NEW COTTON SPINNER.

TO COTTON PLANTERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Editors of Papers,
—And—
THE SECRETARY 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 expense learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns spoken of very commended of the premium at the Mississippi State Fair; last one of the judges states (who is a spinner of twenty years experience) that they are about double as strong as any first cotton for comparison 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 careful and full and well-deserved report, in which they stated that, "the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from any Hemaphredite to the other machines, by which I concluded from the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very valuable; their operations, I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter of spinning it, and I, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in his production as John, with the number his cotton and other attendant crops; and this great result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands the fall this year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the bale upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the cotton, work, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to fully raise, fix, the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenditure (in 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 hands and the last attendant which raises the cotton, and upon which they cling, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and gin.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that there does 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 done, they will not pause to the finish—hasten to avail themselves of my invention as soon as practicable.

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 machinery and to pay for his thirty buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hires of workers, 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 spin, (cotton is to him, 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 the cost of expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and sense, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter can make a better yarn, as his yarns will be superior in market, the operative spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This cannot be expected to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

My first term consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expense very nearly that now exists to raise the crop and the labor of a few little improved machines, in addition to 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, or better yarn be spun, at less nine-tenths of the cost of three the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges have those of commission, which is will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will throw a double amount, and which is made practically effective by machinery which makes the separate processes of the gin and packing the crop 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 expenses in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where the machinery is, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their places, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than bear the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon place a heavy at of debt who are now involved, and rapidly of fixed from owners, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The prices are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not quite a thousand bales for many months than we now make, but we guarantee fifty for cent that there is a market for them without Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting home. Manufacturers for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 22d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 22c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 20 months ahead. Its superior our cotton yarns will have, perhaps, for the present, the advantage for them to one for cotton, and hence we shall be able 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 in mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

I will name the machinery made in the best manner, and as cheap as I can, which the planter can have time on for city accommodation. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of the house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a competent person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put up, employ for him and keep him supplied with a management spinner; and for five years the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would net on cotton, and if he chooses, the plan of making all his cotton would have yarns for him, and three fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by the commission at 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 cotton spinning. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Customers with planters making two hundred bales of cotton can spend a well for the present be entered into, and further information or description of machinery, and terms of sale of rights for a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Mandeville & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. T. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1m&W—6m1m&W

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Extract from St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks highly of the superior merits of his hair restorative. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from responsible sources. It certificates are guarantees of truth, the Hair Restorative merits an encomium for which its publication is the course.

BATH, Me., Jan. 20, 1858.

Dr. O. J. Wood & Co.

Gentlemen—Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I purchased one to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my age is about 40 years of age; I mention these as the reasons I experienced a bottle of your Hair Restorative and used it. I think I did it was proving what I had wished. I used it about two weeks, and I have also procured another bottle, of which I know good cause. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color and gloss, which I believe, some such and glossy than it has been before for twenty or more years. I am now sixty-six years old; my good wife, Mrs. Hodgkins, by-the-bye, has used it with same effect.

The reason why I desire this to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns, or at one time, as a man of the above, with my name and address, in all your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties on account for subscribers well as myself. I am, truly, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BALTIMORE, Md., 23, 1858.

Dr. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the most of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and lusty, and no words can express my obligations to you for giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

Rev. Jas. K. Bragg, a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox church, at Brookfield, Mass., He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally believed.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Dr. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been exceedingly to removing lukewarm low, dandruff, and a constant necessity to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article which gives me the same pleasure or profit.

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 percent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 308 Broadway, New York, the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS MY ALL, generally, and Agents for the sale of the above, viz: J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents for Louisiana.

m29 3mend&W

PURE CIDER & WINE.

BRIGHT GLASSES AND SHERRETS,

To be had at all hours at

HOWARDS,

187 Camp street,

Opposite St. Patrick's Church.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1859. NUMBER 67.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

It was quiet yesterday on Carondelet street and environs, though there was a good business done in cotton for the season of the year and stock on sale. There is some talk of several thousands of bales being held here; having been purchased for local account. In first hands the quantity on sale is reduced to a very circumscribed quantity, considering that we have received, proper, this season 1,640,000 bales, with the gross receipts reaching 1,734,000, which are above any previous season. The Charleston Courier makes the receipts last year after this time to the 31st August, per week, as follows:

Week ending May	28	31,810
" " June	4	27,259
" " "	11	19,858
" " "	18	26,002
" " "	25	14,056
" " July	2	21,835
" " "	9	12,669
" " "	16	18,321
" " "	23	10,362
" " "	30	9,013
" " August	6	7,704
" " "	13	5,775
" " "	20	7,524
" " "	27	4,676
" " "	31	6,065

We make the quantity received last year after this time, which includes inland shipments, say from Memphis up the Ohio river, 237,356 bales. The receipts at all the ports up to last evening were thirty-five hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and twenty-five bales (3,576,125.) We are now approaching the month of June, the first week of which, we said in our talk, would settle the wagers on 3,600,000 bales. We shall not be far out of the way. It is, however, manifest that the decline in Liverpool since the 23d April has caused holders in the interior to refrain from forwarding their stocks. Well, King Cotton did not monopolize all the talk yesterday; there was something said on Tchoupitoulas, Poydras street and environs. The Western produce merchants take the last intelligence from Europe very composedly. The actual belief is, that breadstuffs and provisions generally were commanding sufficiently high prices before hostilities commenced in Europe. By reference to our marine register it will be seen that the receipts of Western produce continue on a fair scale. The talk is that the Mobile market, the Florida markets, the Texas markets, are under good supplies of Western productions; which will, in some measure, account for the depression now existing in some kinds of products. We again repeat our talk to all connected with the breadstuff and provision trade, "do not be too sanguine of higher figures than now rule, hold not." The talk is that it will be a most impolitic course to hold directly in the face of one of the largest yields ever known.

The expected advices by the Asia were talked of in advance. There was a disposition to discount them. The talk is that the Asia did not run sufficiently close to Cape Race to be boarded, as in that case her accounts would have been here on Monday night; as it is, we may not receive them till her arrival at New York, which will, in all probability, be to-morrow.

There was some talk of the Canada's advices being delayed somewhere in Nova Scotia, or on the Nova Scotian line. The Canada passed Cape Race on Monday evening the 16th, arrived in Halifax on Wednesday the 18th, and her advices were published here, in New Orleans, on the morning of the 20th. The talk is that this Cape Race project won't pay. Some old "fogies" prefer to wait a little while and have intelligence attended with some degree of regularity. Information is required about the orders of the British Ministry prohibiting the exportation of breadstuffs; this was one of the *last* dispatches. However, as we have made up our mind not to be disturbed or excited by any dispatches coming over the wires, we shall continue to talk of the war advices as they come, with usual freedom, receiving many dispatches at great rates of discount. In the meantime the inquiry is, what will the Asia bring? *Quien sabe!*

There is some business going on in the shipping line—nearly 100,000 bales cotton have yet to be shipped, a good deal of tobacco, and the stave trade is one of more or less importance, as this market can supply Europe with all the staves required at lower prices than any other market in the world. The stave trade has been of the fixed trades of our city for many years past, and is yearly increasing. We are gratified that we can talk of an advance in freights, and a prospect of a further enhancement, though the season is well advanced.

The mail via Jackson failed yesterday from beyond the grand junction; the name of this junction ought to be changed to the small junction of the small potato order. The mail via Mobile came through, but as that failed the day before, the other failure yesterday was only an exchange of would-be courtesies to our commercial public.

RASCALLY JOKE.—The clergymen of Madison, Wis., each found a nice ham on the door-step on a recent morning. They were taken in thankfully as surprise presents, but it turns out that they were stolen from the College Steward and distributed by some students, who thought it an excellent practical joke. The facts did not come out in time to save the bacon.

FATAL FALL.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) Standard states that on the 30th ult., George Inins, a seaman on board the brig Wabash, (then at that port) while scraping the mast above a hundred feet from the deck, lost his balance and fell thereon, his head striking first, shattering the skull and causing instant death.

DROWND.—Mrs. Louisa Carry, of Newburyport, Mass., was drowned in the river opposite that city on Monday afternoon the 16th inst. She was with a party in a sailing boat, and one of the men attempting to climb the mast, capsized the boat. The rest of the party, five persons, were rescued.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MAN, PERHAPS.—In the Troy (N. Y.) Times of the 14th we find the following:

A man named West, who resided in the neighborhood of the Niskayuna Shakers, having been discovered in maltreating an illicit love with another woman than his wife, committed suicide yesterday by stabbing himself with a "jack knife." He accomplished his "taking off" in a very skillful manner, and before the physician arrived he was a corpse. Whether it was through remorse and contrition that he was led to the perpetration of the deed, or whether the injured wife made his life uneasy and induced him to the act, we are unable to determine.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH YACHT.—The British yacht St. Ursula, Commander Cairnie, arrived at this port last evening, at 8½ o'clock, in thirty days from the Clyde, on a pleasure trip. She sails under the dagger the Admiralty, by permission of the British Government, belongs to the Royal Yacht Club, and her model was taken from the celebrated yacht America. She is top-sailed schooner rigged, and for comfort cannot easily be excelled. Her owner, Mr. Tennent of Glasgow, with his three nieces; also Messrs. Basil Ronald and Mr. James Honeyman, are on board. She is now lying off the Battery.

[N. Y. Sun.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Capt. Thos. A. Dornin, recently in command of this station, has been ordered to proceed to Spezzia, via New York, and report to Flag Officer Lavallette, as "Captain of the Fleet" of the Mediterranean Squadron, under his command.

We learn that Capt. Levy, now in command of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, of the Mediterranean Squadron, will return home on account of ill-health, and that Capt. Dornin, will in that event be assigned the command of that vessel. [Norfolk Herald, 18th.

TOMATOES.—The following method of preparing tomatoes for the table, we are assured by one who has made the experiment, is superior to anything yet discovered for the preparation of that excellent vegetable:

Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are sometimes prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant favor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

A smelting sermon being preached in a church, all got to weeping but one man, who, being asked why he did not weep like the rest, replied: "Oh, I belong to another parish."

"Master at home?" "No sir, he's out." "Mistress at home?" "No sir, she's out." "Then I'll step in and sit by the fire." "That's out, too, sir."

"THE BALANCE OF POWER."

That rather indefinite something or other, termed, in political slang, "the balance of power," supposed to be an "institution" peculiar to Europe, and to maintain which the various powers of the continent have been in a continual wrangle of words through their diplomats, or of blows through their armies, when some gordian knot of difficulty presented itself which only the sword stroke could solve, would appear to have enlarged its domain and stretched even across the Atlantic to drag the hither world into the complications of its operations—to have a word or a blow in the settlement of European squabbles. Though we doubt not that it will be so, when, not many years hence, trade and governmental relations get all great interests of the country mixed up with those of Europe in so intricate a manner that we cannot well keep out of any free fight which may be in progress, yet, we are not prepared to allow that this state of vital indentification already exists, even if one of the most able and prominent of English statesmen proclaims that such is the case, and that the United States should have something decided to say whenever a difficulty in Europe, which would likely affect our commercial prosperity, is meditated by belligerently inclined nationalities.

But Hon. Ben. Disraeli's notions of American identification with European "balance of power" questions are limited, for he thinks that an issue cannot arise in which England should be involved but that we would find ourselves on her side, and feel the quarrel as ours; that natural bonds of alliance exist, of a character so coercive that their formal recognition would be consequent. So the English politician would have the blue coats and red coats stand side by side in future, instead of face to face, reasonably enough concluding that the former position would be more agreeable than the latter, the merits of which have undergone a thorough test heretofore. The concession thus made is a very considerable one to wring from an Englishman, and while it is a hardly extorted compliment to the increased importance and power of this country, it indicates a feeling of distrust in the safety of the continental relations of England, and a disposition to aggrandize influence and weight by alliance with outsiders, that she may hold the supreme and incontestible balance of power in the councils of European nations, and have things all her own way. There are not enough cards in the European pack of minor powers for the four great players, England, Russia, France and Austria, each to hold a strong hand, and England, the artful gamester, wants to slip into her hand a big card from the American pack and "out hold" all others in the game.

In the same speech in which he states that the "vigorous and powerful community on the other side of the Atlantic" can no longer be excluded from the agreeable task of working for the maintenance of the "balance of power," the English statesman contemplates the continental nations in a very melancholy light, stating that their power is in its decadence, and every blow struck in the present war is suicidal; that they will fall into an inferior and exhausted state, while for England remains an illustrious future, strengthened and sustained as she will be by alliance with all the rest of the commercial world. Those nations are merely Powers of the Old World; England is as much of the New World as of the Old. He deplored the occurrence of the war, but it was on Europe's account, not England's.

Mr. Disraeli is evidently a progressive politician and, from the tenor of his speech, it is apparent that he contemplates radical changes in the foreign policy of Great Britain, induced by the movement of world events—changes which will withdraw her from the entanglement of alliances with the nearly effete nations of Europe and, adding the freshness and vigor of the Western world to the strength of her lusty age, place herself in a position to dictate authoritatively, without the necessity of using the compulsion of exerted material force, the settlement of all troubles, and their settlement to her advantage. She sees that the nations of the Continent will not "do to tie to" and the one that is a friend to-day may be an enemy to-morrow, for there are no important bonds of commercial dependence to cement alliance. And it does seem, indeed, that England, with her enlightened masses, her liberal government, her freedom of speech and press, her steady and gigantic progress, deserves a position of fraternity with Republican America rather than to be mixed up with European despotisms, union with them likening the connection of the two to the unstable image which was made partly of clay and partly of precious metal. That neither England nor America can exist in prosperity save they are in peace with each other is a fact, too, in the world's history which probably will not cease to be current in coming centuries. The inauguration of this new policy will have to be delayed some years yet, however, for England must remain on terms with empires and kingdoms long enough to marry off Queen Vic.'s brood to royal establishments, as, unfortunately for her, we raise no princes and princesses on this side of the water, only sovereigns.

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.

About three years ago the energetic armed interference of Great Britain compelled the Government of Brazil to practically recognize treaty stipulations providing for the suppression of the African slave trade, and it then became exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to land cargoes on Brazilian territory, and few if any slaves have since been imported, the authorities no longer winking at evasions of law. A friend who has just returned from a three years' civil engineering sojourn in the empire gives us some interesting information as to the effect of the suppression of the trade on slave property in that country. From prices ranging from $400 to $600 for good hands, the quotations have gone up to about the same rates that rule in this country, within less than three years. This fact gives us some data from which to reason the results of a re-opening and vigorous prosecution of the slave trade between the South and Africa, supposing that it ever should be. A thirty-five to forty-five per cent. reduction in the cost of slaves might be reasonably calculated on, and this would place negro labor within the means of thousands of small agriculturists, or would be agriculturists, who cannot now command it, and the consequence would be an incalculable development of the productive availability of the South, a checking of the dangerous tendency to monopoly of slave labor by planters of capital, with whom the small producer cannot compete, and the resulting of that equalization of wealth which is the very basis as well as fact of a sterling and immutable democracy.

PRENTICIANA.—Nobody ought ever to get angry in a controversy with the Courier. The Bible says that "a soft answer turns away wrath," and the Courier's answers are all "soft" enough.

A Democratic editor in this State says he has "been disposed to smile at the craftiness of the Opposition." Oh yes—"the little dog laughed to see such craft."

A man named Joyce stabbed his sweetheart a few nights ago in New York. She *died*, and he is in the *Tombs*.

The editor of the N. H. Democrat talks about holding up his hands. Can such fellows as he hold up their heads?

What's in the wind? [N. H. Democrat.

If you are, we should like to hold our breath awhile.

The Locofoco party is scaller than a fish. No fish has scales upon its eyes.

INSTINCT OF THE YELLOW BIRD.—At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dr. Brewster read a paper on the common yellow bird. At antlion was called to its sagacity in avoiding the necessity of abandoning its nest or of hatching the egg which the crow blackbird sometimes deposits there. When this dilemma occurs, the yellow bird, unable to throw out the extra egg, covers it up together with her own, and builds another story to the nest, on the floor of which she lays a new set of eggs, and this she has known to do even to the third nest-making; one person mentioned having found three of these two-storied nests in a single season in this State. Dr. B. thinks that the yellow bird never hatches the blackbird's egg, sacrificing her own rather than hatch a stranger which would destroy her offspring.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR PREBLE.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NORFOLK, VA., May 24.—The United States sloop-of-war Preble, commander T. A. Jenkins, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at this station to-day, after a passage of sixty days from Montevideo.

She left in that port the United States brig-of-war Perry, the storeship Release and the United States steamer Caledonia.

The United States brigs Dolphin and the Bainbridge had sailed from that port for Buenos Ayros.

European Passport Regulations.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The State Department has established the following regulations in relation to European passports:

Persons leaving the United States for France by way of Havre, must their passports vised by the French Consul at the port from which they sail.

Persons leaving for France by way of England, must have their passports vised at the United States Legation in London.

Persons leaving for any portion of Spain or the Spanish West India Islands, must have their passports vised by the Spanish Consul at the port from which they sail.

Naturalized citizens of the United States wishing to visit foreign countries, are required to send their naturalization papers to the State Department, with a description of their persons.

After examination at the State Department, their papers will be returned to them.

United States Officers going to Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Col. Steptoe and Capt. Carr, of the United States Army, have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Europe.

They go as private individuals, but it is understood their object is to observe the warlike movements in Europe, and note the progress of hostilities in Italy.

Damages against Russia.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Attorney General Black has decided that Capt. Perkins can recover against the Russian Government for the value of 145 tons of gunpowder and 35,000 stands of arms.

Pike's Peak Emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The Pike's Peak correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat confirms the gloomy accounts of the misery, starvation and wretched state of suffering of many of the Pike's Peak emigrants now scattered along the plains.

Protection against Famishing Miners.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The War Department has ordered an armed escort to accompany each Government train conveying supplies to the army, to protect them against the famishing Pike's Peak emigrants, who have commenced making depredations upon the emigrant trains.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—The first new wheat of the season appeared in our market to-day, and sold for $2 50 per bushel.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Cotton market closed firm. Sales to-day 2000 bales at yesterday's quotations. Flour closed with a declining tendency. Sales to-day 9000 barrels. Ohio Flour is quoted at $7 30 to $7 60. White Corn is selling at 92½c. Eastern Mess Pork, $17 50 to $17 75. Lard closed firm at 11½ to 12¼. Sugar has declined ¼. Orleans Sugar is quoted at 5½ to 7½c.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The steamer John Walsh has arrived here from New Orleans and the A. T. Lacey has left here for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, May 24.—The steamer A. O. Tylor passed down at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Lucy Holcombe passed down at 4 and the Hiawatha at 5 o'clock this evening.

BAYOU SARA, May 24.—The steamer Capitol passed up at 7 and the Pacific at 5 o'clock this morning.

NATCHEZ, May 24.—The steamer Capitol passed this point at 3 and the Pacific at quarter past 5 o'clock this evening.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—The river at this point is rising at the rate of one inch in twenty-four hours, and is now thirty-four and a half inches below the highest point to which it rose last year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

DAVENPORT DUNN; A MAN OF OUR DAY; with illustrations by Phiz. By Charles Lever. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. For sale in New Orleans by J. C. Morgan & Co.

This last work of the author of "Charles O'Malley," and other romances of equal excellence, is now published in complete form, and is said, by those who read the volume first issued, to be an exceedingly well written and entertaining fiction. We doubt not that it is, for it is not reasonable to imagine that one who has written so much well would write this ill. The typography and cuts are handsome, and the whole for fifty cents, cheap edition.

We have also received from Messrs. Morgan & Co., another volume of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' twenty-five cent edition of the "Waverley Novels," "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." It is a capital idea of these publishers, issuing a whole library of standard novels at prices which put them in reach of all, and make them the chance companion of the traveler who else might be induced to buy, for a few hours reading in the cars or steamer, some of the flash literature in cheap form which infests depots and landings.

THE AVENGER, A NARRATIVE; and other Papers By Thomas De Quincy. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

This volume includes "The Avenger," "Additions to the Confessions of an Opium Eater," "The Essenes—Supplementary," "Aelius Lamia," "China," and "Traditions of the Robbins." Those who have read De Quincy and admired his subtle argumentation, the vivid force of his disciplined imagination, the vigorous flow of his earnest diction, the little gleams of genial literary humor which ever and anon shine out, and the entertaining eccentricities which captivate the fancy, will not neglect to add the present attractive volume to their library stores, and esteem it among the precious of the companions of their leisure. It is well bound and its pages number over three hundred.

MEMOIR OF THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. By his son, Theophilus Parsons. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

This is a very handsome volume of about five hundred pages, beautifully printed on delicately tinted paper. A cursory review enables us to say that it is well written, and gives much valuable information as to the condition in which law, literature, science and society existed in the days of the old New England jurist, who was gathered to his fathers in 1813.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM MOTHERWELL; with a memoir of his Life. Fourth Edition, Greatly Enlarged. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

This is a beautifully printed little cabinet edition of the genius-inspired poesy of William Motherwell, if not the greatest, yet not the least, by many degrees, of Scotland's galaxy of gifted bards.

POEMS BY OWEN MEREDITH. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale in New Orleans by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

This volume is in the same style as that last above noticed, its dimensions entitling it to claim a place as the pocket companion of the traveler, while its literary merits are a sufficient plea for consideration. The poems "Clytemnestra" and "The Wanderer" are included, and we advise the lovers of flowing verse to become familiarly acquainted with the work. A high degree of merit is the indisputable characteristic of its contents.

An Irish lover has remarked that it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when you have your swate heart with you.

It is a literal fact that at a dinner given on the 22d of February, at Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. Drake gave as a sentiment, "When Gabriel blows his horn, may George Washington be the first to rise."

Local Intelligence.

THE TWO STATTES which Messrs. Persac & Sergi propose to erect on their proposed Lafayette Square fountain, are those of Washington and Lafayette. Our statement yesterday that one of them was Jackson, was an error.

IN PASSING THE SHOW WINDOW of Mr. L. Schwartz, bookseller, on Chartres street, yesterday, we were attracted by the design of a most superb residence, to be erected for Col. J. A. S. Acklen, on his plantation up the river, opposite Red river landing.

The style of the edifice is castellated gothic, with a frontage on the river of one hundred and sixty-four feet, a depth on the two side wings of one hundred and four feet, and a center compartment of two hundred and twenty feet deep, surmounted by a lofty and beautifully proportioned tower. The building will contain fifty rooms, exclusive of closets, bath-rooms, wardrobes, etc.; spacious and amply provided with all modern improvements in comfort and elegance. All the walls of the building are to be double, with air passages in side. The whole cost of the building will be $150,000, and the furniture and furnishings will cost about $125,000 more. This will be altogether the largest and noblest private mansion ever erected in the South.

This design is due to the skill of Mr. W. Thiel, architect, the author of the plans of the State Seminary at Alexandria, La., and the new City Hall of Jefferson City.

We hail it as an auspicious token for the South when a gentleman like Col. Acklen, so widely known as a munificent patron of art, is willing to spend a large part of his great revenues in the permanent embellishment of his fine Southern estate. We consider him a public benefactor, and we trust that his ex' ample will be nobly imitated, until Southern homes become as noted for palatial elegance as their proprietors have long been for generosity of character and a hospitality which has no parallel for heartiness and profusion.

THE CRESCENT CITY CRICKET CLUB are to have their second bout this afternoon, on the Delachaise ground in Jefferson City. Due accommodations will be provided for guests, and if the weather continue fair, there will be a fine game and a lively time generally.

Speaking of field sports, we may mention the first racket-game of the season, by the colored population, came of last Sunday, on the old field back of the Third District, near the railroad. Upwards of two hundred players contested in the presence of over a thousand spectators. The ancient opposing forces, the Bayous and La Villes, were never better matched, or more vigorous or exciting in their play. It was a drawn game, each party making a ball. After the darkeys got through, the white spectators went into a combat at foot-ball, and kept it up till night dropped her curtain.

The white game of racket generally takes place on Thursdays and Saturdays. Whether it will be inaugurated for the season this week, or not, we are unable to say.

With cricket up-town and racket and foot-ball down town, there will be sport enough this summer, for all who love to behold or participate in the manly and healthful exercises of the field.

THE ALARM OF FIRE on Monday night was caused, we learn, by the burning of a pottery in Gretna. The alarm of fire last night was false.

GAMEWELL & Co.'s patent fire-alarm and police telegraphs were exhibited yesterday, in full operation, at Lyceum Hall. They are beautiful pieces of machinery, in the simplicity of their working, and in their mechanical finish. They worked like clocks, and appeared to demonstrate the greatest utility in spreading police and fire alarms. The members of both Boards of the Common Council inspected the machines during the evening, and seemed to be much gratified with their operation.

A LIVELY AFFAIR transpired on Carondelet street yesterday morning. A well-dressed woman, to all appearance a lady, was persecuted by a sporting man, who finally seized her, forced her against a house, and raised his hand to strike her. The lady got away from him and ran across the street. The man pursued and was about to seize her again, when another man, a book-keeper in a neighboring store, gallantly interfered. The pursuer drew a revolver to shoot him for his officiousness. The rescuer, with a well-directed blow of his fist, knocked the revolver out of the holder's hand. He then picked up the weapon, took off the caps and handed it back to its owner; the lady meantime having continued her flight and reached a safe distance. And that was all.

MR. ALFRED BELLANGER was on Monday night elected to the vacancy in the Board of Commisioners of the Firemen's Charitable Association, caused by the death of the late Bernard Wheelehan.

THE BODY OF A MAN was found in the river, opposite the Third District, last evening. An inquest will be held upon it this morning.

A CIGAR BOX was found on the step of a house on St. Ann street, early yesterday morning. It contained a young and healthy infant, which was taken care of.

THE JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS held a meeting on Monday evening, at Krost's beerhouse on Conti street, to consider the propriety of an advance in wages. Several hundred Germans were present, and near a hundred French and English workmen. Speeches were made, and after debate, a committee was appointed to digest the subject and prepare suitable resolutions. Upwards of fifty master shoemakers who were present, signified their willingness to pay a reasonable advance. It is supposed the advance will be fifty cents per pair on boots and twenty-five cents on shoes. The next meeting is to take place at the Turners' Hall.

JOHN MCGUIRE was sent to the Charity Hospital yesterday, by Recorder Long. He was found sick and blind at the Pontchartrain depot, having just arrived in that condition from Mobile.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—John Mahoney, alias James Haynes, was tried yesterday and acquitted of a charge of dog stealing.

George Davis was tried and convicted of larceny. Wm. Smith, charged in the same indictment, was released, on motion of District Attorney Foute, by *nolle pros.*

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—Thomas Forrest, recently committed for trial on a charge of raising a drunken row on Tchoupitoulas street and resisting and choking officer Zimmer, and fined $10 for a contempt of court, was yesterday examined and discharged.

Ann Cooney, of Melpomene street, was sent to the Insane Asylum. Jimmy Hanley and Pat Hanley went to prison for a month, in default of $5 fines, for pitching into Francis Creed on Claiborne street. John Fitzpatrick, a youth found sleeping in a lot on Julia street, was sent to the House of Refuge. Charles Harris, charged with picking a drunken man's pocket of three dimes, was sent to the Work-House for three months.

The following were discharged: Jos. Fisher, charged with driving his omnibus over a child; Wm. Ford, charged with being accessory to the stabbing of a man on the levee on the 10th instant, no prosecutor appearing; Francis Johnson, alias Sheehan, charged with wounding Pat McManus with a dangerous weapon, Pat having recovered and left the city; and Mary Coulter, charged with villifying Michael Keating and abusing and resisting officer Anderson, on Basin street.

The following parties were booked for future examination:

Patrick McGlin and Peter McGlin, charged with a violent assault and battery upon John Harman, on Religious street, on Sunday. Case fixed for the 1st proximo.

John Garman, James Brennan and Pat Caughlin, charged with a violent assault and battery upon Patrick McGlin, at the above-mentioned time and place. Fixed for the same day. John Garman, charged also with wounding Peter McGlin, in the same melee, with some dangerous instrument, with intent to kill.

Mrs. Sullivan, charged with abusing Andrew Shaley, and smashing glass on his premises, at the corner of Constance and Thalia streets. Bail given to appear on the 31st.

MRS. MCCARTY, charged with delaying Martin Feeney and his daughter Mary Ann with the most horrible language, in the house occupied by all on Liberty street, between Perdido and Gravier. Bail given to appear on the 31st.

Martin Feeney and wife, charged with assaulting and threatening Mrs. McCarthy, at the above time and place. Fixed for same day.

P. Berdon, of Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, charged by Deputy Wood Inspector Mandell with selling short cords of wood to one of his customers. Bail given to appear on the 2d prox.

John Harper, charged with threatening the life of Edmund Burke with a shovel, at No. 369 Tchoupitoulas street. Fixed for the 1st proximo.

Patrick Reed and Mike Grale, charged with being two of a crowd who bombarded the house of Julia Long, at the corner of Erato and St. Martin streets, with stones and brickbats, smashing one of the windows and endangering the lives of herself and family; all on Friday night last. Bail given to appear on the 31st.

Adam Raparlie, charged with foully abusing and threatening to shoot Louis Harrell, at the corner of Gravier and Howard streets. Bail given to appear on the 2d prox.

John Earickson, charged with desertion from the ship Camelia. Fixed for the 31