NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1859. NUMBER 57.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—GRAVIER STREET.

Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN BRYTON.
Treasurer.....Mr. WARREN.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE STAR COMPANY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, 1859,
Commences with the celebrated 5 act play, SEA OF ICE; or, The Wild Flower of Mexico—In 1st and 2d acts: Capt. de Lascourt, A. H. Davenport; Carlos, (an adventurer) George Jordan; Medac, Mr. Morris; Jean, (with song) Mr. Seymour; Barnhas, John Owens; Louise de Lascourt, Mrs. Chas. Boyce.....In 3d, 4th and 5th acts: Marquis del Monies, George Jordan; Horace, Mr. Briggs; George, Mr. Duncan; Barnhas, Mr. John Owens; Mina Diana, Miss A. Graham; Jacoboa, Mrs. Warren; Ogaria, Mrs. Chas. Boyce.....FAS DE TROIS, by the Misses A. and H. Gale and Jackson.....To conclude with the laughable farce, RENDEZVOUS—Old Quaka, Mr. Morris; Capt. Boldfing, Mr. Briggs; Charles, Mr. Duncan; Simon, Mr. Holland; Stuart, Mr. Seymour; Sophie, Miss A. Graham; Lucretia, Mrs. Warren.

☞ Saturday—Benefit of Mr. John Owens, when will be acted the prelude of "Paddy Miles' Boy," comedy of "Self," farce of "Happiest Days of My Life," Singing and Dancing.

☞ In rehearsal—"Jealous Wife," "Second Love" and "Self."

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.

ARRANGEMENT OF TIME—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. my13

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

Manager.....O. K. SPALDING.
Stage Manager.....R. G. MARSH.

Sixty-First Night of
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 13,
Reorganizement of the Troupe for TWO WEEKS LONGER. This Evening, Benefit of CARRIE, SARAH and WALDO.....Will be presented the first and comedietta of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—Duchess, Miss Louise; Ruy Gomez, Mr. Carrie; Charles II, Little George.....To conclude with the drama of the MANIAC LOVER—Michael Erle, Master Lou s; Philip d'Arville, Miss Louise; Andrew, Master G. W. Marsh.

☞ In rehearsal—"Merchant of Venice."

☞ Admission, 50 cents; Children and Servants in attendance half price on Saturday morning only.

☞ Performances EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.

☞ Doors open at eight; Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open on Saturday noon at 11½; Curtain rises at 12¼. my13

ORLEANS THEATER—ORLEANS STREET—

SATURDAY, May 14, 1859,
Will be performed Clapisson's opera entitled LA FANCHONNETTE.

☞ Performance commences at 7 o'clock.

☞ Ticket office open every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3½ o'clock P. M. my13

CONCERT HALL, POYDRAS STREET, BETWEEN St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans.

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

DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY NOON, at 12 o'clock, for Ladies and Children.

☞ Tickets, 50 cents; Children and Servants, 25c. my12 3t

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—GRAVIER STREET.

JOHN OWENS' BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, May 14, 1859.

JOHN E. OWENS has the honor to announce that his Farewell Benefit will take place on Saturday next, on which occasion will be presented the laughable prelude called
PADDY MILES' 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 3t

A CARD.....A CARD.

MADAME VIRGINICA,
The Great Russian Prophetess and Healing Medium,
Is still revealing the hidden mysteries of the Past, Present and Future—such as her sute, travels by sea or land, absent friends or relatives, lost or stolen property, prize numbers in lotteries, etc.

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

☞ Office at No. 164 Baronne street, between Girod and Julia streets. Office hours daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. my13 1m*

TO COTTON PLANTERS.—I TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & MOLIHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of

MY INVENTION
—For—
Spinning up the Seed Cotton on Plantations into Yarns,
And all business in relation to it.

I will only say here that I make the same capital, the same function, the same steam power, the same expenses very nearly that now raises, gins and bales the cotton, to spin it; that, with the addition of machinery, costing about half what the increased value of the yarn the first year will be, and which is intended by surplus labor of the plantation, in little girls of 8 to 10, women, and old men inefficient as field hands, I DOUBLE OR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME!

We note the best Yarns in the world! The danger from fire of the gin-house is immediately reduced, with many other advantages of great value. And what is of great importance is, that all this is fully demonstrated by its successful daily operation on the plantation of Col. Geo. S. Yerger, near Vicksburg.

Planters desiring more full particulars are referred to my Agents, as above.

Applicants for agencies will please address them, enclosing testimonials.

my3 4m.EW GEO. G. BENRY.

NOTICE IS GIVEN TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF the parishes of the parish of Orleans, that I will be at the levee Mississippi, that I am now prepared to receive the taxes due upon all taxable property, and can be found in the office of the Sixth Justice of the Peace, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HIPPOLITE FORTIER,
Collector of State and Parish Taxes.
Parish of Orleans, this 21st April, 1859. ap21 2m

DENTAL NOTICE.....DENTAL NOTICE.

G. W. PARMLY, D. D. S.,
Can be consulted at his Office and Residence,
LAFAYETTE SQUARE.
ap21 6m

JULIAN NEVILLE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Appraisers, and General Agents for the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank Stocks, Port Warden and Receivers Sales, Cargoes, Stocks of Merchandise, etc.

☞ Particular attention paid to the purchasing and selling of Plantations.

☞ Office No. 11 Commercial Place. ja7 tf

BOLTS, NUTS, etc.—100 kegs assorted sizes, in store and for sale by G. L. KOUNS & BROS.,
2 Front street,
ap12 tol opposite Canal street Ferry.

FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD

THOS. MURRAY, THOMAS MURRAY & CO., J. C. POCLEY,
Successor to Pocley, Nixon & Co., corner of Union and Julia streets, New Basin.

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

1¼ inch dressed tongued and grooved FLOORING,
1½ " " square edged
1 " " CEILING,
1 " and 1½ inch dressed SHIPLYNG,
2 " dressed DECKING PLANK—for ship builders,
SASHES, and everything in the line necessary and suitable for building and other purposes.

Also—
SASH, DOORS, and CYPRESS of all thicknesses and sizes. ap25 1m

A. J. POWELL, LAND AGENT AND REAL ESTATE BROKER—Office, No. 11 Chartres 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. ap4 2m*

JOS. G. LOGAN, 36 St. CHARLES STREET, COMmission Merchant and Agent for J. J. O'Padica & Co.'s Mt. Louis Metallic Nut and Bolt Factory. All kinds of Nuts, Bolts and Washers by H. Lloyd's Patent Machinery.

One thousand choice Molasses Barrels for sale.
ap26 JOS. G. LOGAN

W. S. CHANDLER,
DENTIST,
☞ OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
179 Carondelet street,
ap2 1y corner of Lafayette.

N. VIGNIE, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND General Agent for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate, Lands, Plantations, Negroes, etc.

OFFICE
Banks' Arcade Passage, No. 3, First District.
Corner Carondelet and Exchange Alley, Second District.

Where can be examined, at any time, a list of valuable improved property of a very remunerative investment.

Also, and constantly on hand for sale in private and public sale, some choice Mechanics, and a lot of Virginia and Carolina likely Negroes.

☞ Mr. GEORGE HERBERT will give his personal attendance to every sale and purchase. ja23 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

MARK WALTON, No. 10 Bank's Place,
Offers his services to the public as AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE AND APPRAISEMENT of REAL ESTATE.

He will take charge of improved property as Agent for the owners; lease or rent it; collect and invest or remit the proceeds; attend to the examination and correction of assessment; pay taxes, insurance, etc. ja1 6m

LIVERPOOL SALT—
800 sacks G. A. Salt,
2,710 sacks Fine Salt,
In superior order, for sale by
WM. CRAWFORD, Broker,
my7 4t 20 New Levee street.

N. FRYER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER—Has removed his office to ANTIS CITY, where he will attend to locating and surveying land, and will act as GENERAL LAND AGENT in the parishes of St. Helena, St. Tammany, Washington and Livingston.

Price of Government lands, under the graduation law—25 dollars per acre. ap21 1y

KATHIAN'S TROPICAL ROOFING—
Cheaper and superior to any other ever used in a Southern climate.

Its tested and recognized qualities are—

1st. DURABILITY—equal to the best slate roofs.

2d. IMPERMEABILITY—Superior to any other; no cracks for leaks being possible.

3d. BEAUTY—It presents a smooth and granite-like surface.

4th. CHEAPNESS—It costs much less than tinning, or any slate or wood roof, and even less than the inferior composition roofing heretofore offered to the public, saves the cost of gutters and valleys.

5th. INCOMBUSTIBILITY—It will resist fire better than a slate roof.

6th. CONVENIENCE—It will not relaxe under the heat of the climate; and prevents the interior of buildings from the intense heat of summer.

7th. SOLIDITY—It becomes harder and smoother from exposure, can be put upon roofs of any slope; and being of light weight, does not require heavy rafters to support it, while it is not liable to corrosion and breaking, nor does it require repaire.

The "TROPICAL ROOFING" is chemically composed of substances, several of which are peculiar to the climate, combine in superior use discovered by actual experiment and experience in this city.

Testimonials of the correctness of the above are in the hands of the agent, and may be verified by any person wishing to see or investigate.

All orders left at the Post-Office, Box K, No. 5, will be promptly attended to; or apply to
J. C. KATHAN,
Corner of Bienville and Bamia sts.
feb 19 tf

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Nothing of an important character turned up yesterday. The weather brought out a few remarks, with a preference being given for the shady side of Carondelet street. It must not be inferred that operators were disposed to keep in the shade. The Bears were on the street, though it was rather warm for the big coats, particularly when talking of 9 and 10 cts. for Middling cotton. The private dispatches from New York, dated subsequent to the arrival of the Persia, are decidedly of a blue nature. They must, however, have been forwarded under the expectation of a great panic and real collapse in cotton, as orders are at hand, limiting the price of Middling at something like 5d., Liverpool cost and freight. Possibly, and no doubt, these orders were forwarded under the impression that our market would be panicized.

The most important movement yesterday was the great advance in New York funds, which had no real foundation, and if they continue to advance, our banking institutions must look out for the contents of their vaults. The further talk was, what creates this upward tendency, or what causes an advance in thirty-six hours of nearly 50 per cent? Were there any more reasons than the decline in Liverpool on cotton of ⅛d. in three days?

The Niagara's mails came through yesterday. The private correspondence does not read at all palatable for cotton *en route*. Some letters read of more than ordinary vibrations in the market. Of course, we may expect to hear of the Manchester spinners crying out a *coup d'etat* in the cotton market. We give below a letter from one of our correspondents.

The further talk was highly encouraging of the rivers. The Mississippi, latterly turbulent, is becoming docile. The great rise which is reported by telegraph as having taken place way up somewhere towards the lake in the woods, will be down this way in about a month, provided it does not run off. The talk is, that with good weather and proper care, which means constant watching, the residents on the lower Mississippi will escape inundation. It is satisfactorily ascertained that many of the breaks have occurred through neglect and delay in repairing the levees. The crevasse at the Raceland estate will, it is hoped, be closed in two or three days. The weather favors the work, and measures in course of being carried out. The great crevasse on the Labranche estate occurred last year on the 13th of May. The talk is, that we may soon have the satisfaction of noting the resumption direct of the running of the Opelousas Railroad trains.

There was some talk of the patent press for screwing down and packing cotton. In some respects the hard and close pressing at the plantations, previous to shipment, is not regarded with favor by our cotton brokers, as they talk that with a closely pressed or packed bale, contemplated to obviate the repressing here, will prevent the usual samples from being drawn from the bale. There is something in this.

For Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, April 23, 1859.

The accounts from the continent seem inevitably to bode a war between Austria and France, in which, no doubt, all the continental powers will have to take part; and most probably Great Britain will sooner or later be embroiled. Such a war, objectionable as it must be, will not prove disadvantageous to the United States. On the contrary, it will be much benefitted by it in our carrying trade, etc., and by enhanced value of provisions of all kinds. As regards cotton, the full effect of war has already been discounted. But for fear of this war, prices for Middling would have cre this been fully 8d. It is fortunate for the American cotton interest that this war, if it does occur, should take place at this period, when the cotton crop is almost entirely disposed of, and so long a period before the next crop can arrive here.

☞ Official proceedings of Board of Aldermen on Sixth page.

SENATOR BROWN OF MISSISSIPPI.

The subjoined extract, from Senator Brown's speech during the debate between him and Douglas, presents in a nut-shell his idea of protection of slavery in the Territories:

Now, when a Territorial Legislature refuses protection for my slave property, I mean to come to Congress, and this will be my speech: "Senators, this Territorial Legislature is your creature; you breathed into it the breath of existence; it could not live an hour but in the sunshine of your approval. I come to tell you that your creature is not obeying the Constitution; that your creature is denying to me rights guaranteed to me by the sacred charter of our liberties, as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal in the land; your creature denies to me protection for my slave property. I come to ask you, the master, whether you will grant me that protection."

That the foregoing remarks would be perfectly right and proper to make no one disputes. But, how would they be received? What reply would Senator Brown get to his questions? Why, a general and unqualified negative. The "protection" he asked for would be refused; and the "creature" of Congress would be told to go on in its work of unfriendly legislation against slavery in the Territories! No man with an ounce of brains in his head will question the entire probability of this proposition.

We are well aware that Southern statesmen in Congress must argue the constitutionality of this question, although they know that their arguments, if as true as the Bible and as incontrovertible as demonstration itself, can have no effect upon the bigoted fanatics with whom they have to deal. Their position devolves this disagreeable duty upon them. But with private citizens the case is different, and they may take a practical view of the matter, as we do. This territorial question, and all the arguments which may flow out of it, will never be worth a farthing to the South. The day is passed when the Constitution, or the decisions of the Supreme Court, present any barriers to Northern aggression. The Abolitionists boldly and successfully trample both under foot when they stand in their way. No Territory will ever be admitted into the Union with a Constitution permitting slavery; and notwithstanding the Treaty of Annexation expressly provided and stipulated that Texas should be divided into four States, whenever a sufficiency of population was obtained, we very much doubt whether an ass of adequately stupendous proportions can be found in the South, who will maintain that the provisions of the aforesaid treaty would be complied with by the North, if the slave interest predominated in the three new States proposed to be created.

To use a common, but expressive phrase, "the thing is out." In less than two years the Southern people will be compelled to choose between abject submission and degrading serfdom, or venture a bold and strong blow for their constitutional rights.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—C N Wheat, N Y....Dr Carson, N C....H Fay and lady....Miss E Taylor....S H Satterfield and lady....Miss R Lewis, Va....A M Blanchard, W C Hodge, N C....C W Snyder, Jno Insard, J White, Ala....Miss Carter....J M Foster and lady, Tex....H Grant, do....A B Martin, Ia....C W Norton, Geo Pabson, Tenn....J B Johnson, Miss....W R Cassidy, Tex....F S Vandenspert and lady, N Y....Ben Mc Temm....Capt R H Gill, U S A....Maj Plimsroll, U S A....H Pell, City....Mr Hodge, Fla....D A Wilson, jr, City....P Perry and lady, H Baker and lady, Tex....Geo Robinson, A H Page, J Hawes, La....J S McKenzie, Miss....Jno C Potts, La....W C Scanes, Md....Mr and Mrs Hunt, La....Fred Y D Bray, Miss....J D Roth, J W Winfield, La....C J Peets, Tex....Jno Mitchell, La.

CITY HOTEL.—R F Cole, Miss....G W Barton, Miss....J W Wilson, A Walker, Tex....E M Greenwell, Jas S Bliss, Mo....J W Keller, Mrs Carey, La....J Prescott, Miss....M Boulanger, Ala....Thos Morgan, N H Bradley, La....J S Knight, Miss....J H Bedell, J H Bedell, La....Dr L J Shurlock and lady, Miss....Jos Walker, jr, Ind....Mr Greene and lady, Miss....Nich Shoemaker, R Tillman and lady, R L Lancaster, R P Greene, Miss Hooper, Miss Hooper, Miss Mitchell, La....J H Little, Jno, Miss....W J Lithgow, Tenn....H H Hudson, J H Hosney, W Brashear, La....H Hodges, Edward Sandoz, Tex....De Thanney, Ala....Saml Greenslyke, La....John T Banks and lady, Ga....Geo Stuart, Md....M T Lee, W Mitchell, Miss....N J Reynolds, Ky....Jas Peebles, A J Donelson, jr, N Enos, La....A P Barry and lady, Miss A J Berry, B C Pitchell and lady, Miss....W F Gordon, Ala....J M Wilson, A Riley, F Pitchlin, Miss....W R Dunn, H B Moore, M R Williams, J D Rossiter, La....S F Cole, G W Barnes, Mex.

ARCADE HOTEL.—Robt Posey, N Y....A Duncan, Ind....S Keller, La....S A Graves, Miss....C H Bean, Ga....F P Mitchell, Miss....B H Nesom, B W Nesom, La....J M Pendleton....W Summers, J R Syther, A Brown, G F Arnold, J M Miller, Miss.

A NEGRO MURDERED.—We learn from the Port Gibson Herrville that a negro belonging to Mr. Bertron was murdered near that town on the evening of the 8th inst. by two unknown men who claimed him as a runaway. He refused to go with them, and one of them drew a pistol and shot him down.

The latest style of hoops for ladies' skirts is mahogany! Retractory husbands, do you take?

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Increasing Trade of the Isthmus—Mahogany Business—Statistics and General Features—Future Prospects—Native Silk—Its Peculiarities—Quantity and Quality—Sisal Grass—Manufacture into various Articles—A Look Ahead.

MINATITLAN, May 2d, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: The most important branch of trade at present connected with this Isthmus is the exportation of valuable timber. It is impossible for one so slightly acquainted with the immense resources of this country to make any very accurate writing of the quantity and quality of valuable trees that grow and rot here every year. Two hundred and fifty years ago these things were known to exist, but the exact estimation is just as far from entering into the minds of men now as it was when Cortez selected this place for a Spanish naval depot. It was from here that most of the timber for the fortifications about Havana was taken; it was here that the old Spaniards came for materials to repair their war ships; and it will be from here that we shall not only draw like necessaries, but wood for ornamental and universal service.

The knowledge of these things is entering into the minds of men at present, and the ratio of its increase is at the rate of seventy-five per cent. It only requires a little while, and a little publicity, to drive matters forward with a celerity that will astonish the world how such wealth has rested for centuries on the banks of beautiful and accessible rivers, only waiting to be used. Here is a river penetrating the very heart of the mahogany forests, offering a sure and constant navigation to vessels of eight and ten feet burthen, to within hearing distance of the cutter's ax, as he fells and hews out his logs from trees that have grown old and grey in expectation of the "coming lumberman."

A few figures, however, will do more to impress you with the increasing importance of the mahogany trade of this Isthmus than all the fine sentences that I could write from now till the Tehuantepec Railroad is built. An examination of the custom-house books shows the following difference between the exports of mahogany in 1851 and those of 1858:

Up to and including 1851, there were five cargoes of mahogany shipped from this port, amounting in all to 1,100 tuns, which measured 40 cubic feet to the tun, making a total of 4,400 cubic feet. In 1858 there were 64 cargoes exported, conveying 12,556 tuns, or 502,640 cubic feet. These exports were shipped in the following vessels:

31 American, taking	4,793	tuns.
26 English, taking	6,044	"
4 German and Swedish, taking	615	"
3 Spanish, Sardinian and Italian, taking	754	"
64	12,556	"

The greater part of this mahogany was shipped to England, as will be seen by the clearances:

To England	6,865	tuns.
To the United States	4,390	"
To Germany, France and Spain	1,810	"
Total	13,065	"

The value of the wood here varies according to the soundness of the timber and the dressing of the logs. It is a very difficult task to apprehend the defects in a mahogany log, and good judges of timber command excellent salaries all along this coast. The best timber commands $13 per tun, while inferior logs sell for $10 and $11. As to the dressing, most of it is done with an adze, which leaves the log indented in many places, thus creating a difference generally between the measurement here and in the United States of 25 per cent., while in England it is even more, averaging there 33 per cent. These deficiencies will only be supplied by the establishment of saw-mills in the forests, which will not only put the log into a better dressing, but will saw them up into a more convenient shape than that now adopted of sending it to market in such bulk as to render the loading of it a very difficult job. It is supposed that there are 500 persons employed in getting out mahogany in the various streams connected with this port, and arrangements are making to have a larger force sent up from Chiapas.

The system adopted here is to hire natives and have them indentured to work for their employer so long as he can keep them in debt. This contract is legal, and can be enforced before the courts of the country. The employer then establishes a store in the woods, where his *mosco* can obtain such goods and groceries as he desires, on a credit, at remarkably extravagant prices. So long now as the Indian can be kept in debt, he belongs to the employer, and as he is hired by the month, if sickness comes upon him, or he takes a day's rest, the employer can charge him four times the amount. He pays him for every day he is sick or absent. Thus the mosco system is an improvement on slavery, for the benefit of the employer.

Another item of wealth just ready to be developed on this Isthmus is the wild silk which grows in the greatest abundance on the hills and in the valleys hereabouts. This silk is the product of a bastard silk worm, a cross between the genuine silk worm and the caterpillar. It is small and darkly complected, but unlike our worm, it works in company, and spins a cocoon sometimes two feet long. The fabric is rather coarse, but I have no doubt if the worm was taken care of and fed upon the mulberry leaf, that the product would be improved to the finest texture. The Indians about Tehuantepec use this silk in the manufacture of all manner of fancy articles, such as belts, scarfs, head-dresses, etc., and with the rich dye woods of this country, they make an article very pleasant to look upon. It grows here upon the common scrub oak bush, and in many places the trees are matted together by innumerable cocoons two and three feet long, interlacing the different bushes so that it is difficult to pass. I am told that the silk when it is first taken, is covered with a kind of glutinous substance which affects the hand somewhat as if it had come in contact with poison oak. A gentleman, to whose attention I submitted a specimen, expressed his opinion that in its wild state this silk was just what is demanded in New Orleans for soldiers' silk, and that it would readily command from $3 to $6 per pound. It could be gathered here in quantities of from ten to twenty pounds per day.

A gentleman by the name of Evans, of this city, has invented a machine with which he proposes to manufacture the Sisal grass, which grows in the greatest abundance along the banks of the Coatzacoalcos river, into thread adapted to every purpose, from twisting cordage to weaving the finest grass cloth for summer clothing. The fiber of the Sisal grass is very long and very fine, and by pressing it so that the outer bark is broken off, the thread can be taken out very rapidly and very cleanly. I have seen samples of the grass worked out by Mr. Evans' machine, and the fiber was not only strong, but it varied in quality from the coarsest flax to the finest silk.

But it is useless to write a longer letter on such a subject. Nature has planted a garden here from which her children can draw everything they require with the slightest amount of labor of any other portion of the world. The only drawback is the miserable inefficiency of the government, but happily this is a defect which human ability can remedy, and it is to be hoped time will see mankind doing something for himself in a country where Providence has manifested so many favors in his behalf.

QUAKE R.

POISONING CASE.—Last week, says the Mount Vernon (Mo.) Star, a woman by the name of Musgrave was arrested on charge of administering poison to a lady by the name of Ostrander, to whom she was acting as midwife in confinement. It appears that while she was attending on the sick lady she (Musgrave) furnished a bottle of medicine purporting to be a solution of niter, and gave directions for the patient to take a teaspoonful every hour. After the patient had taken the first dose she was stricken with severe pains and suffered intensely until she died, which took place shortly afterwards. Suspicion being aroused, a post mortem examination was held, and it was found this medicine the deceased had been taking contained pulverized glass, which the jury decided as causing the death. Mrs. Musgrave was held to bail to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court.

SUICIDE.—A few nights ago a Swiss named Theodore Hoffstetter committed suicide in St. Louis by firing the contents of a horse pistol into his mouth. His head was almost blown to pieces.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, May 8, 1859.

Eds. Crescent.—In the month of February last an order was issued by the General of Marine (Spanish Admiral) and the Captain of the port, that no persons except "Matriculados" (sailors who have served in the Spanish Navy) should thereafter be employed on board the lighters used in this harbor, (vessels not being permitted to load at the wharf,) for conveying the cargoes of vessels alongside. The object of this order, doubtless, was the keeping in this port, at the expense of commerce, a sufficient number of sailors to man the Spanish Navy whenever they should be required. There were not, however, a sufficient number of "Matriculados" here unemployed, and the "order" was modified so that it was requisite only *one* of that class of persons should be employed on board each *lighter*. But even this was not attainable, and the "order" was again altered so that a *white* man being on board each lighter was sufficient. Last week, however, the "original order" was again declared to be in force, and in consequence, for two entire days there was a total cessation to the loading of all vessels in this harbor; after which the Captain of the Port graciously permitted the system of a white man being on board each lighter to suffice, for *two days only*.

Certain of our leading houses some time ago memorialized the General of Marine, pointing out the injury that would be sustained by commerce were the "order" to be continued in force, and praying that it might be repealed. To this memorial no answer has been vouchsafed, the reply being when an answer was applied for, as I am told, "that the memorial cannot be found in the office."

On the 3d instant the Spanish bark Nuevo Apolo, Villaverde, master, arrived from Cadiz, and reported having seen near this island, two American screw steamers under sail, crowded with passengers.

Instantly the report was raised that they were filibusters, and the Spanish propeller frigate Petronilla sailed the same evening, with, as I hear, only fifteen days provisions aboard, for, it is believed, the purpose of watching the movements of the said screw steamers.

A Junta of the chief island authorities was held on last Thursday evening, for what purpose of course is not positively known, but it is believed to have been for some very important object, as the presence of the Right Reverend the Bishop of this Diocese was required. It may have been held to take counsel respecting the filibuster movement in the United States.

The Spanish war steamer Coton went to Port au-Prince early last week, as some say, to watch the course taken by the filibusters there, whilst again I have been assured she has been ordered to offer them a free passage to New York. If this be true it exhibits a degree of generosity and nobleness of sentiment that had scarcely been anticipated, whilst at the same time it will go far to show to the filibusters that their efforts are looked upon by the Spanish authorities of Cuba with disdain and contempt. Such a course will do much more to put an end to filibusterism than the plan formerly pursued of banishing, garoting, etc., etc. etc.

Mr. Morat attempted to make an aerial voyage on Sunday of last week, from the Plaza de Toro. The balloon, however, came in contact with a high chimney near the place of departure, and sustained so much damage that the aeronaut was compelled to descend.

There have been several more fires on sugar estates near Sancti Espiritu and Trinidad de Cuba. The amount of damage sustained is unknown to me.

The "Cabawba," in her last trip from your city, brought thirteen thousand eggs for this market, and the price of eggs here has consequently been reduced full twenty-five per cent.

The *Diario de la Marina* of this city, has on more than one recent occasion, exhibited its utter ignorance of the policy and affairs of the United States, and at the same time, made manifest its malignancy of disposition towards us. Some little time ago, it predicted that the United States' expedition to Paraguay would assuredly be defeated by the forces of that country, whilst in a prolix editorial, published on the 5th instant, it asserts, "that the American newspapers insist that the Belly canal is an utter impossibility, and that they are blinded by prejudice to the fact, that the United States will be as much benefitted by the canal, as any other nation. That they also appear to think, it is only a disguise for some European plan to obtain a domination on the Isthmus. That the people of Nicaragua are justly tired of the domineering of the Transit Company, and the depredations of Walker's piratical hordes."

That Presidents Martinez and Mora have united to obtain for their countries the honor of having all the nations of the world as tributaries, and in obtaining European aid in repelling filibusterism, but that the United States appear to think their interests are so fully established in Central America they have complete power over the river Parana, and that Mexico is as good as annexed, but that their reasons for all this are extremely *futile*—they think their interests in Central America are advancing because they imagine the inhabitants of Nicaragua are adverse to the French. They believe themselves masters of the Parana because of the adjustment of the difficulties which is attributed by them to their display of naval force, although in reality it was owing to the disinterested intervention of a third friendly power, and, had it been requisite, the Paraguayans were in a position to have annihilated the entire United States squadron. Because the United States Minister has recognized one of the parties in Mexico they conceive they have secured that nation, whilst in fact they have gained nothing but enemies. This characteristic article concludes by expressing admiration of Monsieur Belly's scheme and earnest hopes of its entire success.

Don Justino Campbell, a merchant of this city, has been honored with a cross of knighthood of the order of Charles Third.

Don Juan Escauriza, who became the bondsman for the appearance here of Don Miguel de Embil whenever he might be required, has, I learn, applied to the Court for twelve months time in which to fulfil the terms of his bond.

We had rather a heavy rain on the night of the 3d inst.; it extended to Matanzas, but the other parts of the Island suffer for want of rain.

A negro murderer was garoted in this city last Friday morning. As ever,

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Arrival of the Steamship Empire City.

The Empire City, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New York on the 2d inst., at 2 P. M., and arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 8th, followed by the Philadelphia at 9 o'clock and the Star of the West at noon the same day, the latter bringing two hundred and seventy-nine passengers for New York, and $1,500,000 in treasure.

The Philadelphia left at 2 P. M. on the 8th. All well. There is no news of moment at Havana; the filibuster excitement has entirely died out. Business is recovering from the late holiday apathy. Freights brisk at an advance, and exchange improved.

The Empire City left Havana at 5 P. M. on the 8th, and arrived at Quarantine on Wednesday, bringing eighty-nine passengers, all in good health. On Saturday, May 7th, at 8 A. M., passed ship Hoffman, of New Orleans, lat. 24.52 long. 79.31.

☞ Letter List on Second page.☜

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York via Havana, with $100,000 in specie and the following passengers:

Mrs and Miss Roy, Mrs S D Hyde, Miss R E Hyde, Mrs Laura Beadle, Miss Antonia Beadle, Mrs Sidney Carr and two children, Mrs Cassidy and child, Mrs Dr Hoffman, Mrs Dr Hoffman and child, Mrs Dr Hoffman and servant, Miss Leontine Bienvenu, Miss E B McCarter, Miss Gleason, Juan Jose Gonzales, lady and three children, Mrs Finch, infant and servant, Miss Martin and servant, Thomas Hynes, lady, daughter, four children and servant, John R Shaw, lady and daughter, Mrs Converse, Mrs Marcia Sarris and infant, Samuel Ewing, lady and servant, F Trasgrove, Ramon Mely, G Milan, D Mitchell, S Sallua, Miss Webb, H W Beadle, Jas L Bogart, Mr McCall and servant, Geo Westcott, Mrs Dumont, John Graham, Patrick Rooney, S Levy, Antonio Roig, C Maligin, W G Dunbar, Herman Heck, A Chew, L Hallard, J S Kirk, Mr Hamilton, F O'Brien, Miss Morgan, R T Spangler and Joseph Johnson and lady.

A German writer observes that in the United States there is such a security of thieves they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

REPORTORIAL SKETCHES OF THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1859.

[Reported expressly for the Crescent.]

MEMPHIS, May 8, 1859.

Editors Crescent: Since my last, my journal has been made the recipient of sundry jottings, as, borne by the swiftly revolving wheels of the good steamer "Capitol," I have followed the serpentine windings and twistings of the noble but eccentric "old Mississip." Pretty much the same state of affairs described in my communication of the 4th, as existing below Vicksburg, prevails above, confined, however, principally to the Mississippi side of the river. With the exception of one or two serious breaks between Vicksburg and Milliken's Bend, about 20 miles above the former, the Arkansas levees do not appear to have suffered to any great extent until we reach the vicinity of Napoleon. The crops along the river look well and promise a good yield.

The river from Vicksburg up to Helena was slowly receding as we passed up, but at this point, it has been rising for the past thirty-six hours, while from above, I learn that the river is rising with a rapidity which threatens new danger to the lower country.

The crevasse at Concordia has been closed and planting has commenced with the hope of making about half an average crop. The breaks at Kirk's and at Prentiss have been closed and preparations for planting begun.

I leave here this evening for below, and shall write you from point to point, giving you *details and particulars* in regard to the different localities affected by the overflow.

On my way up, I have conversed with several of the largest and most intelligent planters on the river, and find that a general belief exists in their minds that the loss and damage already sustained by the flood has yet to be greatly augmented by the annual spring or "June" flood. Weakened as the levees are, the impression is that they will give way and succumb to the next serious rise from above, and increase to an alarming extent the area of land already inundated. The planters appear discouraged and disheartened, and many who were under water last year and again this, are in the most serious distress in a financial point of view. Many are heavily indebted to their merchants for advances made last year, and without the prospective means to liquidate their liabilities this—while their monetary wants are increased by the necessity of repairs to their damaged buildings, fences, levees, etc. Many plantations are offered for sale and others hitherto free from incumbrance are in process of becoming heavily mortgaged for the relief of their proprietors.

Some idea may be formed of the *extent* of country already under water, when I state that on the Arkansas side of the river, opposite Island 65, the water covers the land as far back as the hills, *forty miles distant*. On the other or Mississippi side, it is only at long intervals that dry land may be seen from this point down to Vicksburg, while the fortunate owner of a few dry acres is very much in the position of a criminal under sentence of the rope with a poor chance of escape unless by special dispensation.

I have just learned that a new crevasse has occurred about one mile below Hutchings' Landing, and that the water has overflowed the surrounding country for the distance of one and a half miles back to the bluffs.

The Mayor of this city, in a recent message to the City Council, recommended that they should take immediate steps to ascertain the average periods of flood and low water in the Mississippi, its depth at the bar at the Balize, and the varying depth of the channel to Memphis. A good move. More anon.

UBIQUITOUS.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

THE VARIETIES.—The most liberal construction which can be put upon the attendance at the Varieties last night would term it meager—a good indication that the French drama is played out for the present, and that something which will pull better than "Pauline" must be brought on to draw a house at this advanced period of the season's existence. This play was followed by an intoxicating Chinese dance, perpetrated in irreproachable style by the light footed corps of the establishment, and the curtain rose thereafter on the merry comedy "Sweethearts and Wives," in which Messrs. Smith, Davenport and Owens figured in most agreeable style.

AMPHITHEATER.—The slender auditory list night which "Blackeyed Susan" and "Perfection" called together indicated that the "legitimate" is the winning card, even when played by children, for "Macbeth" and "Richard III" have drawn and entertained the best houses which have of late been sucked into the Amphitheater. And, by the way, we believe that we did not, yesterday morning, mention the unprecedentedly tremendous sword play in which the *Glaster* of Master Louis and the *Richmond* of Miss Louise, indulged on the green baize field of Bosworth. Though too long drawn out, for *Richmond* might have been decently killed in half the time, it was really remarkable for daring, dexterity and duration, and Kirby himself could not have died a more agonizing death than did the promising young tragedian of the Marsh troupe. Miss Louise seemed gifted with the virile strength of masculine maturity and put the savage Richard on all his muscle as they hacked and hammered with their stage swords until the fire flew again; the house was enthusiastic, and every blow was a decided "hit." It is no figurative extravagance to say that at the close of the play, when the beneficiary and the doughty maiden of a Richmond were called before the curtain, a bucket of bouquets were showered upon them. Richard attempted to make a speech, but over-exertion had rendered his voice as hoarse as the animal that he had offered his kingdom for a short time previous, and his remarks were inaudible to us.

AMUSEMENTS