NEW COTTON SPINNER.

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

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

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

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which I exclude from me the grinding and bailing manufacture of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disintangle it, and which are very violent in their operation; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and there fore 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 by its use, and I, in offers, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to me when in 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.

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 nearly that serves to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges have those of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount, and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

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

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

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c, and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on Saturday last at Manchester—extra hard water twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net from 18c. to 21c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

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 land upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—to the heavy annual expenses put out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expense and it not 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 live stock which raises the cotton, and upon which its safety is in addition to its present expense, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment, with the heavy expenses 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 on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his factory buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and lay his motive power and his fuel on it, to buy his machinery, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to him, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin, he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he has at it. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this cost and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be; you'll see 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 great spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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

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

Operatives with planters raising from hundred bales of cotton or upward, will for the present be enough to run, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to me here, or at Mobile.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. U. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1mdW—2mtawSW

IN PRESS—GROBE'S NEW METHOD
For the Piano Forte.

The undersigned, publishers, beg leave to announce that the work above mentioned will be issued in the month of April, 1859.

A good instruction book for the Piano has long been wanting, and Mr. CHARLES GROBE has performed the labor in getting this one up in a most laudatable and satisfactory manner. It will prove itself to be one of the most valuable guides in the instruction of the art of playing the Piano.

Considering the author's well known capability and long and unremitting devotion to the task of elementary teaching, we have strong reason to hope that the public care not to be furnished with a thorough, systematic, progressive and entertaining method for the Piano.

We can confidently recommend it to teachers and pupils as being adapted to the purposes of elementary instruction than any other with which we are acquainted.

The plan pursued in this work is substantially the same as that developed in Gottschalk's method of teaching languages. It commences with the simplest elements. This progress mode will be gradual, so that every step will be perfectly intelligible, and beneficial of positive value to the pupil. Every difficulty is met with singly, and after thorough analysis, overcome by practice.

This method will undoubtedly provide teachers with a well classed, progressive and entertaining plan by which a sound and correct knowledge of the art of playing the Piano may be acquired, with comparatively little toil, and in no short space of time as will almost seem incredible to those who have confined themselves to some of the tedious systems heretofore in use.

This work contains ten engraved figures, illustrating the different positions of the hands and fingers; and also a likeness of the author.

Its typographical accuracy and appearance have never been equaled in any musical work that has heretofore been issued from the press in this or any other country.

The price of the work will be $2 50; bound in cloth, $3.

Copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the marked price.

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1859. 702 Chestnut street.

And will be for sale by P. P. WERLEIN,
m7 1m 5 Camp street, New Orleans.

CHANGE OF NUMBER, BUT NOT OF LOCATION.

Drs. CLARK & FRIEDRICHS,
Dentists,
No. 124 (formerly 121½) CANAL STREET,
ls3 tf Union Bank Building.

ICE CREAMS,
BISCUIT GLASSE
AND SHERBETS,
To be had at all hours at
HOWARD'S,
187 Camp street,
fo18 6m opposite St. Patrick's Church.

NAVAL STORES—300 barrels Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Spirits Turpentine, for sale by
ALFRED KEARNY,
m17 2aw3w 72 Magazine street.

TANNERS' OIL—200 barrels, some low-priced and some very fine, for sale by
ALFRED KEARNY,
m17 2aw3w 72 Magazine street.

GLUE—120 barrels, landing and for sale by
ALFRED KEARNY,
m17 2aw3w 72 Magazine street.

MALLETS, CAULKING IRONS, BEATLES, etc., for sale by
ALFRED KEARNY,
m17 2aw3w 72 Magazine street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON & ADAMS, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1859. NUMBER 18.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—GRAVIER STREET.

Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN SEFTON.
Treasurer.....Mr. WARREN.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE STAR COMPANY.

BENEFIT OF MR. T. PLACIDE,

On which occasion Mr. H. PLACIDE will appear for the last time, and perform two favorite characters.

Mr. George Jordan, Mr. George Holland,
Mr. John Owens, Mr. T. Placide,
Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. H. Briggs,
Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. C. Plunkett,
Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. Seymour, and
Mr. John Sefton.
Mrs. Charles Boyce, Mrs. John Sefton,
Miss Angela Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith,
Miss A. Graham, Mrs. F. Warren, and
Miss Lonsdale.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1859.

To commence with the comedy of FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. Duke de Chartres.....George Jordan; Dr. Druggendraft, Mark Smith; Pierre Peller, John Owens; Ville Duval, Miss L. Graham; Duchess, Mrs. C. Boyce.....Followed by Shakspeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS—In which Messrs. Placide, Jordan, Owens, Davenport, Smith, and the full force of the star Company will appear.....PAS DE TROIS, by Misses A. and H. Gale and Jackson.....The performance will conclude with the laughable farce, A NABOB FOR AN HOUR—Sam Hobbs, Mr. H. Placide; Frampton, Mr. Briggs; Dick Dumpy, T. Placide; Miss Leslie, Miss A. Graham; Nancy, Mrs. John Sefton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

First and Second Tiers and Parquette.....75 cents.
Boxes (Third Tier, for colored persons only).....50 "
Gallery.....25 "
Private Boxes.....$4 to $6 00

☞The Box Office open for securing Dress Circle, Parquette Chairs and Private Boxes, from 9 to 5 o'clock, daily.
☞Doors open at ¾ to 7 o'clock—Performance to commence at 7½. m29

ORLEANS THEATER—ORLEANS STREET—

TUESDAY, March 29, 1859.

Will be performed Meyerbeer's grand opera entitled THE PROPHET.
☞Thursday—Benefit of Mr. Delegrave.
☞Performance commences at 7 o'clock.
☞Ticket office open every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3½ o'clock P. M. m29

SPALDING & ROGERS' AMPHITHEATRE AND MUSEUM, ST. CHARLES STREET.

G. R. SPALDING, Manager; R. G. Marsh, Stage Manager.

Sixteenth Night of
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, March 29, 1859,

The gorgeous fairy legendary spectacle of THE NAIAD QUEEN; or, The Nymphs of the Rhine—With all the original effects—Mss Louise as the Naiad Queen; Miss Carrie as Prince Robert, (the Fearnaught); Master G. W. Marsh as Schwarze, (his Squire).....After which, NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Nan, Master G. W. Marsh.
☞To-morrow (Wednesday) night—Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan" and "Pocahontas."
☞Thursday night—"The Lady of the Lake."
☞Wanted—ONE HUNDRED LITTLE GIRLS, for a Musical Extravaganza, who will be retained for the New Orleans season. Apply at Box office, to Mr. Marsh, from 9 to 10 A. M.
☞Admission, 50 cents; Children and Servants in attendance half price on Saturday noon only.
☞Performances EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.
☞Doors open at night at quarter before 7; Curtain rises at half past 7. Doors open on Saturday noon at 11½; Curtain rises at 12½. m29

ST. CHARLES THEATER—ST. CHARLES ST.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the necessity of a Night Rehearsal for New Scenery, Machinery, Tricks and Transformations for the new Comic Pantomime of

"Bianco,"

there will be no performance This Evening, Tuesday, March 29.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, March 30,
Will be produced "BIANCO."

CLASSIC MUSIC SOCIETY—The FIFTH GRAND CONCERT of the CLASSIC MUSIC SOCIETY will take place WEDNESDAY EVENING next 30th March, at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, and commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
m28 3t J. M. WAGNER, Secretary.

ARMORY HALL.....ARMORY HALL.

For a Short Time Only,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, March 21,
Dr. Beale's Grand Illuminated Panorama
—Of the—
MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY,
AND THE RIVER AND FALLS OF NIAGARA.
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Each exhibition to conclude with Signor Vivalda's MARIONETT FAMILY.

☞Exhibition EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and on FRIDAY only Day Exhibitions will take place, at 12 o'clock.
☞Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
m21 tf Dr. G. D. BEALE, Proprietor.

ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

CHURCH'S
Celebrated Painting
—OF THE—
GREAT FALL, NIAGARA,
—AT—
BLOOMFIELD, STEEL & CO.'S,
No. 62 CAMP STREET.
☞Admission, 25 cents. m23 tf

ORLEANS THEATER—THE UNDERSIGNED has the honor to inform the public that arrangements have been taken so that no change should be effected in the present destination of the Orleans Theater, and that the Theatrical season will open on Nov. 1st proximo.

The roll of subscription for boxes and seats is open from this date, at Mr. Richard Delagado's, No. 17 Bourbon street, up-stairs.

The present owners of seats and boxes will be entitled to a preference on the subscription list.

CHAS. PARLANGE, Proprietor.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB SACHS.—The Spring Meeting of 1859 will commence on FRIDAY, 1st of April, 1859, with Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, two mile heats; $300 subscription, $100 forfeit; four or more subscribers to fill the Stake; the Club to give $100 if the race is run, and the second to save his stake. Closed with the following nominations:

1. D. F. Kenner names b. c. SIGMA by Epsilon, out of imp. Vermilella.
2. A. L. Bingaman names (McGrath & Woods') b. c. CAPTAIN HEARD by imp. Yorkshire, dam by imp. Glencoe.
3. T. B. Poindexter names b. c. POINDEXTER, by Glencoe, dam by imp. Stamps.
4. T. J. W. Boswell names ch. c. PLANETARY, by Revenue, out of Nina by Bacon. Also, ch. c. FANNY WASHINGTON by Revenue, dam Sarah Washington, by Zingalee.
5. W. T. Hamilton names b. c. HEMPLAND by imp Yorkshire, out of Hibadyr.
6. James Jackson names b. f. EFFY BYNUM by imp. Glencoe, by Othello.

SATURDAY, 2d April, 1859.—Poststake for all ages, four mile heats; $100 subscription, half forfeit; four or more to fill the Stake; the Club to give $100 if the race is run, and the second to save his stake. Closed with the following subscribers:

1. T. J. Wells, of Louisiana.
2. Richard Taylor, "
3. D. F. Kenner.
4. A. L. Bingaman, of Mississippi.
5. T. J. T. W. Boswell, of Virginia.

TUESDAY, 5th April—Heats of 3 miles, Club Purse $800.

WEDNESDAY, 6th April—Orleans Club Stake for two year olds (foals of 1856) heats one mile; subscription $300, forfeit $100, only $50 if declared name before the 1st of January, 1859, with $1000 added by the Orleans Club of the city of New Orleans, now that two or more start. The sire and horse to save his stake; five or more subscribers to fill the Stake; colts 86 lbs.; fillies and geldings 83 lbs. Closed with the following:

1. T. J. Wells' imp. gr. c. by imp. Yorkshire, out of Beel. Also ch. f. by Lecomte, dam by Wagner, out of Fanny Wright declared.
2. A. Lecomte names ch. c. by Lecomte, out of Miss Riddle. Also b. c. by Lecomte, out of Fortune, declared.
3. John Minor names ch. c. RESERVE by Lecomte, out of Lady Blue by imp. Belshazzar, out of imp. Britannia by Maley. Also, ch. c. MARIO by Wickliffe, out of Norma. Also, br. or bl. f. VERONA by imp. Yorkshire, out of imp. Britannia.
4. D. F. Kenner names b. c. by Voucher, out of Mary Thomas—declared.
5. (L. A. Bringaman) ch. f. by Lecomte, out of Medina, by imp. Sovereign.
6. A. L. Bingaman names b. c. by Lexington, out of Lafiacharme—declared.
7. Also, ch. c. by Buncle and Co., out of Nancy Perkins.
8. T. J. Sevier names ch. f. by Lexington, out of Julia H. by imp. Glencoe, out of Martha Malvern.
9. J. T. Boswell names b. c. GABRIEL by imp. Glencoe, out St. Mary by Henbit.
10. Thos. Harper names b. c. by imp Glencoe, out of Millwood by imp. Monarch.
10. H. H. Oliver names b. c. by imp. Sovereign, out of Odd Stockings by Theabbit.
11. T. B. Winfield—not named.
12. A. R. Richards—not named.

SAME DAY—Heats 1 mile; Club Purse $400.

THURSDAY, 7th April—Heats of 2 miles; Club Purse $600.

FRIDAY, 8th April—Heats of 1 mile, best 3 in 5. Club Purse $200.

SATURDAY, 9th April—Heats of 3 miles; Club Purse $1,000.

MONDAY, 11th April—Metairie Stake—For colts and fillies, three 2 year olds; heats 1 mile; subscriptions $100, ft. $100; four or more subscribers to fill the stake; $300 to be added by the Club if the race is run. To name and close on Tuesday, 5th of May, the races to be run under the rules of the Metairie Jockey Club. The time off on the Monday evening preceding the regular race week in April. The course to be run under the rules of the Metairie Jockey Club. If the 1 mile race is proposed, the stake will be run on the day after the 3 miles race is run.

1. W. D. Wood names gr. c. ALF. MORGAN, by Grey Eagle, dam Morgan ex Elias.
2. John Campbell names ch. c. by Wagner, dam by Glencoe.
3. D. F. Kenner names ch. f. SOUVENIR, by Lecomte, dam Medina.
4. A. L. Bingaman names ch. c. STEVE POWERS, by Buncle and Co, dam Nancy Perkins.
5. A. Lecomte names ch. c. UNCLE JEFF, by Lecomte, dam Miss Riddle.
6. T. J. Wells names b. c. MILTON BELF, by Cracker, dam Edith, by Sovereign.
7. W. J. Minor names ch. c. MARIO, by Voucher, dam Norma. Also, bl. f. VERONA, by Yorkshire, dam Britannia.

Entrance money, 5 per cent, will go to the second horse, and if there is a second, it will be added to the pieces. A horse winning over will receive the pieces.
m21 tf SIDNEY STORY, Sec'ffitary.

DOG LOST—STRAYED FROM ME YESterday, the 20th inst., at the Post-Office, in Morgan's bookstore, a BLACK FERRIER PUP, with cropped ears and long tail. Answers to the name of "Dan." A liberal reward will be paid by returning said pup to
m21 tf J. H. BASS, 1012 Union street.

GREEN CORN—10 boxes hermetically sealed 2 pound cans, for sale by S. WOLFF,
m28 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

PUTTY KNIVES—20 dozen, just received, and for sale by ALFRED KEARNY,
m17 2aw3w 72 Magazine street.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

In the Washington papers of the 22d appears a document in the shape of a letter addressed by the Post-Office Department to one of the mail contractors in reply to an inquiry as to "what course of administration is proposed by the Department for the relief of its creditors, and especially if any provision is contemplated for extinguishing its liabilities which have already matured and are now payable." The Postmaster states that Congress, for the first time since the organization of the Government, has expired without making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, and that an extra session could not be called without disfranchising the people of nearly half the States of the Union, which have not yet elected members.

There would have been no necessity for an extra session had the Appropriation bill which was defeated been intended only to meet the expenses of the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July next, as the time for the first payments would not arrive until within about a week of the regular meeting of Congress; but the bill also provided that the sum of $3,838,718 be appropriated from the Treasury to supply deficiencies in the revenues of the Post-Office Department for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1859. These deficiencies amount in the aggregate to about $4,385,281 95; to the extinguishment of which the sum of $700,000, granted to the Department by the acts of March 3, 1849, and March 3, 1851, for the transportation of free mail matter for Congress and the Executive Department, can be applied, leaving a balance of $3,685,281 95 to be provided for. The sum of $749,841 68, being the unpaid balance for the quarter ending on the 31st of December and payable on the 28th of February last, will be paid within sixty days. The entire deficit will thus be divided between the quarters ending 31st of March and 30th of June, payable on the 31st of May and 31st of August, so that the suspension of payment on no part of this indebtedness will barely exceed six months before the regular meeting of Congress; on nearly one-half of it the suspension will be but about three months.

The debts due and to become due to the contractors, says the Postmaster, are of a sacred character, having been entered into under the express authority of existing laws of Congress. To appropriate money for their payment is as obligatory upon Congress as to provide for the principal and interest of the national debt. After the amount due to each contractor shall have been ascertained and settled it becomes a specific debt of record against the United States, and it is utterly impossible that the representatives of the people should repudiate it. "Its payment," he says, "is inevitable, and if the contractor desires to borrow money upon it, the lender could have no better security. The interest upon the whole debt upon which payment will be suspended, will amount to less than $100,000—a sum, says the Postmaster, "not to be compared with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, which would result from holding a special session of Congress, to say nothing of the expense that would necessarily be incurred, even though the members should receive no additional pay."

The letter closes with the remark that a system of retrenchment, so far as practicable under existing laws, is now an imperative duty in the administration of the Department. It will be seen by this synopsis, which is correct and complete, that the document gives not the least hint as to any measures to provide for the deficiency, and at the same time defray the current expenses of the postal service, and it is not reasonable to suppose that all or even a majority of the contractors will have the will and the ability to meet those expenses from their private resources, in default of an appropriation to satisfy the claims they already hold.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The week opened quietly yesterday. Though the grand Boulevard, Canal, was crowded, and Carondelet street and environs tolerably well thronged, the transactions were restricted. Large operators were awaiting later advices from the other side. After today the Persia, which was to leave Liverpool on the 19th inst., will be hourly looked for. The advices from the month of the river continue to be of a favorable character. High tides are assisting many vessels outward, as also many of light draught inward. The arrivals from the interior are free. Among those yesterday we note a steamboat from the Bayou Vermillion, parish of Lafayette, bringing as part of its cargo 526 bales of cotton. We have noticed large receipts of the staple from this section of our State this season. The parishes of Lafayette, Vermillion and Calcasieu yielded in 1856, 207 bales cotton; in 1857, 4100 bales, in 1858 the yield will reach 7000 bales. As we have already received over 6000 bales, the total growth of cotton in the State of Louisiana for last year will result in 520,000 bales, against 407,000 bales in 1857.

Among the daily lists or receipts of produce, those by the Mexican Gulf road have been overlooked. We learn that 2,507 hogsheads of sugar and 4,006 barrels and tierces of molasses, with rice and other products, have been received by this road. The Mexican Gulf Railroad can be made one of the most beneficial and convenient to the citizens of New Orleans, and commercially, if completed to Nine Mile Bayou on Lake Borgne, it would result most advantageously to the commerce and trade of our city. We will, however, talk of the social conveniences to be realized by a semi or tri-daily communication with the gulf shore, and those favorite sea-shore resorts—Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis—and extending to the other resorts, and even to Mobile. The road is now completed to Proctorville, 27 miles. By extending it to Nine Mile Bayou, 18 miles, it will carry the road to a good harbor, which can be available to Cat Island Harbor. But sea vessels drawing 18 to 20 feet could come to the wharf inside of the harbor at Nine Mile Bayou. The chief point would be the communication with Pass Christian, distant 15 miles, and Bay St. Louis, 18 miles, by steam ferry-boats, making the time from the city to these places in three to three and a half hours. We learn that this road, its rights, privileges and charter can be rendered available for all purposes required of railways for a very trifling sum. The charter has forty-seven years to run. The great and increasing trade of our emporium will demand enlarged facilities for egress and ingress in a few years. If it requires the tunnage of 1950 vessels per year to carry away 1,700,000 bales of cotton and other produce, how much tunnage will it require to carry away 3,000,000 bales cotton, which we shall receive here before many years pass over? We cannot have too many outlets and inlets for our great and increasing trade, but the chief point in securing the Mexican Gulf road and its vested rights will be that our citizens can visit the gulf and sea-shore, hourly at a trifling expense. We have not room for further talk on this subject at this moment, but as many of our residents are talking of warm weather, salt water, sea-shore and yachting, the talk leads to inquiries, how shall we be accommodated in our recreations this summer? Everybody will not think of going to Europe, nor to Northern resorts. The talk is, to consider the comforts and advantages to be realized within a few hours' travel of our city.

The mails failed yesterday. The English papers that came by the Asia to New York came through yesterday. The letters came on Saturday, so this may be considered one of our great mail conveniences. If the private expresses were allowed to perform the functions of mail carriers, the public would not experience these delays. It is hoped the newly installed Postmaster-General will look after his contractors. If he is short of funds, he can borrow, the credit of the Government is good. The Treasury will be flush, if importations progress and increase from foreign countries for the present year on the same scale that they have for the past three months.

Can a new watch with a second hand be called a second hand watch?

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AND ALPS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

THE REFORM BILL IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY TOTTERING.

LATEST PARIS NEWS LESS PACIFIC.

SARDINIA CONTINUES WARLIKE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

HALIFAX, March 28.—The Cunard steamship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, (Sunday.)

The telegraph lines between here and Boston not being at work, we were unable to announce her arrival until this evening.

The Cunard screw steamship Alps, Capt. Hockley, also arrived at this port yesterday bound for New York.

She left Liverpool on the same day with the Niagara, and brings three days later advices from Liverpool than we had by the Nova Scotia at Portland.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The total sales of cotton during the week ending Friday evening amount to 71,200 bales. The sales on speculation during the same period amount to 16,000 bales, and the sales for exportation were 7,500 bales. All qualities of cotton have advanced during the week; to ¼c.

The advices received by recent arrivals from the United States chiefly caused the advance. The finer qualities of cotton have advanced ¼c. Middling qualities have advanced ¼ on the quotations by the Asia.

The sales of cotton on Friday were 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2000 bales.

The authorized quotations by the Brokers' circular are as follows:

Fair Orleans	8
Middling Orleans	7 5-16
Middling Mobile	7 3-16
Fair Mobile	7 ½
Fair Uplands	7 ⅜
Middling Uplands	7

The stock at Liverpool amounts to 358,600 bales, of which 313,000 are of American production.

Some authorities say that the advance of the early part of the week was not fully maintained on the middling and lower grades at the close of the week.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The advices from Manchester continue to be of a very favorable character.

There was a good demand for all discriptions of goods and the market closed firm.

There was an increased demand from the continent and greater activity prevailed in consequence.

LONDON, March 12.—The funds maintain a good degree of firmness and closed steady at the quotations by the Asia.

Consols for money closed at 96¼.

HAVRE, March 12.—The Havre Cotton market closed firm and quiet. Orleans advanced 1 franc. The sales of the week amount to 13,000 bales. Orleans Tres Ordinaire 104 francs. Orleans Bas 99 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market generally closed with a declining tendency. The Provision market generally closed quiet at the quotations by the Asia.

LONDON, March 12.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week $66,000.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, noon.—Latest.—The estimated sales of to-day are 10,000 bales. The market to-day closes steady and firm at yesterday's quotations.

Political Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The British Parliament have been mostly occupied in discussing the Government Reform bill.

The question of reform is the engrossing topic of the press and seems to be uppermost in the public mind of England.

Lord John Russell has given notice in Parliament of his intention to offer an amendment to the bill which threatens to upset the present ministry.

The trials of members of the Phoenix Club and others who were arrested on the charge of treason, is progressing slowly in Ireland.

Lord Cowley's peace mission to Austria is thought to have been successful.

He had left Vienna, and it was reported that he is the bearer of a satisfactory proposition for the settlement of the difficulties between France and Austria upon the Italian question.

The latest reports of Paris correspondents of the London press are, however, of a less pacific character.

The French funds at Paris have declined 1 per cent, owing to unfavorable reports.

The Sardinian Government still continued its preparation for war and maintained a warlike attitude.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.

Prospect of a General Revolution.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Later advices have been received from Venezuela by an arrival at this port which confirm our previous reports respecting the outbreaks in that country.

The accounts are to the 11th instant. The country was still in a disturbed state, owing to the political movements of various parties.

The province of Coro had declared in favor of a federal government.

A revolt at Maracaibo was momentarily expected, and there were indications of a general revolution for the purpose of reinstating General Monagas.

Domestic Intelligence.

Jefferson and Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is understood that Commodore Stewart denies the truth of the story reported some weeks since, that President Jefferson contemplated an attack on Cuba with the gun boats he had constructed a short time previous to the war of 1812.

The Paraguay Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy Department have received dispatches from the Paraguay expedition, announcing the arrival of the war-steamer Metacomet, Lieut. W. H. Macomb, commanding, at Maranham on the 31st January.

The Washington Union Sold.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Washington Union newspaper establishment was sold to-day. Genl. Bowman, the Superintendent of Public Printing, was the purchaser.

A False Rumor.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A rumor was in circulation this noon that the Secretary of State had been taken suddenly ill and was dead. The rumor is entirely without foundation. Gen. Cass is in his usual health, and is now engaged in the regular business of the State Department.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, March 28.—No efforts are being made to close the crevasse at White's plantation, and the water is rushing in rapidly.

The water in the Bayou Mason is rising fast.

The river at this point is half an inch above the highest mark of last year, and is rising at the rate of three-fourths of an inch in twenty-four hours.

The water is on a stand from Memphis down to Helena, and rising from Helena down to this point.

VICKSBURG, March 28.—The steamer Vicksburg is aground at Henderson's Landing, about 40 miles above this place, but it is expected she will be got off to-night.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The Missouri river is rising rapidly to-day.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following is a list of the numbers of the tickets which drew the principal prizes in the drawing of the Havana Lottery, on the 24th March, 1859:

No. 5694, the $100,000 prize; 12803, $50,000; 4042, $20,000; 23,353, $15,000; 8923, $10,000.

The following numbers drew each a prize of $2000:

2454, 9740, 10,377, 11,964, 26,211, 26,777.

Each of the following figures drew $1000:

567, 9907, 13,792, 13,864, 14,061, 14,092, 15,552, 16,871, 18,262, 20,293.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a bright and pleasant day, and all the town seemed to be out making the most of it.

THE MORTALITY of the city last week, as shown by the returns of the Board of Health, amounted to 107.

THE COMPTROLLER yesterday adjudicated the contract for square-blocking St. Charles street, from Canal to Julia street, to John Coleman. This will be a most important improvement, and the job is now in the hands of a man who will rush it through, and and rush it through well. He cannot begin, however, until the necessary formalities shall have been performed by the Common Council and the Mayor.

At the same time eight other contracts were adjudicated for laying sidewalks and gutters—one contract for the Fourth District, and seven for the Third District. Four of the contracts were taken by Denis Cronan, two by Nicholson & Co., and two by Nathan Stevens.

COMPLAINTS WERE ENTERED yesterday before Assistant Recorder Monroe in reference to the shooting and stabbing affair of Sunday evening, on Dryades street, of which we made mention in yesterday's Crescent.

The young man attacked by the crowd of youths and boys, and whom we reported as having emptied his revolver at them, is named Pierre Delbert, and resides at the corner of Bacchus and Delord streets, (or Triton Walk) only a square from where the affray occurred. He appeared in court yesterday morning, and surrendered himself voluntarily; stating that he did not know but that he had hurt somebody in discharging his revolver, and that if he had, he was ready to answer for it. He showed his coat-sleeve, slit by a pass with a knife; and a wound on his head, which, with bruises in different parts of his body, he said had been inflicted with stones, bricks, etc., by the remainder of the crowd, whilst the two leaders were after him with pistol and knife.

Jean Baptiste Jeannin, residing on Dryades street, between Delord and Calliope, (the same whose family Delbert was in the habit of visiting), also made affidavit, complaining of the manner in which his house was invaded and searched by the infuriate crowd, looking for Delbert after he had escaped.

Pierre Delbert's affidavit was to the effect that whilst he was passing the corner of Dryades street and Triton Walk, he was unprovokedly assaulted by John Leslie, Edward Keating, and a large crowd of others whose names he did not know, but whom he would endeavor to point out; that Keating assaulted and threatened him with a bowie-knife, and that Leslie fired several shots at him with a revolver; that the others of the crowd assaulted him with missiles, and wounded him in the head and about the body; and that it was his belief that the said crowd, headed by Leslie and Keating, intended to kill and murder him.

Jean Baptiste Jeannin's affidavit was to the effect that John Leslie, Senior, and Edward Keating, with a crowd of others unknown to him, forcibly entered his house, threatened him and his family, and forcibly searched the house, without exhibiting any legal authority for so doing.

John Leslie, Senior, complained of by Jeannin, is father of the other John Leslie, complained of by Delbert. It was into Leslie's house that the youth McCoy was carried after being stabbed. There will probably now be affidavits from the other side of the difficulty.

THE OPENING OF CLAIBORNE STREET, a long agitated project, and now a well settled thing to be done—a "fixed fact"—was celebrated in "The Village" in right handsome style on Saturday evening. ["The Village, we should state, is the cognomen of that handsome and rapidly improving neighborhood in the rear of the Fourth District which owns Claiborne Market for its center.]

The celebration was both public and private, though given by one resident of that vicinity—our old friend Col. Beecher—an old settler of "The Village," who has for years been up to his eyes in everything relating to public improvement, and who for eight or ten years past has never once abandoned the particular idea of seeing Claiborne street extended beyond its present upper terminus on Common street. As the Colonel had always been most active in pushing along this project, so universally sanctioned by the residents of that part of the city, and indeed by all who go in for the general improvement and embellishment of the city, he felt it appropriate on his part to give a blow-out in honor of the final consummation of the project. To be sure, Claiborne street is not yet open above Common street; but the ordinance by which it is to be opened has been passed, adopted, ratified, signed, sealed, and generally finished off by "the powers that be."

Col. Beecher's blow-out consisted of two divisions, public and private. The public blow-out consisted of blowing out a cannon twenty-one times—one gun for each of the twenty-one members of the Common Council who passed the ordinance—and blowing several fleets of rockets sky high. The private blow-out (which was the same as public, everybody being welcome) was at the Colonel's residence, on Gasquet street. He had tables spread with everything that was good to eat, with abundance of fluids to corresponding; and with his friends from afar and his neighbors near, he had a really merry and enthusiastic time. One other event was connected with this, though not one of public interest. When any of the guests happened to inquire how he happened to select the 26th of March for his *fresque*, he obligingly communicated the secret that it was the birthday of his better self—the l