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 thereon 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, "in the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from any Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which it unchucked 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 efficient in their operations; it enables 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 at one fig 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 expense 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 its present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oil.

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 on 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 transient, and that the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts upon your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his direction 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 hires of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demand a large amount of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 6 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 has at. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and mind have them, he evidently is not at this staff yard expenses, and so what it costs the cotton 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 serves to raise the crop and the hands, with 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 have those of commissions, which would be doubled if the cotton were manufactured, as it 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 upon up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where their may be, it will pay well to hire hands to put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than bag 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 extend them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 21½c., and we not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for my yarns 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 last February at Manchester—extra hard water twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 22c., 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 fourthousand spinners.

I will have its machinery made in the best manner, and no less at 5 cents, 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 the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a management spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would sell cotton for to say, the planter realizes 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 contract he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Gin-wise with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, see further discussion as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quality, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Mandeville & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. G. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1t&W—5m1ow&W

WINES.....WINES.....WINES.

200 cases E. Kleinpeter's St. Estephe Claret.
10 " Barsac & Sauterne.
50 " St. Julien.
100 " Henkell & Co. Steinwein.
50 " Sparkling Mosel.
50 " " Hock.
50 " Moet & Chandon's Green Seal.
40 " Leslie's Bitters.
24 " Grieser Wine.
50 " Seinet's Gentian Bitters.
100 bottles old Imperial Port.
50 " Royal Company Port.
50 " London Dock " "
50 " Tonnellerie " "
50 " Pale " "
40 " Robert Adams Madeira, 1850.
10 " Howard, March & Co. Madeira.
16 " Cuno de Lobos " "
10 " Scop de Tamalos.
5 " Vinaigrette " "

To store and for sale by S. WOLFE,
m7 2 corner Gravier & New Levee streets.

BARONNE STREET STEAM BOILER MANUFACTORY, between Poydras and Gravia, only three minutes' walk from the St. Charles Hotel.

The undersigned having large premises, with workshops, and having all the facilities, is now prepared to fill orders for any description of BOILERS, in less time and at low rates as they can be had in any shop in the South or imported from the North.

Always on hand, DOUBLE FLUED BOILERS, from 20 to 30 feet long, and 42 inches diameter.

Also, CYLINDER BOILERS, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches diameter, and various lengths.

Store Fronts, Grate Bars, Stand Pipes, Valves, etc., constantly on hand.

All work will be guaranteed of best material and workmanship.

Parties wishing to purchase Boilers for plantations, steamboats or sawmills, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. [1824 1yAW] D. H. FOWLER.

OCULIST — Dr. GUSTINE'S OFFICE FOR the Treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE, and Inserting Artificial Vision, No. 103 ST. CHARLES STREET, opposite Lafayette Square, New Orleans, La.

All Surgical operations of the EYE attended to, such as CATARACT, SQUINTING, the insertion of ARTIFICIAL EYES, etc., etc. 1013 6m&W

CHARCOAL FOR SMOKING, PIC-NICS, etc. No. 151 Gravier street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, New Orleans. ALL PERSONS TRY IT! Inserted in full or partial ton, white or brown. Quality and Quantity to the Water, Sample included free. 1d1y&W

JUST ARRIVED, WITH A CHOICE LOT of VIRGINIA SEGARS, consisting of Plantation Bundles, Blackwoods, Carrollton, and House Servants, and will be receiving from supplies during the season of the best Segars that can be bought in the Virginias and Carolina markets, which I offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper.

Office, corner of Esplanade and Chartres streets, New Orleans.

JOHN B. SMITH.
a18 6m&W

JNO. CULBERTSON & CHARLES W. CULBERTSON, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, No. 56 St. Louis Exchange Alley, between Gentil and Bienville streets, New Orleans. all 6m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT } ELEANOR LEASE vs. PER CRE-
of New Orleans. } OFF JENS—No. 7,170.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered May 7, 1859, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public vendue, on the premises hereinafter designated, on FRIDAY, 20th day of May, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

All the furniture and movable effects contained in the house situated at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets, in the First District of this city and known as the "Canal Street Hotel."

Also, one SQUARE PIANO.

The whole surrendered by said insolvent to her creditors, as per schedule filed in the office of the Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. N. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } ELEANOR LEASE vs. PER CRE-
de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } OFF JENS—No. 7,170.

EN VERTU d'un ordre de vente rendu le 7 de mai 1859, et à moi adressé par l'honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 20 de mai 1859, à 10½ heures A. M., sur les lieux ci-après désignés, pour le compte des créanciers de l'insolvable, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

Tous les meubles et effets contenus dans la maison située à l'angle des rues Canal et Baronne, dans le Premier District de cette ville, et connus sous le nom de "Canal Street Hotel."

Aussi, un PIANO.

Le tout abandonné par l'insolvable à ses créanciers et suivant bilan déposé au greffe de la Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. N. PARKER,
m9 2 13 16 18 20 Shériff de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } JOEL H. SAWYER vs. PAUL
of New Orleans. } MARCELIN—No. 11,252.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the defendant Paul Marcelin, in and to—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Calliope, Clara, Martin and Rampartine streets, measuring 20 feet front on Clara street, by 126 feet 7 inches and 2 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. N. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

QUATRIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } JOEL H. SAWYER vs
de la } PAUL MARCELIN—No 11,
Nouvelle-Orléans. } 252.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi addressé par l'honorable Quatrieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le JEUDI, 9 de juin 1859, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cite, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de tous les droits, titres et intérêt du défendeur Paul Marcelin, à—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Premier District de cette ville, dans l'île borné par les rues Calliope, Clara, Martin et Rampartine, mesurant 20 pieds de face à la rue Clara, sur 126 pieds 7 pouces et 2 lignes de profondeur, entre lignes parallèles.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. N. PARKER,
m9 2 13 27 jo 3 9 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT } JOHN M. LEE vs. ROBERT MOR-
of New Orleans. } RIS—No. 7,159.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on THURSDAY, June 9, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.—

A certain negro man, slave for life, named LAWRENCE, aged about 30 years.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. N. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } JOHN M. LEE vs. ROBERT
de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } MORRIS—No 7,159.

EN VERTU d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le VENDREDI, 9 de juin 1859, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

Un esclave nommé LAWRENCE, nègre âgé d'environ vingt ans.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. N. PARKER,
m9 2 18 27 jo 5 9 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs
of New Orleans. } PAULINE VERRET—No. 6,797.

BY VIRTUE of a pluries writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, May 31st, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Rousseau, Pauline, Jackson and Josephine streets, and measuring 30 feet more or less front on Rousseau street, by 128 feet more or less in depth.

The vendee will more full appear by reference to the assessment roll of said District, filed in the office of the Treasurer of this city.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. N. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

CINQUIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } LA VILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-
de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } ORLEANS vs. PAULINE VERRET—No 6,797.

EN VERTU d'un pluries writ de fieri facias à moi addressée par l'honorable Cinquième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le MARDI, 31 de mai 1859, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN TERRAIN, situé dans le Quatrième District de cette ville, dans l'île bornée par les rues Rousseau, Fulton, Jackson et Josephine; le dit terrain mesurant 65 pieds plus ou moins de face à la rue Rousseau, sur 125 pieds plus ou moins de profondeur.

Le tout suivant rôle d'assessement du dit District, déposé au bureau du Trésorier de cette ville.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui se trouvent sur le dit terrain.

Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. N. PARKER,
a29 m9 2 17 24 29 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT } FRANCIS MARIANO vs. D. GEIS
of New Orleans. } and Elizabeth Geis, his wife—No. 3,845.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1859, at 12 o'clock M.—

All the right, title and interest of defendants D. Geis and Elizabeth Geis, his wife, in and to the unexpired term of the lease of a certain lot of ground situated in the corner of Dryades and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District, measuring 24 feet on St. Andrew street, the same being granted by Mrs. M. Tapke to said defendants on the term and space of six years, commencing on the 30th November, 1858, at the rate of five dollars per month. Also, the unexpired term under contracting two rooms and a kitchen attached.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Purchaser to pay the rent as it falls due, and the balance, if any, cash, and for the lease cash on the spot.

E. N. PARKER,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } FRANCOIS MARIANO vs. D.
de la } GEIS et Elizabeth Geis, son
Nouvelle-Orléans. } épouse—No 3,845—R. 72, en
faveur des intervenants.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias à moi adressé par l'honorable Sixième Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procéderai le MERCREDI, 18 de mai 1859, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

Tous les droits, titres et intérêts des défendeurs D. Geis et Elizabeth Geis, son épouse, à la balance du bail d'un terrain situé à l'angle des rues Dryades et St-Andrés Quartier du District, mesurant 24 pieds de face à la rue St-Andrés, à 40 pieds de profondeur Dans M. Tapke aux droits fonds aux droits du susdit défendeur de six années, à compter du 30 novembre, 1858, à raison de cinq piastres par mois. Après, la maison basse de trois contenant deux chambres et une cuisine y attenante.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Pour le loyer à l'échéance payés le loyer à son échéance, et la balance, s'il y avait, comptant, par le maître comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. N. PARKER,
m9 2 13 16 18 Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT } SUCCESSION OF JAMES CURRIE
of New Orleans. } No. 16,482.

WHEREAS John Livingston has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant Estate of the late James Currie, deceased intestate—

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court,

J. L. KELLY, Deputy Greffier.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT } SUCCESSION DE JAMES
de la Nouvelle-Orléans. } CURRIE—No 16,482.

A TTENDU que John Livingston a présenté une pétition à la Cour à Fin d'obtenir les lettres de Curatelle à la succession vacante de feu James Currie, décédé intestat—

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela peut concerner, d'avoir à montrer sous dix jours, les raisons pour lesquelles ne saurait pas lui octroyé à la dite pétition.

Par ordre de la Cour.

m9 5 9 11 J. L. KELLY, Deputé Greffier.

GILDING, PLATING AND BRONZING BY GALVANOPLASTY, with a new Process of TINNING, BY C. ROUYER,
153 Chartres street, near the Orleans Hotel.

Galvanism, for gilding, plating and bronzing is a theory for the realization of which long research is necessary.

The undersigned has given proofs during the ten years he has been established in this city, that he has realized it.

He can add that the cost he has to offer which has been in instance to merit, to date, merely to the result of his knowledge and practice, but also to the guarantee secured by his probity.

He has, for instance, for three years been Steel-chief, received a defective work sent from his shop during his absence in Europe.

C. Rouyer, after more than two years spent in costly experiments, has succeeded in discovering, or rather inventing, a new process for tinning by means of galvanism.

He will therefore undertake the tinning of chafing-dishes, tureens, etc., in all styles, for steamboats, hotels, restaurants, etc., etc., etc.

C. ROUYER.

THE IMPROVED McCHESNEY WASHING MACHINE—Manufactured and for sale by the subscriber. Orders left at 70 Apollo street, 294 Magazine street, in Rear 148, Mechanics' Exchange, or at the grocery store of Turner Dolliver, 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,
m7 No. 70 Apollo street.

SOLE AGENCY
OF THE CELEBRATED
STACKER IRON WORKS,
TENNESSEE.

Super Kettles, from 24 to 72 inches diameter.....$1 25 per inch.
" " 66 to 42 inches diameter..... 1 00 " inch.
" " and 42 inches diameter..... 75 " inch.
Furnace Mouths $3, $3½ and $4, according to size and pattern. Grate Bars 4c. per pound.

E. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
fe4 1y No. 12 Union street.

SUCCESSION OF LEWIS N. SHELTON—All persons having any claims against the estate of Lewis N. Shelton, will please present the same, properly to the undersigned.

JOHN C. BARNILL,
Testamentary Executor,
a27 3tu10d No. 61 Common street.

THE NEW FANCY FAMILY GROCERY, CORNER of Union and Julia streets, is now opened and well stocked with a choice and fresh supply of first-class GROCERIES, of every description, and is now prepared to supply its patrons and to keep none but the VERY BEST CHOICE COUNTRY BUTTER, and at all times be furnished at a moment's notice, TEAS of the very first quality, SUGARS and COFFEE, that boil the mirror of Turks. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge, and all articles guaranteed as represented satisfactory. I shall always endeavor to please, and hope by a strict attention to business and fair dealings to gain a share of the public patronage.

a14 1m W. H. HENNING, Proprietor.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

REPORTORIAL SKETCHES OF THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1859.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

NUMBER 1.

STEAMER CAPITOL, Below Vicksburg,
Tuesday Night, May 3, 1859.

Editors Crescent: In pursuance to your instructions your reporter "packed up," and making the necessary preparations for a general tour of inspection of the "old paternal river," left New Orleans last evening on board the steamer Capitol, and is thus far safely advanced on his way to Memphis, from which point he will, at your suggestion, begin his labors, and descending from point to point endeavor to give you accurate and tangible sketches of the disastrous effects of the present reign of the Flood King. I shall give you from day to day all and any information which may contribute to the formation of a basis upon which speculative calculation may rest in estimating the practical part of the commercial problem—what proportion of the cotton and sugar crops of 1859 will the bottom lands of the Mississippi contribute!

In the accomplishment of this task I shall have no cause to draw upon fancy, or to indulge in exaggeration to present a picture of an alarmingly interesting character. The *facts* in the premises are too fearful, and actual *figures* by far too high, to receive general credence.

Truly, "the half has never been told." The citizens of New Orleans have but an inadequate conception of the present state of things on and along the river. The speed with which we have traveled—having made but a moment's stop at three or four landings—has prohibited me from obtaining as full details as I could wish to give you in this letter, in regard to the damage sustained between New Orleans and Vicksburg. These I shall obtain on my return; though, ignoring particulars, if what I have seen and heard to-day in regard to the condition of the plantations adjoining the river, may be taken as a criterion of the loss to commerce in the destruction to crops alone, *millions* can only estimate it. But as we proceed upwards the prospect darkens, and I am told that as yet I have seen *comparatively nothing.*

From Baton Rouge to this point the river is swollen to such an extent that a *further average rise* of six inches would inundate fully two-thirds of the bottom lands adjoining the river. The crevasses which have occurred below this point have done less damage, in reality, than has been and is still occasioned by the overflow of the low embankments. We to-day passed scores of plantations which were completely flooded, while their levees were sound and unyielding. Many large places are also rendered wholly or in part unproductive this season by seepage water, particularly if they are deficient in drainage. The crevasse just below New Carthage inundates the plantation of Mr. Joshua James. This place contains about twelve hundred acres under cultivation. Mr. J. made a full crop last season. This season he will make nothing.

Adjoining this is the Calcotta estate, containing 600 acres under cultivation. Made a full crop last year—this year will make nothing. Next comes the three plantations of Mr. John Perkins, Jr.—about 3000 acres under cultivation. Made 2000 bales last year—is entirely under water.

About twelve miles below Grand Gulf in Claiborne county, Miss., Mrs. Evans has 800 acres under water; was partially overflowed last year, but made about one half a crop. This season she will make nothing.

Above, next comes the plantation of Mr. C. D. Hamilton, completely covered. Mr. Hamilton cultivates about 500 acres, which were all covered last year, causing him to lose two crops consecutively. The next is the plantation of Mr. H. M. Codey, 300 acres under cultivation; made about half a crop last season, this year he will make nothing.

Adjoining the last are the plantations of Messrs. C. A. Pearson, 1200 acres, J. B. Thrasher, 1200 acres, and R. Ballard, 1200 acres, all of whom made about half an average crop last season, but will not work an acre this.

About fifteen miles above Grand Gulf, Warren county, Miss., is the Woods plantation, containing 1000 acres under cultivation; made a full crop last year, but will not made a bale this season.

Adjoining is the large plantation of Mr. Joseph Davis, 2500 acres all under water; made about 1500 bales last year.

The place of the Hon. Jeff. Davis adjoins the last and contains about 700 acres all under water; was dry last year.

The Palmyra plantation is the next; contains 1500 acres; made a full crop last season; all under now.

Issequena county, Miss., is almost entirely inundated; scarcely a thousand acres will be productive season.

The plantation of Mr. E. J. Hoover, about 38 miles below Natchez, I learn, is badly inundated.

I have only given the above to allow the reader to catch some idea of the extent of the damage done along the line of a day's travel. The names I have given are those only of the few sufferers of whose situation I was able to glean information through neighboring planters, who were my fellow-passengers, and represent but a small per centage of the great mass of sufferers. To give a succinct account of the names of overflowed plantations in either of the counties I have omitted would, if described in the abbreviated style I have above adopted, occupy many pages.

In regard to the prospects of a decline, or even of a cessation in the present steady rise, I can see none, and until a very great and continued fall in the upper tributaries takes place, we may not hope that the *ultimatum* has been reached or the crisis passed.

In my next I hope to be able to give you fuller and more interesting details. While I shall prosecute my inquiries with thoroughness, the demand of the public for information makes it necessary that your reporter should be not only diligent, but as nearly as possible

UBIQUITOUS.

RICH JEWELRY.—We would recommend everybody wishing to consolidate funds into costly and beautiful jewelry, to select E. A. Tyler's, No. 119 Canal street, as the place of investment, for we can assure them that at no other place can they hope to purchase more to their own advantage. Probably there is not a better selected stock of watch in gold and gems in the whole country than that offered at Tyler's elegant establishment, and here, too, the customer may rely that he is buying exactly what he supposes that he is, and nothing but the genuine and excellent. The time watches sold by this house are well known for their good and durable qualities, being from the best manufacturers in the world.

Those wishing silverware would do well to inspect the stock and terms of Mr. Tyler, for he affords great advantages, his prices being unusually low, and the ware of the finest metal and workmanship.

The stock of fire-arms—such as fowling pieces and other sporting guns, rifles, pistols, bowie-knives—very complete, and constantly replenished from the factories of the best makers in the world. We refer citizens and strangers to Mr. Tyler's advertisement.

MOREAU'S RESTAURANT.—A better dinner cannot be got anywhere on the face of this planet, in the United States or in Europe, in London, Paris, Vienna or St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Naples, Madrid, Berlin, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, or anywhere else, than any one can any day enjoy at Moreau's Restaurant, 127 Canal street, conducted by Messrs. Rhodes & Moulin. The cuisine of the one first description and the genius of the artistic professionals employed in exercised upon the choicest edible materials which the unsurpassed markets of the city afford. The wines are genuine and of the rare old brands, and the repast is served up in a style of appetizing elegance which imparts an additional relish. The waiters are accomplished in their business and attentive to visitors, and we commend the establishment to every one who would live well and reasonable without, for the proprietors do not think that they are justified in charging proportionably exorbitant rates because there is a "Star restaurant."

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—It is not necessary that we should do more than direct the attention of those afflicted by disorders of the above kind to the fact that Dr. C. P. Crane still continues his peculiar practice at 116 St. Joseph street, for the eminent success which has attended his treatment indisputably recommends it to the favor of everybody. We do not think there is a physician in the whole country who can display a list of certificates so satisfactory, emanating from patients occupying so distinguished positions by right of character and ability. His books display these evidences of the value of his system, and advertisements in this paper give brief information as to points of interest to all who need his services.

DIVERSIFIED MERCHANDISE.—It is quite useless to attempt a particular reference to the varieties of knick knack merchandise and fancy goods which the enterprise of Messrs. B. Piffet & Sons have collected into their vast magazine in Tariffe st. Valuables from the four quarters of the globe. No man can go into their store, 122 Canal street, without seeing quantities of things which he can see nowhere else in one lot, and being impressed with the magnitude and peculiarity of the business carried on by the concern. If anybody wants anything in the fancy goods, trimming or toy line, in the way of stereoscopic views, any sort of straw goods for ladies' and children's wear, any description of willow ware, or any of that rederie and very beautiful "Nahlia fringe," it can be secured at satisfactory prices at the store of the Messrs. Piffet, to whose advertisements attention is directed.

[For the New Orleans Crescent.

THE TREASURE-SEEKER.

A Sketch from Life,

BY ELLIS AMMONETTE.

Not more than two years since, while sojourning at a country farm-house, a person most strange in appearance and character came across the path of my observation.

One evening, when the night was closing in dismal and bleak, the wind whistling keen and shrill through the pine trees, and huge ragged rocks of clouds, midnight-black in the center and silver bright at the edge, come driving tempestuously out from the north, my hostess and self stood for a few minutes on the steps of the old-fashioned entry-way, which separated the "pens" of the spacious and comfortable log house. Just at the horizon's edge the sun made a final effort, and succeeded in throwing long lurid lines of defiance at the storm, and then sunk in sullen darkness.

At this moment the gruff bark of an old watch dog gave the signal, and the chorus from a dozen canine occupants of the premises in as many different notes, betokened the approach of a stranger. About as many "darkies" as dogs made their appearance in the course of a minute; the former with the intention of quelling the savage salute of the latter, and after sundry loud mouthed reprimands, ejaculations, and not a few hard blows, which sent the brutes yelping to their kennels, the visitor was safely escorted to the steps.

My hostess recognized him with kindly greeting as "Mr. Blake," and I knew then that I saw a professional "Treasure-Seeker," though he added to it the more sensible, and it may be safely asserted more lucrative, occupation of well digging.

With the true hospitality of the country, which only requires respectability to accord a welcome, he was ushered with myself into the sitting-room, genial with the warmth of blazing hickory logs, and filled with the golden glow and radiance of the pine-knots dexterously interspersed and piled beneath. Mr. Blake, or "Old Joe," as he was universally called in the neighborhood, laid off his hat and woollen neck comforter and drawing close to the cheerful blaze extended his hands to receive their warmth. While thus occupied an opportunity was offered for observing his personal appearance.

He was tall above the average height of tall men, and large limbed in proportion, and with no more flesh than nature absolutely required to clothe the well developed muscle. From the crown of his head to the chin tip the distance was very great, and the sides of his head and face were so flat, they waked the surmise that his mother might have fancied the custom of the aborigines of the north-west, and enclosed his juvenile cranium in boards. The forehead was high, projecting sharply at the top, the nose long, the mouth wide, with the lips firmly set, and the teeth large, even and in perfect preservation, although he bordered on seventy years; the cheek bones were high, and the jaw remarkably heavy, while the eyes were small, round, very black and filled with a sinister light.

He passed his hands over his scanty grey locks and commenced conversation by asking in a sharp voice which came strangely from such a ponderous frame, the usual questions about the news of the day, and then gossiped on of neighborhood events and occurrences.

With the peculiarity of many monomaniacs, he was shy of touching on his hobby, and it was only after the table was cleared of the remains of a bounte ous supper, that a few well directed queries of the host ess skillfully turned the conversation in that direction.

He gave a quick searching glance at each face, and finding neither a sneer or laugh, was soon beguiled into disclosing his belief and mode of working.

"Ah!" the old man commenced, "we alut dreamt yet of all the mysteries of this world. I tell you all what it is, there don't begin to be, not in money, nor jewels nor anything, one-half the amount of treasure in circulation that there is buried in the earth. Let alone all the rest, why just think what the pirates hid that way! But then that treasure is mighty hard to get at, because they always left a spirit to guard it."

"A spirit!" some one ejaculated incredulously.

"Yes, a spirit. I've seen and I know," replied the old man positively, while his fingers worked nervously and his eyes scintillated with unnatural brightness.

"Do tell us all about it," said the rosy-cheeked daughter of the house, casting a half fearful glance over her shoulder, while we all involuntarily drew closer together.

"Well," he continued, "the first I ever knew that we had more than mortals to work against, was once when Daniel Boykin and me went prospecting for one up in the northern part of this county. I had my divining rods, and they marked a vein, mighty plain, right into the middle of an old field, that must have been a settlement when this was all in the Indian nation. Well, when we got there they wouldn't work, and the attraction the vein had for them seemed overcome by some stronger power. We knew that was a very good sign there was buried treasure near, and so we set about experimenting to see if we could find it. After trying it around for a long time, we finally hit the very spot, and as it did'nt seem to be very deep, we fell to with our spades, with a fair prospect of having our hands on it in a very few hours. After working a hole nine or ten feet in circumference, and about three feet deep, the rods pointed mighty plain to one corner of the opening. We concluded to direct all our efforts to that spot, and sure enough, soon came in sight of wh at we thought would prove to be a large earthenware jar. This made us work pretty brisk, you may be sure, and in about half an hour we had it so that a few more strokes of the spade would have had it clear enough for us to break an opening. Just then, as we were bent over the hole, we heard a loud cry, like sand-hill cranes make when they give their note of alarm, and looking up to see where it came from, two of them, flying side by side, darted down over us, and flapped their wings in our faces, so that we were nearly blinded, and then wheeled up and flew off, until we lost sight of them in the distance. For a minute like we were too much astonished to think even, and when we looked into the hole, what we thought was a jar, had fallen apart into bits of broken earthenware, and the treasure had moved in the earth."

"Moved! Where to?"

"Moved in the earth, and the rods were all at fault, and we could not find it any more. Of course we knew then those birds were the spirits left there to guard it. Well," continued the old man, with a half suppressed sigh, "it was a pity, for I do suppose there must have been a million of treasure there, and we had wo ked mighty hard."

"What has become of Daniel Boykin?" some one asked.

"Oh, Dan, you know, never did have very good sense," Old Joe replied with a self-satisfied laugh, "and now he is gone crazy and they have locked him up. Why, he tried to conspire with one of his brother's negroes to murder me, so as to get my dividing rods, but the negro told on him."

"Is it possible? But how do you make dividing rods, Mr. Blake?"

"Oh, I am sworn not to tell," replied he with a mysterious air, "but I have directions written down so the secret may not die with me. There's some mighty strange things in this world—mighty strange," he repeated with a meditative shake of the head.

"Now curious as you all think it is, that a dividing rod can point out treasure in the earth, what would you think of a glass that you can look through and see it?"

"Why, is there such a thing, Mr. Blake?"

"To be sure there is. The very next treasure I dug for was found in that way."

"Did you see it yourself?"

"Oh no; I didn't have the gift. I'll tell you how it was. There was two men living in Mobile, who heard that I had divining rods, so they wrote to me about their having this glass, and that one of their wives had the gift to see in it, and proposed a kind of partnership. Well, the digging part is right hard work, and I concluded if we got eight or ten million we could afford to divide, so I went down to see them. Everything was agreed upon, and when the moon was in her last quarter, which is the best time for such adventures, the woman consulted the glass, and told us where she saw heaps of treasure hid in a big chest. The place she described seemed mighty probable. It was just a little north-west of Choctaw Point, which stretches out into the mouth of Mobile river, and all the land about there was, in old times, a Spanish graft. Them Spaniabers, you know, were great bodies for hiding their money in the ground. I went to the place she described—any of you could find it—for it is close up into the edge of the city, just below a row of houses they call the Sisters. Just at the foot of a tremendous gum tree, the rods did center powerful strong. I tried them two or three times, and there could be no mistake—the treasure was there. Well, we agreed it would be best to wait until another moon, so that we could take advantage of the time when it would be light enough for us to work