the latter would freely "sell out" to the highest bidder, if their political schemes were to be rendered sure of accomplishment thereby.

Last August the parties referred to above made a great ado because Barrett (Democrat) was elected to Congress in the St. Louis District, over Francis P. Blair, Jr., (Black Republican.) This event was widely and noisily heralded as evidence of a decline of Freesoilism in Missouri. We always thought, and think now, that it indicated no such thing, because we have ever held and believed that Barrett's election was carried by the grossest sort of frauds, and have no idea he will ever be permitted to take his seat in the Federal House of Representatives—that is in the Congress to which he was announced as having been elected, which opens on the first Monday of December. His claims will, in all probability, be denied, and Blair's admitted.

Well, on the first Monday of this month an exciting municipal election took place in the city of St. Louis. Three parties had candidates in the field—the Opposition or Black Republican, the Democratic, and the American—and for weeks prior to the final determination of the controversy the city was kept in a state of high political excitement, which eventuated in the polling of a very heavy vote. Filley was supported by the Freesoilers and the opposition generally; Bogy by the regular Democrats; and Wyman by the Americans. Here is the result of the contest:

Filley received 8144 votes; Bogy, 5312 votes; Wyman, 3690.

It will be perceived that the successful candidate did not receive a majority of the votes cast; yet on the plain question of emancipation, no doubt a majority of many thousands could be obtained in St. Louis. No well informed man disputes this fact.

The Chicago Press and Tribune—the chief free-soil organ of Illinois—is jubilant over the St. Louis victory. In its issue of the 6th inst., it says:

> THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN ST. LOUIS.—The Free State men of St. Louis achieved a splendid triumph over the pro-slavery cohorts, in the municipal election in that city on Monday last. A private dispatch from the office of the Missouri Democrat, received yesterday morning, assures us that the Republican ticket is elected by over two thousand majority. We congratulate the lion-hearted freemen of that city upon this auspicious result. It is the fourth great victory which they have achieved over the foes of progress and of free-labor, and it vindicates the claim of St. Louis to a leading position among the Republican cities of the Union. The canvass was warmly contested from the beginning to the close.
>
> The defeat of Mr. Blair in the Congressional election of August last, by the perpetration of the grossest frauds upon the ballot-box, and the fact that Mr. Blair intends to contest the election, rendered it of vast importance to the Pro-slavery party to carry the city on Monday last. They announced again and again their intention to do so; and they claimed in advance that such a triumph would forever set at rest the charges of fraudulent voting preferred against them by Mr. Blair and his adherents. Full particulars of the contest will doubtless bring to light a repetition of the frauds of August last, so far as they were not prevented by Republican vigilance; but in the face of that open disregard of law and justice which everywhere distinguishes the Pro-slavery party, their defeat is overwhelming and crushing. We doubt whether they will ever again summon the resolution to enter upon another canvass in that city.
>
> The free-State movement in Missouri gathers momentum every day, and no earthly agency can avert or postpone its final triumph. Such a victory as that of Monday last is of incalculable service to the cause. It induces slaveholders to remove with their chattels to States still farther South, where that description of property is more secure; and it invites to the State thousands of industrious, enterprising and freedom-loving men from the North. In other words, the direct tendency is to diminish the number of pro-slavery voters, and to augment the strength of the free-State party by constant accessions of voters from the free States. We shall not venture to predict the period when, from the operation of these two causes, the State of Missouri will wheel grandly into line with the free States—the first-born of freedom west of the Mississippi—lest our readers should regard us as more sanguine on the subject than the facts justly warrant. But the work is in progress—the grand tread of the free-labor army is echoing among her hills and across her fertile plains—unshackled industry, in her prolific mines and upon her fruitful soil is fast developing her unlimited resources and driving out her servile and unpaid laborers, whose presence has so long sat like an incubus upon her prosperity. The day of her final enfranchisement cannot be far in the future.

That the result is a Black Republican success the following, from the New York Tribune of the 5th, sufficiently proves:

> St. Louis was last August the theater of a most brazen fraud, termed an election, whereby Frank Blair was swindled out of his seat in Congress, and a person named J. Richard Barrett foisted into it by means of money taken from the Federal Treasury ostensibly to pay certain army contractors, but really to defraud the people of St. Louis out of their political rights. St. Louis yesterday exposed and rebuked that scandalous fraud by a most overwhelming exhibition of the popular will. The entire Republican or Free Democratic ticket was carried by *two thousand* majority—the heaviest ever given by that city for any party at any election. It is a clean sweep. We shall see whether Mr. Dick Barrett will have the assurance to show himself at Washington on the back of that verdict.

Now let us sum up: Delaware is called a slave State, but it is no more with the South than Vermont, except that it is more moderate. Missouri is almost gone. She will soon be with the enemy. Maryland is going rapidly. Western Virginia is deeply inoculated with the virus of free-soilism, and so is Western Kentucky. But to confine ourselves to the three first States named. In a few years they will neither be with us, nor of us, but opposed to us. They may be added to the eighteen free States now in existence, making twenty-one in all, to which may also be added the embryo States of Kansas and Nebraska, one or both of which will unquestionably be admitted, at the next session of Congress!

When all these things come to pass, as they assuredly will within a comparatively brief period, where will we of the extreme South be? What sort of a position will we occupy, or be forced to occupy? We should like to see these questions satisfactorily answered.

RICH JEWELRY, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS AND FIRE ARMS.—At the elegantly appointed and richly stocked jewelry establishment of Mr. E. A. Tyler, 110 Canal street, the person who wants a watch warranted in every respect, and from the workshop of a famous manufacturer, may find it; if he wants the most exquisite work in gold and gems, he or she may find there all that art can accomplish in transforming to forms of beauty precious metals and precious stones; if silverware is wanted, there it may be found of the most beautiful design, perfect finish, and pure material; if a fowling piece, rifle, or pistol is desired, it may be found among the large and select assortment kept constantly on hand and received from the factories of the most celebrated makers. If costly and unique fancy goods, or articles of plate, to ornament the mantle, the toilet, or the buffet, are desired, a refined taste may choose what will please it at "Tyler's," 110 Canal street.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Assuming that everybody wears clothing we refer everybody to the advertisements of Messrs. L. W. Lyons & Co., as a matter in which everybody is interested to a greater or less degree. They have on hand in their [illegible] establishment, comprising spacious stores Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street, an immense stock of spring and summer clothing and furnishing goods—all new fashionable [illegible], according with the nature of the goods and the designed uses of the garments. These [illegible] goods they are selling low wholesale or retail, [illegible] in the "Southern Clothing [illegible]," [illegible] department of the store is devoted to "[illegible], boys' and children's clothing, underclothing and furnishing goods." [illegible] in the way of trunks, traveling bags, valises, umbrellas and waterproof clothing may also be found at this store.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Mr. S. Wolf, corner Gravier and New Levee streets, offers for sale, out to close consignment, a quantity of choice old wines of the various and favorite brands which are announced in advertisement. Also, old German bitters, [illegible]'s bitters, ginger wine, etc.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

OFF COATZACOALCOS,
Isthmus of Tehuantepec, March 31, 1859. }

Political Letter—Mr. McLane's Mission—His Ideas and Antecedents—Speculations about New Purchases of Territory—Arizona—Tehuantepec—Prospects not very Bright—Senator Broderick—His Political Designs—And Other Items.

Editors Crescent: We have just succeeded in transferring our California mails and passengers to the snug little steamer Jasper, Capt. Libby, and they are steaming away for Minatitlan, forty miles up the river, where they are to be transferred to the Suchil, and then to coaches, and then to the steamer again on the Pacific side. Everything so far has been done pleasantly and without an accident. The Quaker City did not cross the bar this morning, because she is engaged to go to Vera Cruz to deliver Mr. McLane and suite, *en route* in search of a Government in Mexico to be acknowledged by the great diplomats at Washington. The Quaker City made a very quick run down, arriving here yesterday; but a dense haze arising, and there being a strong swell on, she hove to last night and only succeeded in delivering her passengers this morning.

As this is to be a kind of political and historical letter, introductory to others, I shall commence with the highest dignitaries and descend to the lower grades by easy stages; and first, of our Minister, the Hon. Robt. McLane, Plenipotentiary to Mexico. His suite comprises a secretary, (Mr. Henry Roy de la Reintree, a lawyer of the District of Columbia, and well posted in the Spanish language and the Mexican habits,) and an attache, (Mr. Charles Le Doux Elgee, of New Orleans, sent out in charge of the Legation to see the world and learn the mysteries of diplomacy.) Of the Minister it is useless to speak, further than to say that he is a fair representative of our young Government — not too old nor yet too young, being about forty—with a Ministerial and Congressional reputation to back him up. He is a brother to all the great McLanes who have figured in the country since Gen. Jackson's time, being the son of the Secretary McLane of that day. He has been on a successful mission to China, and did very well in Congress from 1847 to 1851 as a Representative from the city of Baltimore, Maryland. The mission on which Mr. McLane now goes was not expected by him, for although he is a Democrat, still he is not, socially or politically, a Buchanan Democrat. How the appointment came about, therefore, is one of the mysteries of this rather occult administration; but as to its ultimate success I have strong hope that it will do something creditable. Mr. McLane feels that he is engaged to face a great difficulty, in the overcoming of which there is much hope for the future, while to be baffled is but to meet with an obscurity equal to that of those other distinguished gentlemen who have gone abroad and done nothing.

On the voyage down from New Orleans he was earnestly attentive to whatever concerned the condition of Mexico; but I noticed that his fingers and eyes, whenever he examined the map, always pointed to the North, and his suite are not proof against the observation that our Government covets another slice of territory. If a money consideration will avail to attach Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California to the dominions of Uncle Sam, probably Mr. McLane can draw upon Mr. Cobb for any amount not exceeding ten or fifteen millions of dollars. It is considered vital to the interests of Arizona that Guayamas should belong to us, as being the only port on the Gulf of California with a harbor worth mentioning.

On another point: I believe Mr. McLane is very solicitous to do something for the promotion of a safe and speedy transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. But few words have fallen from him on this subject; but he is making himself acquainted with the law of colonization, the plans of settlement and the privileges of foreigners in the country, so that, if possible, the terms on which our people may locate on the Isthmus may be made as early as practicable.

He is decidedly inclined to support the Liberal party in the present conflict, but, as a matter of course, his private sentiment can have nothing to do with his diplomatic sentiement. As a politician, he must be successful in his negotiation; and to be so, he must recognize those who have the power, and not those who have the will. If the recognition of Juarez could be consummated with lifting him too far towards success, the purposes of the mission might be brought near to a conclusion; but I am afraid these Mexicans, when once in the saddle by our assistance, will take a different view from that in which they look at things when dismounted and awaiting our help to rise.

Besides the Minister, we had Senator Broderick and Representative McKibben, from California, and Senator Smith, from Oregon, on board, bound homewards. They all feel a deep interest in the success of this route, but I am afraid they doubt the competency of the present company to come up to its requirements. Without pretending to state such to be a positive fact, I am persuaded they all feel like doing the company all the good they can, without, at the same time, making any mistakes. It is so hard for men to recognize that every enterprise must have its first start, and that it is impossible to make new machinery work well on a trial trip. A few months of success will do away with many objections that are now urged against the route.

Senator Broderick is a remarkable man, and his words must always carry weight. The people of the Atlantic States will know him better than they do at present before his senatorial career expires in 1864. In conversation with him he came out with his political views very plain and concise. He does not think an extra session of Congress will be called, but if the President does convene an extra session he does not intend to attend it. His design is to superintend the fall elections in his own State, and this is like saying that Slidell manages in Louisiana, only Broderick is stronger in his State than Slidell is at home. He goes into the coming contest with the avowed intention of "crushing out" Buchananism from the the golden State, and what he determines on there is no telling how he will accomplish. His opinion of the Government is most fearful, for corruption exists in every department of it from the head to the foot. Such is the sentiment of a man who has many ways of finding out the truth, and he will tell some rare secrets in the political canvass into which he is about to enter. I believe Mr. Broderick, to-day, would favor the organization of an independent government out of the States and Territories on the Pacific.

It was rather flattering to the "groundlings" on the voyage that while they were allowed to stamp around the decks with comfortable digestions, the great luminaries of the political world lay "yawning like an open grave" giving up their entombed vegetables. All the big bugs were sick, and such a desperate condition is this infirmity of the waves that I could not envy Antony if Cleopatra held his head in such a fit.

We have on board a gentleman who seems to be very intimate with the Minister, and whose destination I have just learned is Guaymas and the northern provinces of Mexico. He goes *via* the city of Mexico and Acapulco. Col. Johnson, who will probably come out on the next steamer for Vera Cruz, will also be attached temporarily to the Legation, but ultimately he will be connected with the topographical corps detailed to survey the boundary line between Mexico and the Northern States. By the way, we are so constantly detaching fragments from this Republic, would it not be economical to appoint a special Boundary Commission to be always on hand whenever a new purchase is made.

But enough for the present, and as I feel particularly peaceable just now, and withal rather pleased with the good boat whose company I am keeping, I shall send you my *nomme de plume* in a bumper.

QUAKER.

MINATITLAN, April 2d, 1859.

Crescent: The Quaker City arrived off this bar on the 30th, hove to until the morning of the 31st, transferred her mails and passengers and hence proceeded to Vera Cruz. A norther came up just as the steamer made the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, which prevented her from crossing the bar, and consequently her mails and passengers were put aboard the steamer Jasper outside. The Quaker City is too deep in the water to run regularly to this place, for any rough weather is sufficient to detain her from entering the harbor. The new steamer Coatzacoalcos, although of more capacity, is built on a different scale, and there is no doubt but she will be enabled to cross the bar at all times. The time for which the Quaker City was engaged expired on the 1st of April, and she will now withdraw from this line and go on between New York and New Orleans. The time of the Oregon, between Ventosa and Acapulco, is also up, but I suppose the company will engage her for a longer period.

We are in receipt of important news from Vera Cruz, to the effect that the war in Mexico has almost terminated in favor of the Liberals, and the people on the Isthmus are in ectasics. Mr. La Sere is at present in Vera Cruz and has been working hard for the Juarez party. All the Americans there, in fact, have been warm partizans of the Liberalists. Miramon has broken up his campaign against Vera Cruz and is in full retreat on the city of Mexico.

Degollado and Llave are probably in possession of the city of Mexico with 9000 troops, and a detachment of 2,500 men have been posted on the road in the mountain passes between Jalapa and Puebla to check Miramon's advance.

President Juarez and the Liberal Government are making preparations to move inland from this city, and thus Mr. Miramon will find himself hemmed in between 13,000 troops. The aspect is rather clouded for the adventurous young hero.

I have just learned from Vera Cruz that Mr. La Sere, agent of the Tehuantepec Company, has succeeded in securing from the Juarez Government a reconstruction of the company's land grants on the Isthmus, on the old Sloo principle of every alternate section being given to the company. The company's officers are in high spirits, and Mr. La Sere proceeds to New Orleans on the Tennessee, about the 8th inst., to perfect a more thorough organization of the route.

During the recent seige of Vera Cruz our little steamer Jasper made herself very useful to the beleaguered town by taking up fresh meat to the garrison. The cattle were landed and butchered on the mole.

THE LATEST.

The California passengers by the Quaker City proceeded on the way to Ventosa in regular order and made the connection. The carriages proceeded through in 18 hours over good roads.

The local news is unimportant. Allow me here to return my thanks to Mr. John A. Diamond, purser of the steamer, for favors. He will be transferred to the Coatzacoalcos.

But I must away up the river, and so *adios* for the present.

QUAKER.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

SEVENTH DAY.

The weather of Saturday was bright and warm, and the attendance at the charming old race-ground was perfectly tremendous. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the vehicular gush was such that the Bienville and New Canal roads were unbroken strings of rapidly flying carriages, cabs, buggies, fancy private turnouts, omnibusses, furniture wagons, etc., throughout the whole of the distance, two miles and a half—whilst the trains of the Jefferson railroad carried out regular colonies. We need not particularize upon the extraordinary glut of the vehicles, inside and outside the field, or the crowd in the stretch, or the immense crowds that jammed the long, public stands, almost to suffocation.

The ladies were present in overwhelming force. They crowded their own and the Club stand, to the almost entire exclusion of the members and their gentlemen guests. No benefit night at the Orleans or Varieties theater ever brought out a more lovely or more brilliant array of the beauty and fashion of New Orleans.

It was hardly owing to the prospect of any great racing excitement that the attendance was so great. Three things combined to explain it: firstly, the prestige which the race-course has acquired, under the management of the gentlemen who now compose the Metairie Jockey Club; secondly, the bright and exhilarating spring weather; and thirdly, the general prevalence of "good times," which enables everybody to relax a little, and spend a little money, and enjoy themselves a little.

As usual, on the final Saturday, the contest was to be at four mile heats, for a Jockey Club Purse of $1500. The entries were Col. Bingaman's *Captain Travis*, Capt. Minor's *Bonnie Lassie*, and the Messrs. Doswell's *Fanny Washington*. The last named was the favorite from the time the entries were announced, Bonnie Lassie ranking next, and Captain Travis being hardly thought of. The pool betting at the Club on Friday night summed up as follows: On Fanny, $19,175; on the Lassie, $15,715; and on the Captain, $3,745. Total—$38,635. The betting around town was also extensive and heavy; the fielders willingly taking the Lassie and the Captain against Fanny. The difference of opinion as to the effect of the heavy track on the running created some betting, likewise, of a miscellaneous character. Bonnie Lassie's good name, and the fact of her being a four-year-old, whilst the others were only three-year-olds, had the effect of raising the belief with some that she would outdo the Virginia filly in a run through the mud.

The track was about as bad as race-tracks ever get to be. It was covered with a deep coating of stiff mud, turning up in clots and clods where broken. Slow time was naturally looked for; and on the time question there was also considerable betting. We append the history of the race:

First Heat.—All the animals came up looking as "fine as silk;" the Captain and the Lassie wide awake and full of life, and the Virginia belle as quiet and unpretending as a Philadelphia quakeress. In order to compete the better with the rider that with their splendid racers the Messrs. Doswell brought from the "Old Dominion"—a monkey-like little negro, whose riding has been the admiration of all from the beginning—Capt. Minor had borrowed Mr. Kenner's crack rider, *Abe*, to pilot Bonnie Lassie through the contest. At the drum-tap, all got off well together, the Lassie a little in the lead. The first turn showed the Captain in the second place and Fanny last. The Lassie kept the lead, and showed the way into and all through the second mile, Fanny meantime having taken the second place from the Captain and giving the Lassie a close chase. As they dashed into the third mile, Fanny crowded up to the Lassie, passed her at the first turn, and kept the lead from that time out, gradually gaining ground and winning the heat in the easiest sort of a way, the Lassie having got disgusted enough to allow the Captain to come in second. The bad condition of the track was amply evidenced by the time—8:13½. After this, the race was given up to the Virginia heroine, Bonnie Lassie having been withdrawn, she being in a condition unfitting her to start again.

Second Heat.—Fanny and the Captain came up in proper order, and at the tap dashed off gallantly for the final honors; Fanny a trifle ahead. The story of the heat is a short one. Fanny kept the lead from beginning to end, closely pursued through the first three miles by the Captain. At the end of the first mile, Fanny was only a neck ahead, and great were the cheers for her gallant pursuer. At the end of the second mile, she was about a length ahead; at the end of the third, three or four lengths; and at the last, about five lengths. In the middle of the second and third miles the Captain did his best work, getting close up to his leader, and at one time, in the last turn, lapping her. It was apparent, after the second mile, that he could not win. Time, 8:26.

SUMMARY:

METAIRIE COURSE, N. O., April 9, 1859.—Jockey Club Purse $1500; four mile heats.

T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. f. *Fanny Washington*, by Revenue, dam Sarah Washington, by Zinganee—3 y. o.	1	1
A. L. Bingaman's b. c. *Captain Travis*, by Yorkshire, dam Margaret Woods, by Priam—3 y. o.	2	2
W. J. Minor's b. f. *Bonnie Lassie*, by Glencoe, dam Magdalen by Medoc—4 y. o.	3	dr

TIME:

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First Mile	2:01½	2:10
Second Mile	2:01½	2:04
Third Mile	2:00	2:02
Fourth Mile	2:10½	2:10
	8:13½	8:26

SIDE WORK.—If any man of sixty will review his life he will find that, not his profession, but his recreation has been most influential in determining his character and his estimation among men. Dr. Barnes, of this city, has recently given an illustration of this. The other day, when about sixty, he gave his congregation a sketch of his life; and a very interesting and philosophical, as well as Christian view of life it gave. All his published writings on the Scriptures were written *before nine*, and by getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning. The reason for this was, that he thought that "no one could reasonably complain if he took that time, for *what seemed to be side work*, before men usually entered on the duties of the day." In this way he had prepared sixteen volumes of commentary on the Scriptures, of which more than four hundred thousand volumes have, on the whole, been sold in this country, besides as many more abroad. [Philadelphia Ledger.

A newspaper correspondent writes that while traveling South he attended a negro meeting, when the sable preacher offered an earnest prayer for "de white element in our population."

J. WRIGHT & CO.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical Principles, by one of the Ablest Chemists of the Age.

NO MINERALS.

Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact that no minerals whatever from the least component part of the ingredients in his REJUVENATING ELIXIR—well knowing what ruin has been entailed on the community by opium and mercury.

Generally, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would say, never despair. No matter how worn down you may be—no matter how weak you are—no matter what the cause may have been—forsake at once whatever has led you to depart from Hygienic principles; take his

REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

and you will soon find yourself a new man, a pride instead of the reverse, to your friends, and a healthy, sound and worthy member of the whole human family.

For sale by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, La.,
Sole Proprietors,

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found—

Indisposition
to Exertion, Loss
of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease.
Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror
of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the
Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic
Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness
of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruption
on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently
Black Spots Flying before the Eyes,
with
Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention,
Great Mobility; Restlessness, with Horror of Society.
Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than
Solitude, and nothing they more Dread
for fear of themselves, no Repose of
Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a Hurried
Transition from one
question to
another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY and EPILEPTIC FITS—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

> "With woeful measures wan despair
> Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible, and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
General Agents.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL INFORMATION.

The late Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia has laid it down as a rule, that "worms may be suspected in a child where there is emaciation, and especially weakness of the bowels, accompanied by a discharge of slime and mucus," and all medical authorities agree that to work a thorough cure, the stomach and bowels must be invigorated as well as the worms themselves discharged. *Winer's Canadian Vermifuge* fulfils both these conditions. It not only extirpates the vermicules, but strengthens the digestion, increases the solvent power of the gastric juice, and imparts a healthy action to the bowels. Hence its cures are complete and permanent.

THE IDEA OF THE LIVING BODY

Being the receptacle of greedy worms, is sickening; and yet six out of every ten children are more or less afflicted with them. Why should this be the case when there are volumes of testimony to prove that a few doses of Winer's Canadian Vermifuge will eradicate the disease? Parents make a note of this established fact, and remember that the medicine is free from all deleterious substances.

PAINLESS IN ITS OPERATION,

Certain in its results; free from all mineral substances, and invigorating to the system; these are the merits of WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, a preparation which eradicates every class of internal worms, with a degree of dispatch that is as agreeable as it is astonishing.

For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

J. WRIGHT & CO, Sole proprietors.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

How much pain and suffering—nay, even life itself—may be saved, by having a supply of "Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor" on hand, in case of sudden accidents. In cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, sprains and bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the Pain Extractor is ever the same. Families should never be without it. Full directions accompany each box. The genuine is always signed HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer, upon a steel engraved label.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

Has now been in use over thirty years; there is hardly a person but what has heard of it, and not a family that has used once, that could be induced to be without a box on hand in case of sudden accident. Where once used it is sure to become a standard remedy, because it has no equal in curing burns, scalds, cuts, wounds and bruises, fever sores, piles, and all other inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, where the parts affected can be reached.

A WORD TO FAMILIES.

When you look around your houses, and you think there is nothing wanting, your children all playful and smiling, and everything forebodes comfort and happiness, suddenly one of the dear young ones falls, and a deep cut is the result of the accident. You now look everywhere for relief and you can't find it—why? Because you have neglected to have on hand a box of "Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor"—this is the whole trouble. Remember and always have it on hand. Instant relief will be at hand.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

Will subdue the pain and inflammation from the severest burns or scalds, in from one to twenty minutes, heal the wounds without scar, and effectually cure fever sores, piles, salt rheum, inflammatory rheumatism, sore and inflamed eyes, cuts, wounds bruises, old sores, scald head, corns and bunions, sprains, swellings, felons, chilblains, bites of insects, sore nipples or swelled or broken breasts, and all other inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, where the parts affected can be reached.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

FEVER AND AGUE.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE.

This is the only sure and certain remedy for this hateful disease. No one need ever again complain of having it, unless they have never taken this celebrated remedy. If once they take

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE,

then farewell to Chills and Fever forever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Sole Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called

ELECTRIC OIL,

for the relief and cure of pain. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than twenty thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard them recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only genuine ELECTRIC OIL is Prof. DeGrath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in this city, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's prices, of the Agent.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

ja31 ly

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.'S

MAMMOTH

BOOK AND PAPER ESTABLISHMENT

—AND—

EMPORIUM

—FOR—

School Books,

No. 60 CAMP STREET,

Where is constantly kept a full and complete assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

—Comprising—

HISTORIES, READERS, GEOGRAPHIES, DICTIONARIES, MATHEMATICAL WORKS, ARITHMETICS, CLASSICS, and Works on Rhetoric, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology, Conchology, Spellers, etc. Also a complete supply of French, Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, Greek and Hebrew SCHOOL BOOKS, GLOBES School INKSTANDS and PAPERS of every description.

Sold at publishers' and manufacturers' prices.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL &O.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Bibles and Testaments.

SCHOOL BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
ALSO
FAMILY BIBLES, of all prices.
HYMN BOOKS, of every description.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Miscellaneous Works.

COMPRISING

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS, POETRY, THE DRAMA, TRAVELS and VOYAGES, NOVELS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, TOY BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, GAMES, PUZZLES, etc., etc.

Late Publications and Magazines.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Scrap Books and Herbariums.

Of various sizes and patterns, with white or colored paper. Also, a large assortment of ALBUMS, comprising a varied selection.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Backgammon Boxes. — Chess and Chess Boards.

A fine assortment of CHESSMEN, DOMINOES, BACKGAMMON BOXES, CHESS BOARDS, DICE and BOXES, etc., etc.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Playing Cards.

A large supply of the celebrated manufacturers' PLAYING CARDS, at reduced prices. Also, a beautiful quality of Playing Cards for Clubs, WHIST and EUCHRE PARTIES.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

To Printers, Druggists, Grocers and Others.

A large supply always on hand of PRINTING PAPER, various sizes; Palm Leaf and STRAW PAPER, all sizes; MANILLA PAPER, SAMPLING PAPER and ENVELOPE PAPER; SHOE PAPER AND WASTE PAPER, all sizes and qualities. Also, CAP and LETTER PAPER, ruled and plain, at manufacturers' prices.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

To Artists, Builders

—And—

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Always on hand a complete assortment of

Drawing Materials,

Comprising MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING PAPER, best quality, all sizes; WATER COLORS, Bristol Boards, Painters' Pallets, Brushes, Pink and Mezzotint Saucers, Tracing Cloth and Paper, Drawing and Lithographic Pens, Pencils, etc.

Also, various Works on Drawing, Architecture and Engineering; and Books for Surveyors.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Law Books! Law Books!

An extensive and well-selected stock of LAW BOOKS, comprising TEXT BOOKS, STATUTES, DIGESTS, REPORTS, and LAW TREATISES of the most eminent American and English Jurists.

Also, a full supply of FRENCH LAW BOOKS—All at publishers' prices.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

To Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Recorders.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of RECORD BOOKS and DOCKETS, various sizes and styles; RECORD PAPER, ruled or plain, LEGAL CAP, NOTARIAL PRESSES, etc., etc.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Merchants, Banks and Insurance Companies, and Cotton Brokers,

Will find at our Establishment everything necessary to complete the counting-room with the best selected stock of STATIONERY ever imported. Also, COTTON SALES AND ACCOUNT CURRENT PAPERS, of all patterns; and Cotton and Grain, Sugar and molasses WEIGHING BOOKS.

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.,
No. 60 Camp street.

Blank Book Manufacturers,

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

AS TO

STYLE, PRICE AND QUALITY,

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

BLOOMFIELD, STEEL &CO.,
ja27 tf No. 60 Camp street.

C. CAVAROC & CO.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP HANNAH CROCKER, expected from Bordeaux—
50 boxes FRUITS IN JUICE—Malineau.
12,200 quarter boxes SARDINES—Rodel.
5000 half .. .. Bigot.
25 octaves BRANDY—A Seignette.
5 quarters .. ..
130 casks CLARET—Pauillac.
120 .. .. St. Julien.
136 .. .. St. Estephe.
24 .. .. Leoville, 1856.
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 .. Pauillac.
178 .. .. St. Julien.
180 .. .. St. Estephe.
50 barrels WHITE WINE—Ht. Sauterne.
20 casks .. ..
20 .. CLARET—Leoville, 1858.
280 boxes WHITE WINE—Ht. Sauterne.
40 .. FRUITS IN JUICE—Malineau.
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 & Cte. Ligier Belair.
10 boxes BURGUNDY WINE—Chambertin—Chs. Marey & Cte. Ligier Belair.
6 boxes BURGUNDY WINE—Chas. Vougeot—Chs. Marey & Cte. Ligier Belair.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

TO ARRIVE PER SHIP LIGUERIA, 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—Noilly, 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—
350 PACKAGES, of the following brands:
Cocq, Pere & Fils,
J. A. Guerin,
J. Courtade,
A. Maurel,
Boyer,
Guillemot,
A. Seignette.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

IN STORE—
15 boxes CLARET—Grand vin Chateau Lafitte.
12 .. .. Grand vin Chateau Margaux.
12 .. .. Chateau Latour.
64 .. .. Chateau Dillon.
250 .. .. St. Emilion.
30 .. .. 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.
8 .. .. Grand vin Leoville.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

EXCHANGE—SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE on—
PARIS,
BORDEAUX,
TOULOUSE,
MARSEILLES,
NANTZ,
ROUEN,
HAVRE,
NANCY,
LYONS,
MULHOUSE,
AMIENS,
STRASBOURG,
METZ,
NIMES,
ST. ETIENNE,
REIMS,
ST. QUENTIN, VALENCIENNES, CARBES, PAU, BAYONNE, etc. For sale by
C. CAVAROC & CO.,
m23 1m 144 Royal street.

C. CAVAROC & CO.,
No. 144 ROYAL STREET,
—OFFER FOR SALE—
In Store:
600 boxes ABSYNTHE, C. F. Berger.
100 .. .. Sauvegol, Bruneton & Co.
120 casks CLARET, ordinary.
110 .. .. Chateau Dillon, of different qualities.
300 boxes CLARET, Chateau Dillon, Cos d'Estournel, Margaux, etc.
200 boxes WHITE WINE, Haut Sauterne.
50 half casks WHITE WINE, superior quality.
200 baskets ANISETTE, Chauvet Fils.
5000 EMPTY DEMIJOHNS, 1, 2, 3, 5 gallons.

FROM U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE:
500 packages BRANDIES, of the following brands:
COCQ PERE & FILS,
ACHILLE PETIT,
J. B. BARON,
A. MAURELL,
A. & S. YVON,
J. A. GUERIN,
J. TOURNADE,
PELICAN,
GUILLEMOT,
BOYER,
E. BOREL, etc., etc.

EXPECTED PER SHIP ARAMEDE SNOW, FROM BORDEAUX:
80 boxes FRUITS IN JUICE, J. Lafaurie;
20 casks CLARET, Chateau Dillon;
14 do WHITE WINE, Graves, superior quality;
2500 boxes CLARET, GML;
120 casks do GML;
25 barrels WHITE WINE, GML.

EXPECTED PER SHIP TRENTON, FROM MARSEILLES:
500 baskets SWEET OIL, J. Plagniol;
200 boxes CASTILE SOAP. n15 1yMo

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 enliven 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 within 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 breakfast at the Springs next morning, and those leaving on the morning train will take supper at the Springs same evening.

ELLIS, BEAN & CO., Proprietors.

Refer to—Messrs. Scruggs, Donegan & Co., New Orleans.
.. B. M. Lowe & Co., ..
.. Bradley, Wilson & Co., ..
.. W. L. Lanier & Co., ..
.. S. O. Nelson & Co., ..
.. Phillips, Nixon & Co., ..
.. Dyas & Co., ..
mll 4m Samuel Bell, Esq., ..

THOS. MURRAY. JOHN C. POOLEY.

FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD—Having sold our stock on hand at the yard at the Old Basin, we respectfully request our friends to take notice that our business is confined legitimately at the FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD, corner of Julia and Cedar streets, NEW BASIN.

Orders left at Box 86, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, 12 St. Charles street, will be promptly attended to.

fe26 tf THOS. MURRAY & CO.

THE IMPROVED McCHESNEY WASHING MACHINE—Manufactured and for sale by the subscriber. Orders left at 70 Apollo street, 294 Magazine street in Box 146, Mechanics' Exchange, or at the grocery store of James Collins, 68 Apollo street, where a specimen may be seen, will be promptly attended to. All I ask of the public is a fair trial, and if they do not give satisfaction, return the and the money will be refunded. J. M. DAUGHERTY,
No. 70 Apollo street.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY, NEW ORLEANS.

LEEDS & CO., IRON FOUNDERS, and Manufacturers of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, Steam and Horse Power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts for Buildings, Furnace Moulds, Grate Bars, etc., and all Machinery required for the South.

We have been duly authorized and are prepared to construct STILLMAN'S PATENT BAGASSE FURNACE.

fe12 d&W1y LEEDS & CO.