AMUSEMENTS.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—GRAVIER STREET.

Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN SESTON.
Treasurer.....Mr. WARREN.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE STAR COMPANY.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE DRAMA, PAULINE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1859.

Commences with the highly interesting romantic drama entitled PAULINE—Count Horace de Beauvale, Mr. George Jordan; Leon du Beauchamp, Mr. Briggs; Lucien de Nerval, Mr. A. H. Davenport; Max, Mr. Plunkett; Ilnori, Mr. Murray; Cyville, Mr. Seymour; De Monthelli, Mr. Duncan; Ingbi, Mr. Leason; Pauline, (her 3d appearance) Miss Alice Mann; Gabrielle, Miss A. Graham; Mme de Nerval, Mrs. Warren; Hortense, Mrs. Seymour; Harriet, Miss L. Graham.....Dence—CHINESE PAS DE TROIS, by the Misses A. and H. Gale and Jackson. To conclude with the two act comedy of FLYING COLORS—Duke Crolsay, Mr. Marrss; Count Lanoy, Mr. Briggs; Col. Dubreuil, Mr. Gobey; Capt. Sandspeer, A. H. Davenport; Marguerite, Miss A. Graham; Helen, Mrs. Chas. Boyce; Mrs. Thibaut, Mrs. Warren; Babet, Mrs. Seymour.

☞ Friday—Benefit of Mr. John Owens.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—First and Second Tier and Parquette, 75 cents; Boxes (third tier for colored persons only), 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4 to $6, according to location.

☞ Box-Office open for securing Dress-Circle, Parquette Chairs and Private Boxes, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. daily.

ALTERATION OF TIME—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. mv11

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—GRAVIER STREET.

JOHN OWENS' BENEFIT.

SATURDAY, May 14, 1859.

JOHN E. OWENS has the honor to announce that his Second Benefit will take place on Saturday next, on which occasion will be presented the laughable prelude called

PADDY MALONE'S BOY,

the great American comedy of

SELF,

and the screaming farce of

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

☞ Box-Book open to-morrow, Thursday, at 9 o'clock, when seats may be secured. my11 2t

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

Manager.....G. R. SPALDING.
Stage Manager.....R. G. MARSH.

Fifty-Ninth Night of
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11,

Benefit of Master LOUIS ALDRICH—Whose will be repeated Shakspeare's great tragedy of RICHARD III, or the Battle of Bosworth Field—Richard III, Master Louis; Richmond, Miss Louise; Lord Mayor, Little George; Lady Anne, Miss Carrie; Duchess of York, Miss Helen.

☞ In rehearsal—"Merchant of Venice."

☞ 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; Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open on Saturday noon at 11½; Curtain rises at 12¼. mv11

ORLEANS THEATER.—ORLEANS STREET.—

THURSDAY, May 12, 1859,

Benefit of Mlle PAOLA—Will be performed Verdi's grand opera, in 4 acts, THE TROVATOR—Miles Paola, Rodriguez; Messrs. Bosuco, Delagrave and Vila.....Previously, CROQUE POULE.

☞ Performance commences at 7 o'clock.

☞ Ticket office open every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3½ o'clock P. M. my11

CONCERT HALL, POYDRAS STREET, CORNER of Carondelet street, New Orleans.

M. LEO TAYLOR,
The Great Oriental Wizard
—And—
VENTRILOQUIST,

Will give a short series of his Grand Drawing-Room Entertainments at CONCERT HALL, commencing

THIS EVENING, Thursday, May 5.

☞ Admission, 50 cents; Children, half price.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance commences at 8 o'clock. my5 tf

A CARD.....A CARD.

MADAME VIRGINIA,

The Great Russian Prophetess and Healing Medium,

Is still revealing the hidden mysteries of the Past, Present and Future—Tells you the name of your wife or husband, absent friends or relatives, lost or stolen property, gives numbers in lotteries, etc.

The Madame has remedies for healing all manner of diseases, and fully guaranteed.

☞ Office at No. 124 Barone street, between Girod and Julia streets. Office hours daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. a19 1m*

FINE GUNS.....FINE GUNS.

HYDE & GOODRICH,
Importers,
CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

We have always on hand a complete stock of the WARRANTED Guns, and are direct importers through our European agents. Guns, comprising all the NEWE PATTERNS and IMPROVEMENTS. Our long experience and continued relations with the first LONDON and other manufacturers, extending over a period of MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS, enable us to say with confidence that we have facilities for the production of Guns suited to the wants of the SOUTH and WEST, certainly not excelled, if equalled, in this market.

We are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch and accuracy orders for Guns of ANY PRICE or on the peculiar styles and tastes of any individual. Gun Materials AS LOW AS THE SAME ARTICLE CAN BE BOUGHT FOR IN THE SOUTH!

By constant intercourse with the gun-buying community of the South and West for over thirty years, we have been enabled to profit by the suggestions of their varied experience, and have introduced many improvements, adapted to AMERICA, and not found in NINE-TENTHS OF THE GUNS IMPORTED IN TO THIS COUNTRY.

Sporting Implements and Ammunition of every description—Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers—Colts, Allen's, Traders's, Smith & Wesson's and Wesson's Pocket Repeaters. Sole Agents in New Orleans for SHARP'S RIFLES.

HYDE & GOODRICH,
Sign of the "Golden Pistol," New Orleans.
my7 1y

LIVERPOOL SALT.

4,957 sacks G. A. Salt.
2,719 sacks Fine Salt.
In superior order, for sale by
WM. CRAWFORD, Broker,
my7 4t 25 New Levee street.

TO THE PUBLIC—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Hatters or dealers in Hats, wholesale and retail, in the First and Second Districts of this city: We take the obligation in the future to close our store or stores, the whole day of SUNDAY, (Sabbath day), and till, the first Sunday following in any months of said obligation, in form of this, in the principal papers of this city.

They or those who shall forfeit the said obligation, will pay for each violation thereof ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the benefit of the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum of New Orleans.

J. J. ASHERS, 33 Chartres street.
J. DARCY & CO., 1 and 3 Chartres street.
A. DREZ, 67 Chartres street.
LEROND & CO., 44 Chartres street.
DAWSON & CO., 50 Chartres street.
V. BOUTROUE, 138 Royal street.
E. D. AUBERT,
corner St. Charles and Common sts.
JOHNSTON & TURNER,
under St. Charles Hotel and 14 Camp st.
A. MAGNIER, 91 St Charles street.
A. PUGILS, } Witnesses.
J. BOURD, }
New Orleans, April 28, 1859. my6 6t

PROF. PACKER'S MAGIC SOAP—WHICH needs but a trial to prove its Real Excellence—100 pounds for $5.

It is acknowledged by all who have tested its superior qualities, to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and its use is indispensable to the comfort of every family and the convenience of every hotel, ship, steamboat or nursery.

For washing flannels and laces, it particularly recommends itself. Try it.

Full directions on all packages. Also, Prof. Packer's Type-Cleansing Solution.

Manufactured and for sale by J. H. ASHBY,
153 Old Levee, corner of Jefferson street.
For sale by F. B. VON HURTEN, Grocer,
East corner Jackson and Rousseau sts., Fourth District.
P. T. PHILLIPS, Grocer,
corner Jackson and Naydes sts., New Orleans.
J. A. SOMERS, Apothecary,
Tivoli Circle, New Orleans.
JAS. W. PEE & CO., Grocers,
49 Camp st., New Orleans.
W. C. RAYMOND, Grocer,
71 Camp st., New Orleans.
J. S. MEEKINS & BROS.,
a28 tf Ship Chandlers, 7 and 8 Marigny Buildings, N. O.

ENGLISH JELLIES, SAUCES, PIE FRUITS, Pickles, etc.

The undersigned have just received, direct from Crosse & Blackwell, London, a large assortment of the above articles, to which they invite attention—

PIE FRUITS—Fruit, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Black and Red Currants, Green Gages, Nectarines, etc.

JELLIES—Orange, Lemon, Calf's Foot, Noyes, Punch and Madeira.

PICKLES—Pints, quarts and half gallons—Fruit, Mixed, Gherkins, Onions, Piccalill, Chow Chow, Walnut, Cauliflower, etc.

SAUCES—Worcestershire, John Bull, Harvey, Beefsteak, Irish Relish, Reading, etc.

MUSTARD—Quarter, half, and one pound bottles of the celebrated Durham Mustard.

TABLE SALT—Superior Double Refined, in stone jars, for table use.

GOODRICH & CO.,
Corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Ale and Porter.

150 casks Younger's superior PALE ALE, pints.
50 " " " " quarts.
150 " Byas' PALE ALE, pints and quarts.
200 " PORTER, " "
For sale by GOODRICH & CO.,
a28 1m Corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD

THOS. MURRAY, J. C. POSLEY.
THOMAS MURRAY & CO.,
Successor to Posley, Nicol & Co., corner of Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin.

We have constantly on hand and for sale every description of DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

1½ inch dressed tongued and grooved FLOORING.
1½ " " square edged " "
¾ " " CEILING.
1 " and 1¼ inch dressed SHELVING.
2 " dressed DE KING PLANK or ship building.
LATHS, etc., and everything in the line necessary and suitable for building and other purposes.

—Also—

SASH, DOORS, and CYPRESS of all thicknesses and sizes.
a28 1m

A. J. POWELL, LAND AGENT AND REAL ESTATE BROKER—Office, No. 14 Conti street, New Orleans. Will attend to Land Claims in the different Land Offices in the State, and in the Land Departments at Washington City.

Sugar estates bought and sold on commission. a14 2m*

JOS. G. LOGAN, 57 ST. CHARLES STREET, COMMission Merchant and Agent for J. J. O'Fallon & Co.'s "St. Louis Metallic Nail and Bolt Factory." All kinds of Nails, Bolts and Washers by S. H. Cole's Patent Machinery.

One thousand choice Molasses Barrels for sale.
a20 tf JOS. G. LOGAN

LIGNUMVITAE—18 tons, for sale by
BARELLI & CO.,
a7 tf 61 Common street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1859. NUMBER 55.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

As a matter to be understood at once, the chief talk yesterday was on the European intelligence brought by the steamer of the Galway line, being dates from London and Liverpool of the 30th ult. They came unwaxed, and the intelligence, which is partial in some respects, was as astounding as it was unexpected. The most important feature was the extraordinary decline in cotton, which was reported at ⅛d. for the week. The financial aspect of affairs was also talked of as equally unfavorable. The advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England from 2½@3½ ⅌ct. is a great jump at once. We, however, do not in all respects give in our adhesion to the many reports. Day before yesterday, it was positively asserted that an alliance was formed between Russia and France; yesterday this was contradicted; and another dispatch said that forty stock-jobbers and brokers had suspended payment in London. Well, this must be deemed a tolerable strong dose for one day. The telegraph is popping too fast in our view—cotton knocked down ⅛d. in about three days. There is another ominous dispatch, or may be construed as such, viz: that in Manchester business was almost entirely suspended. Well, we can infer from this that manufacturers, spinners and traders had not altogether closed and discharged their workmen.

There was talk of great losses on cotton. Large losses have been predicted for several weeks past; in fact, since the middle of February; but the decline was expected to be gradual, and that Middling Orleans would touch 4½@6¼, war or no war, during this or the next month. Taking everything into consideration, it will be as well to await the regular private correspondence by the Persia; she will be due in New York this morning, and will, in all probability, bring seven or eight hours later advices and full details of the great fuss. It will be a capital occasion; a good time for John Bull to send his fleet into the Mediterranean and thwart the French naval forces; that is, a good opportunity now offers to settle the question of supremacy on the seas, as if present information is to be deemed worthy of credence, England and France are destined to come to blows, and so England had best lead off the dance at once.

Finally, Carondelet street and environs were tolerably quiet. There being very little cotton on sale, the war panic will pass without much effect. In Western produce the feeling was good, though there is no margin in shipping in flour, corn, bacon, or pork to Europe; nevertheless, the war rumors strengthen prices. There are no fears, whatever, entertained in regard to our financial affairs, let the advices to come be of whatever purport, either for good or for evil. Six months ago a different state of affairs would have followed such intelligence as we have talked of.

The mails came through yesterday by both routes, with dates as late as due. The Niagara's mails will be due to-morrow. The steamer Tennessee is due today from Vera Cruz; almost as much interest is felt for Mexican affairs as for European.

Another certificate of bad packing in cotton will be found under our financial head this morning. A hard compressed bale of cotton will not absorb water and dirt after leaving the press for shipment.

DECIMATION OF AN ITALIAN REGIMENT.—The Paris *Presse*, in its Italian correspondence, confirms the painful rumor which had already been current respecting the decimation of the Bianchi regiment. There had been some disturbances in Croatia, where the people, including their great ruler, Ban Jellachich, are much discontended with the mode in which the government of their province is conducted. The Bianchi regiment, which consists for the most part of Italians, was ordered to fire on the Croat peasantry. The order passed unheeded. It was renewed in peremptory terms by the colonel of the regiment. The soldiers obeyed, but turned their arms toward the colonel, who alone fell before their muskets, whilst the unharmed peasants joined in acclamations of delight. The regiment was marched to Pesth; there the soldiers cast lots, and every tenth man was shot down like a dog. This fearful act of vengeance was perpetrated, according to the correspondent of the *Presse*, in open day.

PRESENT TO JOHN B. GOUGH.—At a great meeting complimentary to Mr. John B. Gough, held in London on the 23d ult., Frank Crossley, M. P., in the chair, Mr. John Taylor read an address to Mr. Gough covering a statement of the origin of the fund raised to cover the expense of his law suits with Dr. Lees, accompanied by a receipted bill from Mr. Gough's attorney for the sum of the law suits—£348 18s. 3d., together with the further sum of £100 remaining from the fund over that amount—with warm assurances of confidence and love. Mr. Gough replied in a touching speech, acknowledging his gratitude, and returning the £100, and announcing his intention further to pay from his own pocket, the expenses to his antagonist, Dr. Lees, so as to save him from jail, and make him his debtor to that amount.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—A Mr. Close, living in the vicinity of Crane Creek, Mason county, Illinois, came to the conclusion that he would leave his family, which consists of a wife, in the last stages of consumption, with six children, and try his fortune with a young girl of scarcely sixteen, of disreputable character, who had been living with the family. The "boys" of Bath, where they waited for a boat down the river, arrested Mr. C., and, after investigation, sentenced him to ride the wooden horse, and receive a cold bath, beside other summary inflictions, much against his will, and pay a fine of $40, being the amount of loose cash found on his person, which was to be paid to the girl to bear her expenses home to her friends in Kentucky, with strict orders to leave town immediately.

A DOMESTIC DRAMA.—A funny affair occurred at Altoona, Pennsylvania, a few days ago. A man of family named Lehr, had in his employ a young lady, who loved her master not wisely but too well. This excited the jealousy of the lawful wife, who raised a rumpus in the house, and kicked up a fuss generally. The husband did not like this conduct of the wife, and endeavored to calm her feelings by pointing a pistol at her. This raised the excitabilities of the people, who pelted him with rotten eggs, and threatened to tar and feather him and ride him on a rail. To save his bacon, the man was compelled to place himself under the protection of the officers of the law, and was escorted to the lock-up. Lehr intends to prosecute the parties who were engaged in the affair.

A NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE was recently tried in Baltimore and threw a stream of water from 1½ inch nozzle 220 feet. The order in the construction of this machine was to try how light a steam fire engine to do efficient service could be made, and it weighs 4,710 pounds. Other steam engines of the Baltimore department have greater power, but most of them weigh twice or more than twice as much as the above, and are, therefore, less available for service.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.—The "new popular play," entitled "Sickles, or the Washington Tragedy," was produced on the evening of the 3d inst. in the pure and moral city of Boston, at the National Theater, which is under the direction of the "star sisters," Lucille and Helen. The dramatis personæ are: Sickles, D. Hanchett; Key, A. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Sickles, Mrs. McPhetres. The author of this masterpiece of Athenian genius is as yet unknown, but the Boston Ledger observes that "it is said to be a very close and correct dramatization from the facts, and offers with it a good moral."

SEDUCTION AND DEATH.—At North Adams, Miss., a few days ago, Miss Martha Butler, a respectable and accomplished young lady, died suddenly. On her death-bed she accused Chas. K. Littlefield, cashier of the Adams Bank, with her ruin. Littlefield has fled, leaving a wife and several children. The bank accounts have been examined, and found all right.

DEATH ON THE TRACK.—A boy ten years of age fell between two cars on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, on the night of the 3d instant, and had an arm and leg cut off. He died in about ten minutes.

SEVERE LANGUAGE.

We extract the following from the leading editorial in the Clinton (East Feliciana) Democrat of the 7th instant. It is rather severe in tone and temper, as our readers will admit on perusal; but as it comes from a highly influential and respectable Democratic journal, we hold that the metropolitan masses are entitled to the information it contains. Hence the publication in these columns. Says the Clinton Democrat:

There is nothing in the way of political union in the South, but the selfish management of corrupt politicians, who are constantly denouncing as disorganizers those who are not disposed to assist them in placing the direct control of the Democratic party in the hands of men from whom these politicians *know* they would receive federal spoils. They wish a united South, not for the sake of the South, but for the sake of themselves. If they really desire a united Democratic party, as the South's political representatives, why should they, at this important time, denounce as disorganizers those men who do not think as they do, that "Mr. Slidell is a vastly proper man for the next Legislature to elect United States Senator?" When did Mr. Slidell become so marvellously suited for that important station, that men's loyalty to the Democratic party and the South should be questioned, merely because they think proper to support men who are not known to be his supporters? Why should Democrats in this town be denounced as "Slidgurites," "anti-Davidsonites," and "disorganizers," for no other reason than their voting for delegates from this ward whom they supposed would cast their vote in the convention for those whom they desire to see nominated?

We tell these would-be rulers in the Democratic party here, that they need have no fears for it. Its unity, thanks to the patriotism of the south, is secure. Despite the demoralizing tendency of the efforts of those who endeavor to use it as a means of accomplishing their own selfish ends—in despite the avaricious eagerness of professed friends, for spoils—in spite of the frightful corruption of those whom the party has reposed trust in—and of the bitter denunciation of those who hold up to the public gaze these abuses and corruptions. There is virtue and intelligence enough in the masses to keep it together, and they are not to be driven into submission, division, or *disorganization*.

There is much truth in the foregoing—too much truth, we regret to say, speaking altogether as Southerners, without any regard to political organizations. There is no obstacle in the way of a cordial union of the Southern people to resist and beat back the encroachments of Northern Freesoilism, but the party politicians and leaders of the day. They, and they alone—governed exclusively by selfish emotions, and looking to future aggrandizement and advancement—stand in opposition to a union that is eminently proper and indispensably necessary. How long they will be permitted to stand as dangerous impediments in the path of a healthful and patriotic public sentiment remains with the people to determine.

So far as Senator Slidell is concerned, we know that he was once right on the Southern question, and should be greatly gratified to be convinced that he still maintains the ground he boldly occupied in 1856. He took a lofty position during the last Presidential canvass—as lofty, perhaps, as any ever taken by the Crescent. He unreservedly stated, in a letter to the Baton Rouge Democratic State Convention of that year, that if Col. John C. Fremont, Fressoil candidate for the Presidency, was elected, an emergency would occur that should cause a dissolution of these confederated United States.

We should like to know, and the people of Louisiana, we are persuaded, would also like to know, whether on this point our distinguished Senator's sentiments remain unchanged. Is he still as staunch, sound and true, as he bravely enunciated he was then? If Mr. Seward, or a worse Abolitionist, should be elected President in 1860, will he maintain then, as he did in 1856, that the bonds of union should be rudely burst asunder? We ask those questions in no idle spirit. We are not animated by mere curiosity. We represent to a very considerable extent a goodly and respectable portion of the people of this fair commonwealth, and it is proper to know the opinions of those who speak for us and vote for us in the councils of the nation, on an issue of such vital moment. We respectfully, but earnestly, express the hope that Senator Slidell will favor his constituents with a publication setting forth his views in the premises. In perilous times, like those pressing upon the South now, no leading man should remain silent. The people are in need of all the counsel and advice they can obtain.

We have not commented with any particularity upon the above extract from the Democrat, for the reason that it is not our purpose to interfere with the fierce family feud progressing within the ranks of the dominant party of this State. We have merely exercised an inalienable right—that of speaking as citizens—as men having a high regard for and a large interest in the welfare of our own immediate section. But, if Mr. Slidell and his friends are half as bad as the Clinton Democrat very plainly intimates that they are, we trust the State will get rid of them at the earliest practicable moment.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

THE VARIETIES.—A good house assembled for the benefit of Mr. Treasurer Warren, and Kenny's three act comedy, "Sweethearts and Wives," with lesser pieces, was performed. As *Eugenia*, in the play of the evening, Miss Alice Mann made a second appearance and a better impression than she did in *Pauline* the previous evening. In this play Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Owens and Mrs. Boyce did some good acting, as may be supposed, and the first named gentleman was particularly happy in the part of *Admiral Vernon*. He is unapproachable, we believe, in such roles.

THE AMPHITHEATER.—"Portunio and his Seven Gifted Servants" was performed to a fair house. We noticed Master Louis, the tragic *Richard* of the previous evening, and the deservedly observed of all observers, playing seventh fiddle as one of the wonderfully gifted servants. "Such is life"—with its ups and downs!

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE VARIETIES.—The exciting drama from the French entitled "Pauline" will be repeated, followed by a dance and the lively two act comedy "Flying Colors."

THE AMPHITHEATER.—For Master Louis Aldrich's benefit "Richard III" will be performed, with the beneficiary in his part of *Richard*.

CONCERT HALL.—Mr. Leo Taylor will do ventriloquism and magic, being a great wizard.

CREVASSES.—*La Jeune Amerique*, published in the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, says that a crevasse opened in front of the residences of Messieurs Walham and Gadberry on Saturday evening, but was closed by the prompt action of the neighbors.

Of the crevasse Bouligny the same paper says that it is creating dreadful devastation, the waters admitted through it spreading themselves over the parish of St. Jacques with frightful rapidity.

Le Pionnier, published in the parish of Ascension, says that on Tuesday week a new crevasse occurred about two miles above Napoleonville, opposite the residence of Mr. Parenton. Its width was twenty-four feet before the neighbors got together, but all the inhabitants thereabouts rallying to the battle with the invading enemy they succeeded in closing the gap after twenty-four hours work.

A REGULAR SELL.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the great billiard match at Detroit was a "regular sell," got up by the principals to cheat outsiders—that there was no stake between the players, and that the whole thing was an advertising dodge for Phelan's especial benefit, he being a vendor of billiard tables in New York. His confederates made their profits in the "side bets;" the result having been agreed on in advance.

AMERICAN PAPERS SHUT OUT OF CANADA.—The clause in the new Canadian postal bill, which imposes postage upon papers which have heretofore been free, scarcely raises more indignation and complaint than does another clause, which prohibits the introduction of papers into Canada, except through the mechanism of the post-office. This does not look much like "reciprocity."

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—A lunatic, named Hoards, killed himself in Cincinnati, on the 11th instant, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ports on the Isthmus—Immense Advantages to Commerce therefrom.

MINATITLAN, May 2, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: In a former letter I hinted that Mr. McLane's predilections in the formation of treaties with Mexico seemed to me to take a northern tendency, and would develope themselves in the acquisition of territories or advantages in the direction of Sonora and Chihuahua for the benefit of Arizona. Whether this was a piece of Machiavellism, or whether Mr. McLane has since diverted his attention from Arizona, or whether he has become more comprehensive in his plans, I cannot pretend to warrant, but I feel well assured to-day that Mr. McLane takes more interest in the affairs of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec than I previously gave him credit for. In fact he has already given word that he intends, if possible, to secure advantages for American commerce and American people on this isthmus.

I do not pretend to be deep enough in diplomatic secrets to inform you what these advantages will be, but I can direct your attention to a scheme of immense advantage to commerce which was initiated by Mr. A. C. Allen, of Texas, four years ago, and which he has since unremittingly urged upon the people and officers both here and at home. Mr. Allen wrote a letter to the Hon. Lewis Cass, dated October 1st, 1858, in which he said:

"The rich States of Chiapas and Oaxaca are now turning their attention to this point in the transit of goods *via* this place from Vera Cruz, and we look forward to the day when a very considerable trade will be carried on between this place and those States, and when this will be the port of export for the gold, silver and cochineal of Oaxaca.

"Now that the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company are about consummating their great enterprise in completing the Transit Route across to the Pacific, it will give an immense field to the trade of this Isthmus, increase its population, and be the means of developing its natural resources.

"That further impetus might also be given to the trade and importance of this Isthmus, I have been striving for the last three years with the custom house and chief authorities of the Isthmus, to use their influence with the General Government to make Minatitlan and La Ventosa, free ports of deposit for goods, duties only payable when the goods are sold for consumption in this country, and if sent to other countries on the Pacific, or *vice versa* to the Atlantic, no duties should be charged, they being subject only in the latter case to warehouse expenses. The idea is popular among the officials and people, but the unsettled state of the government has prevented action upon the matter.

If this could be accomplished, the United States being in close proximity, it would, in my opinion, be a great advantage to our commerce, and be the means of giving us the preponderance of the trade of this and neighboring countries by establishing here and at La Ventosa deposits of American goods, from whence they could, at a moment's notice, be re-shipped and sold to the adjoining ports of the Republic and neighboring nations on the Pacific which are now principally supplied *via* Cape Horn. It appears to me that this subject is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of our government in its negotiations with Mexico, and more especially as the Isthmus is now becoming one of the great American thoroughfares, as it is the highway of nations."

Mr. Allen is a remarkably shrewd man, and his plans are generally successful through that unremitting industry and sagacious intelligence which has enabled him to rise from a small position here to the chief merchant and main business man of this Isthmus. He has worked very quietly at this scheme for the last three or four years, and to-day, he seems to be in a fair way of seeing his scheme succeed. It will take this rather slow community by surprise to see so great an improvement developed by a man whom they have looked upon with jealous and unfavorable eyes.

The utility of this scheme can only be appreciated by men who have seen and felt the immense advantages that result to trade and commerce by releasing it from the manacles of a troublesome custom house and a restrictive tariff. The coast trade of Mexico requires some central and more healthy depot instead of Vera Cruz, and if Minatitlan should become a free port, the demand would not only be satisfied, but the interior consumption of foreign goods would be increased at least one hundred per cent. Therefore it is not only to the advantage of the foreign traders here that this measure should succeed, but it will enure directly to the benefit of the Mexican treasury, for where the country now pays duty on one hundred dollars worth of imported goods, it would then pay duty on two hundred dollars worth. Imported articles are in the greatest demand in this republic, but the restrictions upon commerce, the annoyances of the present custom house system, and the tardiness with which goods are passed through the customs, restrains many foreigners from bringing merchandise into the country.

But the scheme introduced by Mr. Allen contemplates a still greater benefit to Mexico and her people in this wise. The states of Oaxaca and Chiapas, in a great measure, derive their imported goods from Europe, principally, by the way of Cape Horn or over the Isthmus of Panama. A further drawback exists in that these goods are not only sent around Cape Horn, but they are sent into Guatemala, pay duty there, and then come second hand into the stores of Mexico, when they again pay duty, after being packed a ten days' journey on mule back. Any sensible man can see the disadvantage of this round about operation, and how important it is to all southern and western Mexico that some arrangement should be effected by which goods can be transported across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and thus not only be brought close to their door, but also with one tariff.

I cannot enter into this scheme any further at present, but as an evidence that Mr. Allen's talents have not been in vain, I send you a copy of a private letter written by him after his return from Vera Cruz, where he held a long interview with President Juarez.

"Some eight months ago, when at Vera Cruz, I suggested to President Juarez this system of warehousing on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which he received with lively interest, in which I showed to him that these great depots would enable the adjoining States of the Isthmus to buy goods frequently at greatly reduced prices, as it would often so happen that the importer, when he found the market overstocked, would prefer selling those goods at cost, rather than re-export them. As confirmation of this assertion I referred him to the Island of St. Thomas, the great port of deposit for European and American goods destined for the South American and other markets, and from the indications he manifested at that time, I have no doubt something of the kind may be adopted, so beneficial to Mexico and the commerce of the world."

Will the Crescent render us its assistance in directing the attention of the American Minister to this important movement, that these advantages may be secured by treaty rather than by the unstable security of a law, for with a treaty we can hold them fast, whereas, with nothing but a law to secure traders in any such advantages, he is in danger of losing his rights, as the breath of the first demagogue who may happen to appeal to the prejudice of the Mexican Congress.

QUAKER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Mrs. Perkins was recently convicted in the District Court, in Bastrop county, of living in adultery, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. It appears that her husband had been absent from the State for four years, and she having heard that he was dead married again, but the first husband turned up in Bastrop some time ago and proved that he was not dead. A petition for a new trial was granted, and the case will be tried over again at the next term of the District Court. Mrs. Perkins' was released on bail.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF SUICIDE.—On the 3d inst. a German named Johann Suldt committed suicide in New York by taking laudanum, because his wife had deserted him.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ADELAIDE.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE DENIED.

French Minister Ordered from Vienna.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

GALWAY, IRELAND, April 30.—Telegraph dispatches from London to the Associated Press, state that the report that an Austrian army of 120,000 men had crossed the Ticino into Sardinia is not officially confirmed.

No actual engagements had taken place at latest advices, but the French troops were pouring into Piedmont by railway and by forced marches.

It is announced that Tuscany had formed an alliance with France and Sardinia, and had joined her forces with those of the latter powers.

The reported offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France, is denied by officials at Paris, but the London Times publishes the provisions of the treaty, with such proofs of its existence as to leave little doubt of the correctness of the report sent out by the Anglo Saxon.

The announcement of the treaty, and the publication of its provisions in the Times, caused a great panic on the London Exchange, and consols went down at one time as low as 88, but subsequently rallied, and closed at 89¾.

All descriptions of stock are greatly depressed, and as many as forty failures and suspensions have occurred among stock operators.

It is generally believed that hostilities cannot now be avoided, although the announcement of the Russo-French alliance occasioned rumors that Austria was willing to reconsider the proposition of England for a pacific settlement of Italian affairs.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The sales of Cotton on Friday, the 29th, were 4000 bales. The market closed quiet. Fair Mobile 7¼d., Middling Mobile 6¼d. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 421,000 bales, of which 351,000 are of American production.

State of Trade.

The advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable. Business is almost entirely suspended at Manchester, owing to the alarming continental disquietude.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 29.—The Havre Cotton market is very much depressed, and a decline of 1 to 2 francs is reported.

Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 106 francs; Orleans has 101 francs. The market closed with a declining tendency and quotations are nominal. The sales of the week were 5000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The French Minister at Vienna had received his passports, and the Austrian Government had ordered him to quit Vienna and withdraw his legation at once.

The question of the French Regency had been a subject of discussion in the French cabinet, in anticipation of the contingency the Emperor's death would occasion, and the Empress would probably be appointed to the Regency. Prince Jerome is also spoken of in the same connection.

The King of Sardinia has been clothed with dictatorial power. The vote of the Chambers investing him with this power stood 119 to 24.

An Austrian correspondent of the London Times says that Prussia was previously informed of the intention of Austria to submit an ultimatum to Sardinia, and that therefore the faithful union of Austria and Prussia upon the Italian question is hoped for, not, however, without some doubts.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The Liverpool Provision market generally, closed with an advancing tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co. report that beef has advanced 5s., and closed with an advancing tendency, owing to the large speculative inquiry.

Pork has advanced 2s. 6d. to 5s. for good American qualities, and closed with an advancing tendency. Bacon closed firm at previous quotations. Lard closed quiet—quotations unchanged. Rosin closed dull at 4s. Sugar closed steady at previous quotations. Coffee closed firm. Spirits of Turpentine closed firm at 43s.

STILL FURTHER BY STEAMSHIP ADELAIDE.

Commencement of Hostilities.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE CONFIRMED.

AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM REJECTED.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

CROSSING OF THE TICINO CONFIRMED!

A MILITARY REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY.

FLIGHT OF THE GRAND DUKE.

ACTIVITY IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Eighty Thousand French Troops in Italy.

AUSTRIAN WAR MANIFESTO.

WRECK OF THE SHIP POMONA.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The steamship Hammonia, of the New York and Hamburg line, arrived at Hamburg on the 29th.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* and the London News contradict the report of the Franco-Russian alliance, but the London Times publishes the provisions of the treaties which have been entered into between France and Russia.

The News thereupon modifies its statement, and says that a document has been signed by those powers which gave rise to the report of the alliance, but asserts that it is a mere convention.

This detail of the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance had a favorable effect on the funds temporarily, but the Times' publication of the points of the treaty caused a sudden reaction and a great panic on 'change.

Telegraph dispatches were received in London and Paris from various sources, announcing that on the night of the 26th of April, 100,000 Austrian troops crossed the Ticino under Gaila, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army of Lombardy.

The reports stated that the troops crossed the Ticino in three different corps and took the road to Novara, after blowing up the Buffalora bridge, over which they had passed.

It was also reported that Austria, upon the announcement of the Russo-French alliance, had accepted the proffered mediation of England, and had postponed the declaration of war.

England had also proffered her mediation to France and the Emperor had taken the matter into consideration.

The London Times regards the alliance between France and Russia as a menace to England, from the fact that Russia guarantees to France the services of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

The King of Sardinia has issued a very spirited proclamation to the army, in which he says that he regards the Austrian ultimatum as an insult to Piedmont, and he rejects it with disdain.

The French troops are landing at Genoa in large numbers, and are received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

Warlike preparations are going forward with the greatest activity at Woolwich, and at other naval stations in England.

The British Government have chartered the Cunard screw steamship Æsina, and a number of other large steamers, for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to the Mediterranean.

It is reported that the British Government intend soon to issue a proclamation for the enrollment of 20,000 additional men into the naval service.

The Floyds and other leading underwriters, generally demand war premiums on all marine risks taken by them.

It was expected that by the 30th there would be at least 80,000 French troops in Italy.

Latest from London and Paris.

GALWAY, Ireland, April 30.—A dispatch by telegraph from London this morning states that the Austrian troops had not crossed the Ticino; that they had received orders to that effect from Vienna, but that the said orders were subsequently countermanded.

A dispatch to the Associated Press, however, states that the advanced posts of the Austrian army had crossed the Ticino and that the main army in Lombardy would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journal contains a manifesto of the Government, explaining the necessity of war with Sardinia and denying the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France.

This manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against Sardinia.

PARIS, Saturday, April 30.—The report that the Austrian troops had crossed the Ticino is fully confirmed by official intelligence received here this morning.

The war office have also received a dispatch, announcing that hostilities had commenced.

PARIS, April 30.—The Tuscan army have called on the Grand Duke to declare war against Austria and join France and Piedmont in freeing