New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1858.

McComb's Iron Tie for Cotton Bales.

This is truly an age of invention. The legislation of the day so faithfully guarantees to human ingenuity the enjoyment of its own fruit, that improvements of public utility are recognized as one of the surest and nearest roads to opulence and honor. We cannot but reflect with pride on the high position which must be accorded to American genius in the struggle. Our telegraphic inventions, our agricultural men-replacing machines, our thousands of valuable patents, certainly proclaim us foremost in this utilitarian strife of intellect.

But here at the South, any novelty connected with "cotton" is of most special interest. This staple is with us of paramount importance, and has not failed to call forth many high and wonderful exertions of genius in its behalf. Cotton gins and presses have received many modifications, and even marvelously ingenious contrivances have been made for "picking" with machinery.

One of the latest subjects of interest in this respect has been the use of iron, instead of rope, for hooping in the bales. There can be no doubt, it seems, as to the general proposition that iron has some important advantages over rope for this purpose, but there have been hitherto certain real or alleged difficulties which prevented its general adoption. Its chief advantages seem to be: 1st—That it does not "give," either from the sudden expansion of the cotton when released from the press, or from that produced by moisture, etc. 2d—That it is incombustible by fire, and hence disasters from that cause are almost totally prevented. Rope will burn, the released pressure then reacts and throws the bale open to the atmosphere and the action of fire. Iron bands, on the contrary, keep the cotton compact, even though the bagging should burn off. In such event the fire might consume a small portion of the looser cotton outside, say half an inch in depth, and would then cease for want of a sufficient action on the part of the atmosphere.

These advantages are most manifest, and will have effects—the first, to preclude the necessity of repacking for shipment; the second, of lowering insurance rates considerably. As being of minor importance, we have not dwelt upon the most decided superiority of the iron-bound over the rope-bound bales in point of beauty. There is a hardness and compactness about the former most agreeable to the sense of fitness, and there are none of those unsightly and injurious rents and gaping in the bagging so conspicuous in the old style.

But the road to ultimate success is always thorny. Notwithstanding these evident advantages of iron, its adaptation has met with many difficulties. The principal ones, we believe, have been the injury resulting from the rusting of the bands when exposed to the weather, and imperfections in the mode of uniting the ends, whence in certain contingencies, they would come apart and let the bale loose.

Now, apart from the private hostility of many persons interested against the innovation, there may have been too much ground for these objections, especially the latter of them; but it would seem that they have, at length, been overcome by the ingenuity of the gentleman whose invention has called forth the observations. Mr. McComb gives assurances that, whether from the quality of the hoop-iron used, or other cause, there is no harm from rust to be apprehended. As to the disjunction of the two ends where the hoop is united, we are convinced that his "tie" prevents any possibility of such a thing. The very simplicity of the invention at once renders it easy of explanation, and guarantees its success. Each end of the band is turned back half an inch or more, nearly flat, forming a kind of clasp. After the band has gone round the bale, the two ends just meet and then catch if the two clasps are slipped into one another. Just around the junction there is then slipped a strong iron band, which prevents the clasps from breaking or from escaping from one another, if by some powerful force the bale should be further compressed. When the bale reaches its ultimate destination, one of the clasps is simply cut off and the hoop flies open, ready for application to any similar purpose, and shorter than at first, by an inch or two only.

It would seem to us, therefore, that these two objections have lost their value. But experience is, after all, the great test of excellence, and we should still hesitate to accept our own judgment on the subject, were it not confirmed by the public testimony of the most respectable and competent gentlemen, after practical acquaintance with the invention. Planters and persons sending off as high as 2,500 bales of cotton testify to their unqualified approbation of the improvement, with their conviction that it must supersede the old plan. In our own city and the neighboring one of Mobile we have shipmasters certifying that the iron-bound cotton takes up one fourth to one-third less room in their ships than the rope-bound, and to its superiority in every respect. We see owners and officers of boats and officers of insurance houses in the latter city recommending its adoption, officers of insurance houses in Memphis certifying that "McComb's Iron Tie" is of great benefit to the cotton interest, and that risks on cotton prepared with it can be taken at a smaller per cent. than usual. We have the Shipmasters' Association of this city resolving that they "will give the preference to all cotton packed, bound and fastened with the McComb Iron Hoop and Patent Iron Tie," and recommending the same as free from *all objections* that we have heretofore heard urged against the iron-bound cotton bale.

As to the simple question whether iron can be profitably used or not, the mere fact that the cotton crop of the East Indies is always bound with it is a most conclusive answer. Its relative superiority, too, can be somewhat estimated from the statistics furnished by the Cyclopædia of Commerce and cited in Mr. McComb's advertisement of to-day, to be seen in another column, showing that while New Orleans pressed cotton, rope-bound, gives 32 cubic feet for 455 pounds, the East Indian, iron bound, gives only 15 feet for 389 pounds, or not much more than half the space for the same amount in weight.

We should think, moreover, that the opinion and preference of ship masters and owners, parties most highly interested in this question, ought to have conclusive force in its settlement.

At any rate, we believe that the system is about to work something of a revolution in the cotton trade, particularly as regards its shipment. And we invite the earnest attention of all planters to the examination and trial of Mr. McComb's invention.

In connection with the patent of Mr. McComb we cannot fail to mention the admiration with which we viewed a model of his "cotton press." The cumbersome and unwieldy old "screw" must give place to something more compact and far more efficient. The immense friction of the screw is avoided. The leverage power is increased in proportion as the required pressure becomes greater, without requiring additional toil or effort on the part of the horse. We may in some idea of the ease with which the machinery works, from the well-proven fact that six hands can pack fifty bales a day with one hoop's labor of a light horse or mule. There are other advantages most apparent to any one examining the invention or persons of the perfectly trustworthy evidences of its success. Its durability is said to be extraordinary, which, of course, could not be the case if there were any complication. Its convenient facility of location in reference to the other portions of a cotton establishment, so as to make a kind of unity in the whole machinery and motive power, is another desideratum secured.

But we do not feel competent to do justice to the details of so ingenious an invention. We have said enough already to attract to this subject the attention of all enterprising men interested in such matters. There are certain routine gentlemen, who doubtless will stick to the good old policy of the ancients, irrespective of the sweeping changes that progress shall yet make in this state of things. They have not the energy even to contemplate an invention which might cost them some personal effort, especially in the way of thought, and shrink from the exhibition of the amount of courage necessary to recognize genuine merit when coupled with novelty.

There are men, however, and plenty of them, ambitious not only to do, but to do their best; not content to rest in lethargy on their oars, but determined to keep up with the first in the race, and ride upon the foremost wave of progress. Upon such we call to make some effort when there is question of improvement in connection with the chief item of Southern production, wealth and importance. Let them, at least, make the effort of investigation. Their profit or fortune may not need the assistance of any invention, but their country needs their influence and example in this race of enterprise and progress.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Electro-Chemical Institute.

The fact that there is yet "balm in Gilead"—that there is yet reasonable hope of restoration to health and the joys of life—for the multitudes of suffering human beings who pine under the ordinary medical treatment, experience a sickly expectation of recovery under self-drenchings of patent medicines, and at last sink like phantoms into the grave, we regard as a fact so important, that it should be published far and wide, and in such a manner as to compel the attention of those for whose benefit it is uttered. There are wide differences in medical theory; and there are multitudes who now moulder in untimely graves, because, instead of looking around and themselves judging of facts, they blindly placed themselves in the wake of some one or another of the fashionable and time-honored theories which divide the medical world.

We do not undertake to deny that there is merit in the old practices of medicine. Allopathy, homœopathy, Thomsonianism, each does much good in its way, and in some things each excels the others—all, in the aggregate, being sufficient for the ordinary and transient ailments to which humanity is heir. But, unfortunately, there is a class of ailments which become deep-seated in the system—in the blood, in the bone, and in the vital machinery of the life apparatus—diseases which start almost imperceptibly, and grow slowly but surely, steadily sapping the fountain of life, and finally, like the poison ivy around the oak, clasping their victims in the embrace of premature decay and death. Foremost of this class of diseases, are consumption, or the pulmonary disorders which lead to that disease, and the host of ills which are implanted in the system by the unfortunate use of mercury for a primary ill. How many unfortunates are there, either permanently invalided or steadily on the decline, under the above complaints, wasting their substance and cherishing hopes which are never realized, under the ordinary medical treatments! There is no man who cannot reckon some such amongst his acquaintance, and if all could be seen—or even as many as there are in this city of New Orleans—at a glance, the sight would be more harrowing than anything we dream of. But we must not digress from our main object.

Several years ago, Dr. C. P. Crane, after much patient study and experiment, introduced in this city a new branch of medicine, which met the usual cry of humbug from the hard-shell theorists, and was looked upon as a piece of scientific monomania. This new curative power was the combination of electricity and galvanism with medicine, and the formation of an entirely original method of medical application. This application was simply the reduction of powerful medicines to vapor, and the inhalation of the vapor by the patient. It required but little practice to show that this was the best thing for pulmonary sufferers yet invented. The success of this discovery led the Doctor into further research, and he was not long in discovering an equally potent method of reaching deep-seated chronic and functional diseases, and eradicating from the system all mercurial and other foreign taints, the well-springs of disease and death. This curative power was the electro-chemical bath—a bath prepared with such chemical and electric elements in combination, as to penetrate the entire system of the invalid, and saturate its minutest fibres. This was found to be of the greatest efficacy; and as facts will fly over all theory, the suffering public began gradually to estimate them properly.

The result now is, that Dr. Crane stands on a proud eminence of his own erection—having restored to life and happiness multitudes of people who would at this time be either dead or in the pain of a long-protracted living death. Numbers of persons, found to be incurable under the ordinary applications of medicine, and with death staring them in the face, have gone to him in that superstitious feeling which grasps at anything as a last resort, and now they live to bless the lucky day that took them to him. But we need not dwell on this part of our subject. Our object is to set forth to present sufferers what Dr. Crane can do, and how he does it.

The inhalation of medicated vapors is efficacious in all disorders of the throat and lungs, such as consumption, catarrh, bronchitis, and the other ailments which become permanent, unless arrested in time. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation is twofold, *i. e.*, by an inhaler, and by diffusing vapor through the room occupied by the patient. The inhaler is made of glass, and holds about a pint of water. The entrance into it is furnished with a glass tube, which passes from the top down into the fluid to within a quarter of an inch from the bottom. This, when not in use, is closed with a glass stopper. The other tube projects a little from the side, and is furnished with an elastic tube about fifteen inches in length, with a glass mouthpiece. The explanation of its action is very simple. On inhaling through the elastic tube, a vacuum is created above the fluid, to fill which, a stream of air rushes down the glass tube and breaks up in bubbles through the medicated liquid, throwing the whole into intense agitation. This fluid being medicated at each time of use, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties; and in this manner all the beneficial effects to be derived from this medicine are obtained in the lungs, with the greatest certainty, and without causing any derangement of the stomach. By adapting the medicine to the circumstances of the case, it renders the vapor "expectorant," anodyne, stimulating, alterative, or astringent, as the case may require. There is an inhaler for supplying medicated vapors to the nasal passages, which can be worn upon the head night and day, if necessary, in cases of catarrh, ozena, etc.; also, for supplying the lungs with oxygen, etc. There is also an electro-chemical inhaler, and a pocket inhaler, for the better convenience of invalids traveling. In addition to the use of the inhaler, the Doctor sometimes prescribes fumigations, or vapors, to be employed in the room which the patient occupies: thereby maintaining through the atmosphere which is breathed a constant action upon the diseased surface of the lungs.

The other branch of Dr. Crane's treatment is the use of the electro-chemical baths, galvanism, magneto-electricity, and electro-magnetism—different combinations of the two most powerful elements in nature with chemicals, to effect the system in different ways, and banish all such miseries as neuralgia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, paralysis, contracted muscles, and all cutaneous and glandular affections; as well as disorders of the heart and liver, scrofula, all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, and all uterine maladies. Fever and ague, and general debility, have also found a potent enemy in the electro-chemical process. The extraction of poisonous metals from the system, such as mercury, lead, antimony, etc., is effected perfectly and health permanently restored.

The successful practice of a branch of medicine like this necessarily involves a large outlay. Many patients in the lower stages of disease require constant attendance; and Dr. Crane, in order to attend properly to these, without neglecting other business, has fitted up an infirmary—his Electro-Chemical Institute, at No. 146 St. Joseph street. He has had it in operation several years, and is constantly patronized. Great numbers of invalids have gone there, and great numbers of well people have left there. The Institute is admirably fitted up for its different purposes, displaying the thoughtfulness and care of the Doctor in all its departments. No sufferer by consumption or any other deep-seated malady should fail to go to Dr. Crane at their earliest opportunity.

The Doctor, upon receipt of a letter from a sufferer in any part of the country, particularly describing his case, will send the implements and materials for inhalation by express, or otherwise, as may be directed. He sends blank forms of questions, including everything that he would ask the patient in person, and upon these questions being answered, he forwards the medicines and apparatus—the money payable with the letter, or on delivery of the first medicines. His terms are $10 for the first month's treatment, and $30 for each succeeding month; this paying for every thing.

We should mention, in conclusion, that Dr. Crane has also had much success in treating diseases of the eye and ear. He has numerous certificates of cures performed in both blindness and deafness; as he has, indeed, for all the different kinds of infirmity which he professes to cure. Without further remark, we would urge it upon all who may be afflicted with any of the ailings herein mentioned, or who may have friends so afflicted, to go at once, or point out the way, to the Electro-Chemical Institute of Dr. C. P. Crane, No. 146 St. Joseph street, New Orleans.

Particulars of the Breaking of the Telegraph Cable.

From the Boston Courier, of the 17th inst., we extract the following interesting particulars respecting the failure of the attempts to lay the submarine telegraph cable:

Our own reporter visited the Alice Munroe at Quarantine—six miles down the harbor—returning to the city at an early hour this morning, bringing the following information procured from the first mate, Mr. John Richards:

The Alice Munroe left Liverpool on the 13th of June, three days later than the date of the sailing of the Telegraphic Fleet from Plymouth. She experienced almost constant southerly gales, and was forced to take a much more northerly course than she otherwise would have done. Being a very staunch vessel, she rode out of the storms with entire ease and safety, and was subjected to no injury.

On the morning of the 27th, about 8 o'clock, saw the frigate Niagara lying to in lat. 52° 05 min, long. 35° 15 min., and was shortly boarded by a boat from her containing Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, and a lieutenant of the Niagara. It was then foggy, but the weather was very calm. Mr. Field and the lieutenant desired Captain Cummings to take certain letters and papers relative to the telegraph expedition to the United States, and wrote one or two letters on board the Alice Munroe during the hour or more they remained on board of her. They also communicated to Captain Cummings and Mr. Richards a statement of their doings for the past fortnight. They stated that both vessels, the Niagara and Agamemnon, experienced the most violent southerly gales from the day they left Plymouth, and were driven as far north as lat. 54°, much higher than the rendezvous, thus delaying their operations for several days. The Niagara behaved in all respects like a thorough sea-going vessel, and was none the worse for the storm. The Agamemnon, on the contrary, suffered severely. At one time the commander of the Agamemnon *informed the first officer that he had no hopes of saving his vessel two hours longer, so great was her straining.* But the storm subsided at last, and the Agamemnon rode out the gale. A most unfortunate accident occurred on board, however, caused by the breaking loose of the "cone," which held the cable in its position on the gun-deck. The cable "got adrift," and was pitched about the deck, thoroughly much to its damage. Two hundred tuns of coal also "got adrift" on the same deck, and caused infinite trouble. Two seamen were injured by these accidents, one of them having an arm broken, and the other having a leg broken.

The two vessels and their tenders finally arrived on the ground, and on the morning of the 26th a connection of the cable was effected—the weather being then sufficiently calm. The paying out of the cable had scarcely commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours' detention another splice was made, and the steamers started—the Agamemnon and her consort for Ireland, and the Niagara and her companion for the American coast. Signals were kept up between the two fleets constantly, a message being transmitted every fifteen minutes, and all was going on well till about forty miles had been paid out, when the electricians on board the Niagara discovered that the current was broken. This was at 12½ o'clock, A. M., on the 27th. The Niagara was immediately put about, and she had already reached the mid-ocean rendezvous, when at 8 o'clock she was first seen by the Alice Munroe. It was believed on board the Niagara that the cause of the second breaking was a kink in the Agamemnon's cable, caused by its disarrangement during the gale, but of this there is no certainty. Nothing was said to Mr. Richards about the working of the new brakes—probably there had been no occasion to put them in use.

Mr. Field could not conceal his evident downheartedness; he certainly had occasion for much foreboding. The theory that June was the most propitious month for carrying out the enterprise was entirely destroyed; the vaunting boasts of the London Times as to the superior capacities of the Agamemnon, was put to rest by the narrow escape of that vessel from going to pieces without the aid of rocks or icebergs; and the two breakings of the wire at the very beginning of the trial—these were certainly enough to dismay the stoutest confidence.

The Alice Munroe parted from the company of the Niagara shortly after noon of the 27th, and lost sight of her about 4 o'clock. The Agamemnon had not then come in sight. The Niagara had hoped that her consort would arrive in season to make another trial that day; but as the weather was foggy, though calm, it is hardly probable that anything was done on the 27th. For two days subsequently the weather was quite calm and favorable but after that there was another succession of heavy southerly gales, and the weather on the banks, as experienced by the Alice Munroe, was exceedingly rough.

MEETING IN HONOR OF GEN. QUITMAN.—In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Jackson was held last night, Friday, in the Hall of Representatives, to take steps to do honor to the great and good Quitman.

On motion of R. W. T. Daniels, Senator A. G. Brown was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting, and made a short and eloquent mention of the illustrious dead. Benj. W. Sanders was requested to act as Secretary.

Maj. E. Barksdale offered a resolution inviting Chief Justice C. P. Smith to deliver at some future day an oration on the life and services of Gen. Quitman, which was unanimously adopted.

A motion was also made and adopted to appoint a committee of seven to confer with the Masonic Fraternity in rendering homage to the memory of him whose sterling greatness and chivalrous nature placed him among the first of the Republic.

[Jackson (Miss.) Eagle of the South, 24th inst.

The Springfield Republican speaks of a William Dietz, an African negro, as having exerted great influence in inducing Mrs. Dudley to take the side of the Scientific Council, in the controversy between them and the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, and says that "he has the entire care of her property, valued at over a million of dollars."

William B. Astor, says the New York Daily News, has determined to build three large steamships, so constructed that they can be used for commercial or naval purposes. The object that Mr. Astor has in view, is to give work to several thousand suffering mechanics and laborers at present out of employment. When the vessels are completed, he will offer them for sale to the United States Government, and in case that it should decline, to the European powers. Any surplus that may remain after payment of the cost of construction and a reasonable interest, Mr. Astor intends to divide among the workmen. The cost will be about $3,500,000.

A VENERABLE PAPER.—The Newport Mercury has completed the one hundredth year of its existence. It was founded by James Franklin, the brother of Benjamin Franklin, on the 12th of June, 1758.

COMPRESSING ELECTRICITY.—The London Morning Chronicle states that a great experiment, heralding an important scientific discovery, was tried some time since at Vincennes, in the presence of many eminent and practical judges. From the demonstration then and there made it would appear that the secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and, according to the Chronicle, the power may now be considered "as the sole motor henceforward to be used." A small mortar was fired by the inventor, at the rate of a hundred shots a minute, without flashing, smoke or noise. The same power can, it is claimed, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion for its successful operation.

THE OLD NAME WILL DO.—A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce suggests the word "electrograph" as a substitute for "telegraphic dispatch" and "telegram." The latter means only a communication by signals as far as can be seen, while the former literally signifies writing by lightning. A trace to all such suggestions say we. The old name will do.

MAIL DEFALCATIONS.—We clip the following about "mail defalcations" from the Alexandria American of the 17th:

We understand from the best authority, that several valuable letters have been lost in transmission between our town and Opelousas. A letter containing a considerable amount of money in bank notes was mailed and registered in Opelousas, on the 20th April last, directed to a prominent lawyer in this place; it never came to hand, and its loss not known here for two months afterwards, although it was the duty of the post-master at Opelousas, after waiting a reasonable time for the return of the register, to write to the post-master here to enquire about it. Letters from him to Opelousas also have never reached their destination. Mr. Biossat here has notified the department of the affair, but so much time has elapsed that there is very little probability of any good results being obtained.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS, July 16th, 1858.

TEXAS—*Its period of excitement and warfare—the adventurers attracted during that period—the change affected by the Mexican war—the attractions now presented—the opening afforded to the South—the prospect of a Southern population—the country east of San Antonio—its water facilities, etc., etc.*

During the past thirty years, Texas has afforded more interesting and exciting matter for the newspaper press of the United States than any other portion of the continent. From the time of the settlement of Austin's colony, up to the close of the Mexican war, it was the greatest theater of wild and exciting exploits in America. It was a powerful magnet of attraction to those who loved the excitement of the buffalo chase or the deer hunt; to those who delighted in Indian warfare; to those who wished to escape the restraints of civilization; to those who desired to get beyond the reach of their creditors; to fugitives from justice; to men of ruined character, and to adventurers of every description imaginable—from brutal assassins, thieves, robbers and unprincipled gamblers, up to the most courageous, persevering, noble and high minded men, that the world ever saw.

With the close of the Mexican war, Texas presented an entirely new phase. She was no longer dependent on adventurers. Her difficulties with Mexico were settled and placed beyond the possibility of a revival. She relied on the Federal Government for protection against hostile Indians, and thus secure in life and property, her people gradually settled down from a state of wild excitement, turmoil and uncertainty, to one of calmness, peace and surety. The industrious speedily engaged in the development of the natural resources of the State, by which they proved to the world that Texas was one of the best agricultural and stock raising States in the Union. The attractions which drew within her borders reckless adventurers, no longer existed. They were succeeded by others more peaceful and profitable, which consists of rolling prairies with soils unsurpassed in fertility, ready for the plough. Hills and valleys, affording luxurious and almost boundless pasturage for cattle, sheep and horses, and a climate well adapted to the growth of the staples of the South, and of every variety of cereals and fruits grown in North America.

With these attractions, Texas now looms up before the Southern States of this Union as the only reliable field presented for the extension of Southern institutions and Southern political power. That the South will avail itself of this opening, that Southern men and Southern institutions will prevail here, and that, in a comparatively short space of time, this great territory will be cut up into six slave States, is my firm conviction. Existing circumstances will, in spite of all opposition, effect this much-to-be-desired result. From the Potomac to the Sabine the prices of good lands range from ten dollars to fifty dollars per acre, and nearly all the lands that can be profitably cultivated have been taken up by actual settlers, consequently the sons of planters and others who wish to engage in agriculture in a slave State cannot obtain good lands within a convenient distance of shipping points without paying exorbitant prices. In Texas there are millions of acres of as good land as the sun ever shone upon—equally as good for the cultivation of corn and cotton as any in the South, and better than any on the continent for the raising of stock—which can be had at prices ranging from fifty cents to three dollars per acre. When these facts are taken into consideration, and also the fact that the young men of the South who are just entering upon the stage of action, are imbued with a strong love for Southern institutions, and possess a deep-rooted prejudice against fanatical free States, the conclusion of every sensible man must be that the present vacant lands of Texas will be speedily occupied by the sons of the South.

Impressed with this belief, I am induced to think that much may still be said of this country that will be interesting to the readers of the Crescent and to the people of the South generally. Therefore I have determined to send you descriptions of the country, accounts of such things of interest as I may see, hear of and experience, together with reflections and comments thereon.

In pursuance of this determination, I will commence with the locality where I at present reside, which is ten miles east of San Antonio, six miles east of the Salad river, and about ten miles west of the Cibolo river, which are the nearest running streams. Consequently the residents of the country lying between these water courses have to depend on them for the supply of their stock, or on the rain water which accumulates in gullies. These gullies are very prevalent in this locality; they are formed by the rain water, which runs from the rolling prairies into the valleys. After heavy rains these gullies present the appearance of rivers swollen by a freshet. For many days, and sometimes weeks, the water runs with great rapidity, tearing away earth and trees on each side, piling up embankments of earth and rubbish in some places, and plowing deep basins in others; thus furnishing dams and reservoirs, by which large bodies of the waters are retained. The water thus secured is used by the stock, and often for domestic purposes. During seasons of extreme drouth these reservoirs not being replenished by rains become dry, and then the distant running streams are the only sources from which water can be obtained. This extreme drouth, however, is of rare occurrence. It prevailed last year and the year before; but for eighteen years previously there had been an abundant supply of rain water for stock and domestic uses. This occasional failure in the supply of water is the only inconvenience to which the stock raiser is subjected; but this inconvenience may be obviated by the erection of dams across these gullies at different places capable of holding water. In this way immense bodies of water could be secured; and, as there is an abundance of sandstone, limestone and clay in the beds and along the banks of these gullies, the expense of building strong dams would be comparatively light.

There is another mode by which a sufficient quantity of water could be obtained to supply the demand during the driest seasons, such as the digging of a series of tanks in the earth, making them water-tight and filling them by drains from the water courses during the wet seasons; but decidedly the best and most reliable method of obtaining water for this locality is by means of artesian wells, by which I am satisfied enough could be obtained for irrigation and for stock and domestic uses. My reasons for this belief are, first, that many of the streams which flow from the mountains in the north-west are said to sink into the earth, often running a short distance, and do not again rise to the surface; second, the scarcity of springs, and the fact that where springs do appear the water gushes forth with great force, and sometimes affords a supply sufficient to form rivers, as is the case with the San Pedro, San Antonio and other other springs that I might mention. The geological formation, too, sustains this belief. A few feet below the surface is a strata of clay, which dips at a slight angle toward the south-east. It is of variable thickness. I have visited wells which have been dug in this clay to depths ranging from sixty to one hundred feet, without meeting with any other formation, and consequently without getting water. In other places I have seen water obtained at depths from forty to fifty feet. This strata of clay extends over a large portion of the State. It grows thinner toward the north-west. It rests on a strata of sand and gravel, which has always, when reached, yielded a good supply of excellent water. The water from the mountains flow below this strata, and I have no doubt that by means of artesian wells of ordinary depths, it could be raised to any height that might be necessary for irrigation or motive power.

So much for water facilities. In my next I will present other matters of interest connected with this section of Western Texas. ONAGLOV.

A student of Yale College, named George E. Dunham, was drowned on the afternoon of the 17th inst., while practicing for a boat race, on the river, near New Haven. His parents reside in Hartford.

The Masonic fraternity of Louisville have erected a building that has cost from $130,000 to $150 000. It has been built almost entirely at the expense of the members of the fraternity.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

AGAMEMNON RETURNED.

Another Attempt to Lay the Cable.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JEDDAH.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONSULS KILLED.

COTTON DECLINED.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

QUEBEC, July 24.—The British mail steamship Indian, of the Liverpool and Quebec line, arrived at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 14th—four days later than those brought by the America at New York.

The Cunard steamship Europa, which sailed from Boston on the 30th of June, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The American steamship Vanderbilt, which sailed from New York on the 3d instant, arrived at Southampton on the 13th.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—The sales of Cotton for three days amount to 15,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 bales and exporters 1000 bales.

All qualities of Cotton have experienced a decline. The decline is chiefly on the lowest grades, on which a decline of ⅛ is reported. The market closed dull, with rather a declining tendency.

Consols have declined ⅛ to ¼. The market closed at 95¼ for money.

The Breadstuff market generally closed dull at prices reported by the America. Lard is quoted at 55 to 57s.; Sugar steady; Coffee dull, without material change in prices; Linseed, 33s. 6d.; Rosin steady; Spirits Turpentine unchanged; Rice firm.

Manchester Markets.

The accounts from Manchester continue unfavorable. There was little inquiry among spinners, and prices were easy.

The money market presents no feature of interest. It is reported as generally unchanged.

England.

The House of Lords had passed the bill to permit the House of Commons to admit Jews as members of Parliament.

The weather was considered quite favorable for the growing crops.

A terrible explosion had occurred in London of a large manufactory of fireworks, by which one hundred persons were injured—many of them fatally.

It is rumored on good authority that Sir Allen McNab will receive the appointment of first Governor of New Caledonia.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the Government, protesting against the enforcement of the forced loan on British subjects by the Mexican Government, and asking the Government to protect British citizens in the exercise of their legitimate rights.

In a leading article the Times argues that the annexation of Cuba to the United States would be an advantage to England in a commercial point of view, and encourages the enterprise.

The British war steamship Agamemnon had at length arrived at Queenstown.

It has been determined by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to make another attempt to lay the cable this season.

The telegraph fleet was to have started on their new expedition on the 17th last.

France.

In France commercial affairs are improving.

It is rumored that another conspiracy has been discovered. Several arrests have been made of those supposed to be implicated in this matter.

Naples.

Advices from Naples report that the Government had offered the owners of the Cagliari one hundred thousand (?) for the detention of the vessel, but that this offer was declined.

China.

The allied fleet had anchored off the mouth of the Pei-Ho, and expected to capture the forts in a few days.

Later from India.

Later advices have been received from India and China, but the news is not of an important character. The rebels in Central India are somewhat troublesome. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Fultzghur, where he arrived on the 25th May.

Massacre of Christians.

A serious outbreak has occurred at Jeddah (?). The Mahommedans rose on the Christian residents of the place and massacred upwards of twenty.

The French and English Consuls are among the number killed.

Three British men-of-war have been ordered thither to demand redress for this outrage.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Free-Soil Legislature for Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Kansas Herald, received by the last mail, states that Mr. Calhoun, President of the late Kansas Constitutional Convention, has issued certificates to those who have been elected to the Legislature.

The Free State members from Leavenworth county have received certificates of election, which gives the Free State party a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The Herald exhorts the people of Kansas to vote for the English ordinance, and thus secure a State Government.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour unchanged; Whisky, 22c.; Wheat—new white, $1 00; Red, 75c.; Mess Pork active at $16 25; Lard, 10½c.; Bacon in demand at 6½ to 8c.—holders demand an advance; Molasses, 40c.; Sugar firm—prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Cotton market has been dull to day, with limited transactions. The sales of Friday were limited to 300 bales—prices unchanged; Flour, $4 10 to $4 15; Wheat nominal; Corn—yellow, 90 to 95c.; Mess Pork, $17 12 to $17 20; Bacon—8½ to 8¾c. for sides, and 6 to 6½c. for shoulders; Tallow, 9½c.; Whisky, 24 to 24½c.; Sugar—Muscovado, 7 to 7½c.; Havana, 7½ to 9½c.; Molasses—New Orleans, 45c. A cargo of clayed Cuba sour Molasses was sold at 26c.

We learn from the Boston papers of the 19th inst. that orders have been received at the Charlestown navy yard to fit out the frigate Roanoke for sea immediately.

There were 553 deaths in New York during the week ending on the 17th inst.; 420 of these were children.

On the 17th inst. a convention, touching our commercial relations with Belgium, was signed at the State Department in Washington, by Mr. Secretary Cass and M. H. de Bosch Spencer, the Belgian Minister.

The original commission which General Taylor received from President Madison on entering the army, was sold at auction in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

It was stated at a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society that there were eighty languages used in business and social intercourse in the city of New York. This is the largest number spoken in any city in the world.

Dr. Bernheisel, the Mormon Delegate in Congress, is a native of Perry county, Pa., where he has brothers and sisters now living. He is well known to many people in Perry, Cumberland and Dauphin counties. He is a light built, bald headed, mild looking old gentleman, with a face and head not unlike that of Gov. Walker's.

The Washington papers of the 19th inst. says that Captain Longstreet has been appointed by the President paymaster in the army, in the place of Major Dashiel, dismissed.

General Burnet, Surveyor-General of Kansas, has made all his appointments, and will leave for the Territory at an early date.

Late and Important from Mexico.

TRIUMPHS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The steamship Gen. Rusk, which arrived in port on Saturday last, brought us files of the Brownsville Flag up to the 21st inst. The Flag contains news of considerable importance, indicating the early triumph of the Liberal party in Mexico. Indeed, the whole of Northern Mexico has been for a long time under the control of the patriot Vidaurri, and the latest intelligent announces the capture of the important city of San Luis Potosi by the troops under command of his officers.

From the Flag we glean the following:

MATAMOROS.—Col. Guadalupe Garcia last week left Matamoros with troops to reinforce the Tamaulipas division now in the field. We learn that it is the intention of the commanders of the troops of all the frontier States to unite their forces, and together march upon the capital. Gov. Garza, it is said, will also leave Matamoros in a few days. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the ranks of the liberal party from its recent successes, and the confidence thus instilled into the rank and file of its army is equivalent to another victory.

LATEST FROM MATAMOROS.—We learn that Gov. Garza left yesterday for Victoria.

A rumor was in circulation there that President Zulooga had abandoned the city of Mexico and left the Government in the hands of Cauto, one of his subordinates, and two Bishops. The news is said to have come from Monterey by private letter.

The following is from the Flag of the 14th:

The progress of the Constitutional party in Mexico seems daily approaching the haven of success. By the mail that arrived at Matamoros from Monterey, on Saturday last, we have files of the *Boletin Oficial* from the latter place, which announces the final success of the long-contested siege of the city of San Louis Potosi by the forces under Col. Zuazua. The fact is announced in an official dispatch from Col. Zuazua to Gov. Vidaurri, dated from headquarters in the village of Santiago, on the 30th ult., as follows:

Excellent Sir: Yesterday at ten in the morning we arrived here, and immediately dispatched to the commandant of the plaza of San Luis, the communication, a copy of which, marked No. 1, I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency. [This copy is a brief order to surrender the place in the space of two hours, or take the consequences of a refusal.—Ed. Flag.]

After the two hours fixed in this communication, I received the reply expressed in the copy marked No. 2, [A refusal to surrender. Ed. Flag.] which determined me to immediately prepare for military operations, by making a rapid reconnoissance of the fortification of the plaza, and gave rest to the troops in order, on the following day, to commence the attack in form.

Thus we commenced the fire at 8 A. M., and by 4 of the afternoon our brave troops had possession themselves of the place, proceeding for more than two hours through a very lively firing from all parts, both from artillery and small arms.

All my subordinates have deported themselves with their usual gallantry, and notwithstanding the formidable fortifications of the enemy, we have sustained but a small loss, for which we are very grateful. With sorrow I have to report to your Excellency, that among the wounded, though not seriously, is the meritorious and valiant Colonel of Artillery, Edward H. Jordan.

The loss on the part of the enemy has been much greater, and among the prisoners are several chiefs and officers. I shall embrace the first opportunity to give to your excellency the particulars more in detail, concluding for the present by congratulating the nation, the State, the Supreme Powers and your Excellency for this very important triumph that has been obtained by the decision and bravery of the Constitutional forces.

Advices have also been received from the troops of Tamaulipas under Gen. Carvajal. A portion of his command had intercepted and captured a large train of goods, consisting, it is said, of 1400 mule loads which had left Tampico in the direction of San Luis. The greatest enthusiasm pervades their ranks, and they, as well as the other division of the northern army, were being increased by the daily acquisition of volunteers.

DIGNITY OF THE PRINTER'S ART.—Under the above caption, the July number of the New York Printer contains the following tribute to the dignity of the vocation of Printers, which we take pleasure in subjoining, not only on account of the beauty of the language used, but for the literal truth it conveys:

Surely if there is any occupation followed by man, that should be regarded as ennobling and elevating, it is that of the printer. The printer is the world's schoolmaster. It is the printer who teaches the world's "young idea how to shoot." Let printers, then, hold up their heads, and live lives that will honor their profession, and their profession will certainly honor them. In the early progress of printing in England printers were invested by act of Parliament, with many of the privileges granted to the nobility; and the act, we believe, still remains on the statute book. B. F. Taylor pays the following poetic tribute to the workers in the 'art preservative of all arts:'

"The printer is the Adjutant of Thought, and this explains the mystery of the wonderful word that can kindle a hope as no song can—that can warm a heart as no hope can—that word 'we,' with a hand-in-hand warmth in it, for the author and the printer are engineers together. Engineers indeed! When the little Corsican bombarded Cadiz at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering. But what is that paltry range to this, whereby they lumbered the ages yet to be?

"There at the 'case' he stands and marshals into line the forces armed for truth, clothed in immortality and English. And what can be nobler than the equipment of a thought in sterling Saxon—Saxon, with the ring of spear and shield therein, and commissioning it when we are dead, to move gradually on to the latest syllable of recorded time. This is to win a victory from death, for this has no dying in it.

"The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs is toil. Oh, it is not work, but a sublime rite he is performing, when he thus sights the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missiles are before described—fling it into the bosom of an age unborn. He throws off his coat indeed; we but wonder, thereafter, that he does not put