NEW COTTON SPINNER.

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

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

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

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well-deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which I controlled from see the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very efficient in their operation, make no 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 at no tax to it, and it, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

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 Co-ill the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expense and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the livestock which raises the cotton, and upon which the cotton, 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 three-four half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment, with the heavy expenses on it to raise the crop does, they will not pause in their decision to avail themselves of my invention as soon as possible.

That this immensely increased income is not to be transient, and that the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his facto y buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel that is, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of coty one 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 profits on his trade. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this cost of and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarn and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarn. The spinner must sell below cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same cagle) that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now runs one hundred bales, the same steam or water power that now runs one hundred bales, the same power can easily and at no extra cost or ratio the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least else-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and because of the superiorities of those of manufacture, which will be decided to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount, and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing-house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

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

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

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c, and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 22c., and the accounts are that the spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few hundred spinners.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of the house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a manager and spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the plan or results of his cotton would have yielded him, and three fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

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

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Maude Gile & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. H. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 29, 1859. m24 1mAW—fin1mAW

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks growingly of the superior merits of his hair dye. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from so reliable source. It certificates are guarantees of truth, its bearer needs no encomiums nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, Me., Jan. 20, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.

Gentlemen—Having my attention called, a few months ago, to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same color. Soon there sprouts since, I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative and used it. I soon found it was growing what I had wished. I used it about a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. 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 I believe, more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years of age. My good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will see 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. Any one you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature to others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion 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 long, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Methodist Church at Brookfield, Illinois. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally believed.

BROOKFIELD, J. 12, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been manifest in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency 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 with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

J. K. BRAGG.

Yours, truly.

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 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS; also, by J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents for the South.

m27 3moedAW

ICE CREAMS,
BISCUIT GLASSE AND SHERBETS,
To be had at all hours at
HOWARD'S,
127 Camp street,
Joining cells St. Patrick's Church.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1859. NUMBER 68.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Second annual statement of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year, ending 30th of April, 1859:

Premiums on Fire Risks	$113,194 33
" " River Risks	70,214 06
" " Marine Risks	84,263 25
Total	$268 012 24
Unearned Premiums on 30th April, 1858	34,107 00
Total Premiums	$302,179 24
Less Return Premium	4,653 18
Net Premiums	$297,516 06

Paid losses during the year, viz—

Fire Losses	$83,022 53
River Losses	17,984 67
Marine Losses	57,292 57
Total losses	$158,299 25
Paid for Re-insurance	14,760 00
Paid in 30 and 15 p ct. Return	5,569 54
Paid Expenses Less Discounts and Interest	13,607 92
	$192,236 31
Gross Profits	$155,279 25
Reserved for Risks not terminated and Losses not paid	50,713 00
Net Profits	$104,566 25

The assets of the Company are—

Capital Stock Notes	$185,000 00
Loans secured by Mortgage	54,434 46
Loans secured by Pledge of Bank Stocks	59 500 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time	83,596 24
Premiums in course of collection	22,664 67
Scrip of other Companies	6,596 00
Cash on hand	71,946 24
Total Assets	$483,941 40

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 12th day of May, 1859, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. Chiapella, President, and Jules Dolhonde, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of May, 1859.

ARTHUR SAUGINE,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a dividend of 35 per cent. to the insured, for which scrip will be issued on and after the 1st of July next, and 35 per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 19th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the 1st of June next.

Holders of scrip (upon which interest is due and payable since the 1st inst.) are requested to call and receive the same.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.

New Orleans, May 11, 1859. my13 1m

WHEELWRIGHTS AND CARRIAGE-MAKERS, ATTENTION!

The subscribers are now receiving and will be constantly supplied with a full and complete stock of the following, viz:

AXLES—For Buggy, Carriage, Wagon, Dray and Cart.
Pipe, Wagon, Cart and Buggy Boxes.
ELLIPTIC SPRINGS—For Buggy, Carriage, Wagon, Bread and Milk Carts. The Springs for the Milk Carts are 60 inch long, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, 9 and 7 leaves.
HUBS, SPOKES AND FELLOES—For Buggy, Carriage and Wagon, heavy Drays and Carts.
Rows, Shafts, Buggy Wheels, etc., etc.
BOLTS—Carriage, Fire and Machine—a full assortment of all sizes.
NUTS AND SCREWS—A full assortment, all the sizes.
STEEL—Cast, Blister, German, Sheer, Spring, Railroad and Plow.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN.

Axes—Spades—Shovels.

Landing and in store, the following, viz:

100 doz.	S. W. Collins', Yankee and Kentucky patterns.	
100 ..	Lewis's	.. .. ..
100 ..	Hunter's	.. .. ..
100 ..	Imitation Collins'	.. .. ..
100 ..	O. Ames & Co.'s best SHOVELS and SPADES—2 to 6.	
100 ..	Rowland's—2 to 4.	

For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Gas Pipe.

We have just received the following Wrought Iron GAS PIPE, which we offer at very low rates, viz:

10 bundles	¾ inch.	
15 ..	1 ..	
33 ..	1¼ ..	
35 ..	1½ ..	
20 ..	2 ..	

—Also—
GALVANIZED PUMP TUBING.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Tennessee Iron.

PREMIUM TENNESSEE IRON.

We have on hand and are receiving regularly, a full stock—comprising the following, viz:

900 tons	FLAT, from 1 to 4½ inch by ¾ to 1 inch.
100 ..	ROUND and SQUARE, ¾ to 3 inch.
50 ..	HORSE-SHOE, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, and 1½ by 1½ inch.
50 ..	PLOW PLATE, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 inch by ¼, ⅜ and ½.
50 ..	BOILER PLATES, 3/16, ¼ and 5/16.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Bells.

BELLS FROM 50 POUNDS TO 1200 POUNDS.

Orders received for any weight to 4000 lbs. and warranted as to sound and quality.

Rivets—Pressed Spikes.

50 kegs	BOILER RIVETS—1¼ and 1½ by ⅝.
50 ..	RIVETS, for Sheet Iron Workers.
50 ..	HOOP RIVETS.
150 ..	PRESSED SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Braziers' and Bolt Copper.

Landing and in store, a full stock of BRAZIERS' and BOLT COPPER, comprising the following, viz:

1500 sheets	20 by 24 and 30 inch,	10, 11, and 12 lbs.
800 ..	30 by 60	.. 14, 15 and 16 lbs.
600 ..	30 by 60	.. 20 to 125 lbs.
10,000 lbs.	BOLT COPPER, ⅜ to 1½ inch.	

For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

India Rubber Belting, etc., etc.

MACHINE BELTING, 2 to 14 inch, 3 and 4 ply.
MIXED, PLAIN and PURE PACKING HOSE, ⅜, ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches. For sale by

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

Iron,

ENGLISH BAR, HOOP, SHEET, ANGLE, SCROLL, OVAL, HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

Landing ex-ship Cambarom, from Liverpool, and in store, for sale by the subscribers, viz:

308 tons	ENGLISH BAR IRON—Assorted, Round, Square and Flat.
80 tons	ENGLISH BAR IRON—Refined. Assorted, Round Square and Flat.
100 bundles	HOOP IRON—⅜ to 3 inch.
800 ..	SHEET IRON—Nos. 10 to 27.
520 boxes	ANGLE IRON—1½ to 3 inch.
500 bundles	SCROLL IRON—⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1 inch, by ⅛ to ⅜.
160 bundles	Half Round, Oval, and Half Oval IRON.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
89 and 91 Camp street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

NEAGLE & CARPENTER,
(Successors of the firm of W. & G. B. Neagle,)

Having associated themselves in partnership, would inform the patrons of the old firm, and the public generally, that they will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and assorted stock of

FURNITURE,

At the Old and Well-Known Stand,
Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Royal street,
Entrance—No. 37.

MATRESSES, FEATHERS, FINE LOOKING-GLASSES,
—And Every Description of—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
—Comprising—
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Chairs and Chamber Sets, in great variety.

Spring-Bed Bottoms,
REFRIGERATORS, ICE-BOXES, etc., etc.

Goods packed and shipped with the greatest care.

WM. NEAGLE, J. G. CARPENTER } NEAGLE & CARPENTER.

New Orleans, April, 1859. a23 1m&W

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

Amount of Premiums for year ending February 28, 1859 ..... $761,502 31
Net earned Profits for the year 286,664 01
Assets on the 28th February, 1859 ..... 997,227 02

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. after paying Six per cent. interest on outstanding scrip, and redeem the Certificates of Scrip of the years 1855 and 1857.

Interest and redeemable scrips payable in cash on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, and the certificates of scrip for the year ending February 28, 1859, will be issued on and after the 1st June, 1859.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
U. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

m28 1y

CHANGE OF NUMBER, BUT NOT OF LOCATION.

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

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Matters and things appertaining to general trade closed with our last talk satisfactorily. Yesterday opened hopefully, but the telegraph wires, or the intelligence over them, placed a veto on the cheerful attitude prevailing; with regret and sorrow depicted on many countenances at the purport of the dispatches from New York, announcing the suspension of payment of the eminent commercial firm of Hargous & Brother, who were largely concerned in the Louisiana Tehuantepec-Company, and the suspension has, of course, to go to the debt of the company. As many of our influential citizens are more or less interested, and the prosecution of a most important undertaking more or less involved in this commercial catastrophe, it is best not to come to hasty conclusions regarding the extent thereof, but await the receipt of intelligence by mail. There were also other failures talked of on the street, but those who were most deeply interested seemed to take the Hargous disaster with the greatest forbearance, indulging in hopes that all will yet be well.

The further talk was of the delay in the receipt of the expected European advices by the Asia. Well, the Asia was possibly prevented from being boarded off Cape Race by fog or bad weather. It does not make much difference about the delay, as it is well known, or rather presumed, what the accounts will be. In the meantime, the talk is, that this Cape Race project offers the most superior advantages to those having a speculative desire, who can by a little shrewdness and sagacity realize two days in advance of any steamer at Boston or New York. It is not forgotten, we suppose, many years since, how the mails and boats carrying the mails were anticipated between here and Mobile, giving speculators an opportunity to sweep the market between the time the mails arrived at Port Pontchartrain and the delivery of the same through the Post-Office, allowing operators a start of from two to five hours. Advantages of this kind are not susceptible inland at this time.

The good feeling in regard to cotton which was evinced on Monday and Tuesday, prevailed yesterday. The New York Boll, General Wright, who commenced last October with the most bearish propensities, speaks in his last circular for the European market as follows:

The accounts to 4th May from London are considered more satisfactory, politically, as far as Great Britain is concerned, and will in a great measure prevent any serious decline on this side, as the impression is strong that should England be enabled to maintain a strict neutrality in the Continental imbroglio, she will need large supplies of the raw material to supply the extensive demand for cotton manufactures which cannot with certainty be supplied by any other country.

In this market, during the week, we have had no regular business, and prices are still unsettled. We know, however, that some sales have been made, which have not been reported, and at prices which have not transpired. The quotations merely represent the nominal state of the market, with one or two sales for cash down, at something less. Our export buyers are not doing much in the uncertainty which still hangs over the political horizon of Europe; our domestic buyers are taking only small parcels for actual wants; the chief business done has therefore been on speculation for disposition at a future day. Holders are not disposed to force sales, believing we have in a great degree discounted the effect, as far as known, of the disturbed state of Europe.

The very remarkable trait recently adopted by General Wright pervades his last circular. He does not lisp a word about the 3,150,000 and 3,250,000 bales of last October, nor of the 3,350,000 to 3,500,000 bales at a later period; nor does the General whisper a syllable of the 3,650,000, or 3,750,000, or the expected figures of 3,800,000. Yea, General, the weekly amount now arriving at the Gulf ports is quite small, but as small as they are, if they continue at the same ratio for eight weeks to come, the Manchester Cotton Supply Association can dissolve and trust to the great Southwest of the United States for a full supply of the staple; as, from present prospects, we think we shall be able to furnish Mr. Bull next season with a good crop, the price for which, our factors will take into consideration next October. It is fondly hoped that all bills now running to maturity will be protected, though at losses inevitable to some parties. The mails due yesterday by both routes came through. The Canada's mails will be due this morning. The Asia, of course, is expected at New York this morning. The next steamer direct from Liverpool, following the Asia, will be the Hungarian of the 18th for Quebec. The North German Lloyd steamer New York was to leave Southampton on the 17th. These German and Dutch steamers are not to be laughed at; they make good passages.

Naval Intelligence.

We have advices from the United States steamship Powhatan to the middle of March. A while previous, Commodore Tatnall received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to proceed immediately from Hong Kong to Singapore, and meet Mr. Ward, our new Minister to China, and then convey him to Pekin. The following memorandum, written on an envelope, enclosing a letter dated "United States Flagship, Sea of China, March 12th," communicates the latest intelligence. This memorandum, it should seem, must have been written after the 17th:

Strangely, we are here. Mr. Ward did not arrive in the last mail steamer of the 17th instant, nor have we heard of him. We expect him by the next steamer, due ten or twelve days hence, when we shall steam away at once for Pekin, and from there to Jeddo. These will be most interesting places to visit, and of which, of course, I shall give you some notices, as full and accurate as possible. This place is only seventy-five miles from the equator, and of course it is melting hot, the thermometer ranging, night and day, between eighty-two and ninety degrees. Still, we are all well. There are about ninety ships in this harbor, but there is no news, except that yesterday a tiger was killed near the town, which had swam over from the main land to catch a Malay or Chinaman. I learn, also, that the French are having success in Cochin China, having just taken several important places.

We have advices from the Pacific and Home squadrons some days later than those published:

The steam frigate Merrimack was ordered to go at once to Callao, to inquire into the circumstances relative to the recent filibustering at that port of American mariners; but, as she was expecting some portions of her machinery from New York in the mail steamer, her departure for the South was necessarily delayed. The Vandalia, all well, after a long cruise, had arrived at Panama, and is now there. The Saranac, Decatur, and St. Mary's, were at different points on the coast. The Roanoke, of the Home squadron, was at Aspinwall, and all the vessels of the fleet are reported well.

DIED FROM GRIEF.—Our English papers state that recently a boy, eight years old, was committed for the theft of a purse containing a sovereign, from the tail of a cart of an old woman, who had given him a ride. Bail was refused and the lad was sent to jail. The father, on parting with the child took the matter so deeply to heart that he complained immediately thereafter of having received a sudden shock at his heart—as if shot. Although in good health at the time, and a robust and hearty man, he never again looked up. A deep-seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work, and after a few days was confined to his bed. He gradually grew worse, and on the day on which his child was to be tried, he breathed his last. The surgeon who attended him says he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged.

RATHER STRONG.—John Caraghty, who was arrested at St. Louis, a few days since, and brought to Pittsburg, Pa., on a charge of seduction, was confronted on his arrival at the Court House in the latter city, by three young ladies, each with a little responsibility in her arms, and each anxious to make Caraghty responsible for its parentage. The Court took him under its protection and committed him to jail.

POLYGAMY MOST FOUL.—In searching the house of Bishop Johnson, charged with murder, at Salt Lake, Utah, the United States were not able to discover the Bishop, but found therein his ten wives. Four of these are sisters, and the Bishop's own nieces, and he has, besides these, two sisters out of one family, and also a mother and her daughter.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Peculiar Letter—Singularities of the Minatitlan People—Wanderers—An Episode about United States Naval Officers—Paulding on a Small Scale—Ill-Effects of a Bad Example—Nomads—A Revolution to be Desired—Pioneers of the West—Credit where it is Due.

MINATITLAN, May 15, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: In looking over the field of enterprise before me on the Isthmus, and the workers in it, I find a singular collection of men who have quietly settled down here for the nonce to wait for "something to turn up." The great majority of the men on this Isthmus are of that peculiar race known as Nomads, for they have been travelers ever since they had "knew enough to go into the house out of the rain." And the probabilities are that they will continue to travel, and continue to agitate until they are passengers on that final voyage which reveals to mortal eyes the wonders of the immortal world.

Among the number of gentlemen whom I have met and heard of on the Isthmus, are several who were intimately connected with the Nicaragua enterprise, and although they hold good positions here, and are very estimable members of community, they still cling to the hope of an ultimate home on that land where the blood of their friends has consecrated the soil to American institutions. I saw a gentleman several days since, Col. Bruno von Natzmer, who went with General Walker to California last March, and he informed me of one or two circumstances which I think should be published for the benefit of the American public. It is useless to inform you that the naval officers of the United States have always evinced a hostile feeling towards the cause of Nicaragua, as they did towards the gallant little navy of Texas, and that since the affair of Paulding, at Punta Arenas, this feeling has grown to be so bitter that the mere mention of Gen. Walker's name in the wardroom of a United States ship is sufficient at any time to raise a tempest. Lieutenants, middy's and whal-nots, all fly into a passion and rail about piracy as if they knew what it meant, while in reality they are as ignorant of the subject as they are of international law. There are exceptions to this censure, I confess, but as a general rule, the charge will hold good. But to the point:

Gen. Walker started in March last for California, accompanied by Col. Natzmer. Touching at Havana, he was obliged to take the steamship Granada, commanded by Capt. Merryman, for Aspinwall. As he was on the point of transferring his baggage to the Granada, he was informed that preparations were making to arrest and send him back to the United States. Quite surprised, he waited for the accomplishment of this new outrage upon his rights, but heard nothing more of it until just as the Granada was on the point of sailing, when Capt. Merryman actually stepped up to a friend of Gen. Walker's, and told him that it was his intention to arrest the General and send him back. The gentleman to whom this remark was addressed advised Capt. Merryman not to do any such thing, as it would make him liable, for he was only commander of a merchant ship. To this Capt. Merryman responded that as an officer of the United States Navy, he considered that the proclamation and message of President Buchanan authorized him to arrest Gen. Walker wherever he found him. The matter rested here until the vessel was under way, when Capt. Merryman approached the gentleman with whom he had formerly conversed, and stated that after mature consideration he had concluded not to arrest Gen. Walker, but that he could not "recognize him in his official capacity."

This was not the end, for when Gen. Walker arrived at Aspinwall, Capt. Merryman transferred his dignity to Commodore McIntosh, who appointed two United States Navy officers to act as spies upon the General's movements while he remained upon the Isthmus.

It is more in sorrow than in anger that I make this record a part of the history of the country. Throughout the United States, in times of yore, I have listened with pride to the eloquent tongues that have complimented the navy for its efficiency and its freedom from all those prejudices which distract all the other official quarters of the Government. The navy has been free from the taint of abolitionism, free from the taint of any other ultraism in the country, and therefore it has maintained the respect of the people. But lately there has been a change. Our navy officers in many places are departing from the usages heretofore prevalent in the United States ships, and the wardroom is becoming a fierce scene of political discussion and personal wrangling. The unauthorized action of Paulding in arresting Gen. Walker has attracted their attention, and mistaking the notoriety that the Commodore obtained for legitimate fame, many of them are only too anxious to become alike notorious. The lowest subalterns now feel authorized to construe Presidential messages and official proclamations in such a way as may afford them a chance to arrest and outrage some American citizen at work in foreign countries; and, if some rebuke is not given, we shall see our squadrons like our federal officials, turning their attention more to the regulation of the domestic affairs of their own country than to the recognition and maintainance of American rights abroad.

But to turn to my original subject, of the nomadic people hereabouts. It is a striking peculiarity of all conversation in Minatitlan, that nobody here talks about the place in which we live, but every one has some tale to tell of distant countries. All are travelers, only stopping here for something to "turn up" that will lead to adventure and further movement. This settlement is becoming too tame for them; there is too much business done in a regular way; money is acquiring a standard value per month that smacks of interest; folks live by themselves, go to bed early, rise early, work all day, and have no time to "spin yarns." All this is contrary to the "notions" of the early settlers, and they think of selling out and moving off. A revolution would be "the thing," and if one cannot be had here, one must be had somewhere else. There is no other alternative for the peace of this wandering population. There are men here who have forgotten where they were born, how long they have lived, and what their profession is. Their memory reaches back so far that they are afraid to say that they lived when certain transactions of which they tell transpired; and they have worked at so many trades, callings and professions, that they know not which to claim as their original craft. They have seen so many parts of the world, that it is impossible to settle on any one spot, for thinking of some better place they once stopped at in their travels; and they have lived through so many revolutions in community that nothing will satisfy them but a transition state, when the chrysalis of society is undergoing its transformation. They are the true pioneers, however, free and easy, making settlements first, forming nucleii around which steadier people settle, and then moving off to develope some other place. To them the great West owes its use, for they have always been on the outer edge of the advancing tide of population, whipping the Indians, driving back the wild beasts, and making those "oak openings" into which the light of civilization and humanity has subsequently shone. The pioneer and the wanderer are the instruments by which Providence has reclaimed the world, so far, from its savage wildness; and the apostles of the faith in Minititlan deserve all the praise that legend and story have given to Daniel Boone.

MINATITLAN, May 18th, 1859.

Eds. Crescent.—The steamer Coatzacoalcos arrived here on the morning of the 16th, with Capt. Wilson on the quarter-deck, and bright and busy John A. Diamond in the office. Diamond sults this latitude, for he is like a glass of seidlitz to a troubled man, working off care like a charm.

The Coatzacoalcos was very successful in towing the Allegheny Belle across the gulf, bringing her safe into her port, without an accident, if I except the casual ducking a lad received by falling overboard, and being picked up immediately. He says his first thought on falling overboard was to look at the walking beam of the steamer, and as that did not stop immediately, he concluded the boat did not intend to stop for him, and then says he, "I thought I should have a long swim to reach land. Quite a correct conclusion to arrive at in the middle of the gulf.

The Allegheny Belle will be fitted up immediately for use on the river. Workmen are already busy knocking away her temporary guards, demolishing her cabin, and clearing off all the useless top hamper, so as to make her as light and airy as possible. It is thought that in three weeks she will be ready to go up the river, and then the trip will be made more regularly and more pleasantly both ways.

The most interesting item of local intelligence this fortnight was a regular "white folks'" wedding, which took place Monday night on the steamer Coatzacoalcos, and was, in fact, the first American marriage on this Isthmus. The bridegroom was Mr. Laurence Weathers, and the bride was Miss Emma J. Deffner. Mr. O. F. Benjamin acted as groomsman, and Miss Amelia Girod assisted the bride. I shall not describe the dressing of the parties, which was good, but confine myself to a relation of the events. These parties have been anxious to marry for some time, but they did not choose to have the ceremony performed by a priest, so they made application to the Consul. Mr. Allen doubted his authority, but promised to apply to the American Minister in Vera Cruz for permission. Mr. McLane's arrival on Saturday last was therefore taken advantage of, and the necessary authority was conferred upon the Consul.

Capt. Wilson, of the Coatzacoalcos, no sooner heard what was on foot than he offered his boat for the ceremony, and promised to supply the adjuncts. The offer was accepted, and John A. Diamond, the purser, was appointed a committee of one to attend to the preparation. He did it, and the way it was done I leave to your imagination, for I forgot to take a quire of paper to note down all he had, and what notes I did take were lost in a bottle of champagne.

The parties assembled at 8 in the evening, and Mr. Allen pronounced the twain man and wife. Then all hands were invited to dance, and after the dance came the supper.

The company was brilliant, consisting of a large number of native as well as a sprinkling of American ladies. The time happened just on the occasion of a grand feast in honor of the consecration of the Church, and a large number of the native ladies from the surrounding towns, all very respectable and very richly dressed, were present.

After the cover was removed, speeches were the order of the day, when the American Minister arose in response to a toast, and delivered himself of a very happy effort.

Mr. Allen followed in a few short remarks, and was succeeded by Capt. Wilson and other gentlemen.

There was a small fire here last week of a tenement near the Company's Works. The damage threatened to be of some moment, but fortunately it was stopped.

The steamer Suchel left here, engaged in a pleasure excursion up the river, last week, much to the gratification of the natives.

An American, name unknown, was shot by the guard in Tehuantepec last week. No particulars have come to hand.

The steamer has just arrived, and I must close without finishing up my letter. The trip has been a good one.

Mississippi Intelligence

The Vicksburg Southron, of Tuesday, says:

John Y. Gale, who escaped from the jail of Washington county, a short time since, was arrested in this city yesterday. It will be remembered that Gale was charged with whipping two negroes to death.

The Brandon Republican says the lice are destroying the cotton in Rankin county, but the corn looks well.

The Aberdeen Conservative, of the 21st, has the following:

On last Wednesday evening a portion of the prairie in this county was visited by a tremendous hail storm. The hail stones were very large, some measuring over ten inches in circumference. The growing crops were considerably damaged.

For years the promise of a bountiful crop has not been more flattering than it is now. The "stand" of cotton is excellent, and under the warm sun of the last few days the young plant is growing finely. If we can only have a dry July and August, and avoid that scourge, the boll-worm, the cotton yield will be immense. The corn looks well and is thriving finely. The wheat now ripening promises a good yield. The fruit trees are all full, and fine vegetables are becoming plentiful. Just now the prospects of a plentiful year are uncommonly flattering in this faithful region.

The Macon Star of the 21st has the following:

We understand that three negroes were killed, and one mortally wounded at Drish's plantation, near Fairfield in this county, on Sunday last. The overseer, it seems, went into a cabin to see a sick negro, when four or five negroes surrounded the cabin and told him that he should not come out of there alive. The overseer commenced shooting, until he killed three and wounded the fourth.

ANOTHER.—Mr. Eugene Ferris, overseer, shot one of his negro boys the other day, for resisting when he went to correct him.

The Holly Springs Herald of the 21st says:

We have met with many of the farmers of this, as well as the neighboring counties, during the present week, and we are pleased to learn that the stands of cotton are generally excellent and the prospect for good crops was never better. Corn is now looking finely. On many farms the wheat crop is suffering from rust and blight, and if the rainy weather continues, we fear many crops will be almost ruined. Oats look well in many sections of the country. In others the crop is not so promising.

The Attala Democrat of Tuesday last says:

A few of our country men have commenced cutting their wheat. Some crops are pronounced good, while others are injured by rust and smut. At any rate, it is thought there will be an abundance made for home consumption in this section.

Spring oats are generally ruined by rust. The fall sowing will likely make a light crop.

The Coahoma Citizen of the 21st says:

The corn and cotton crops are in a fine and flourishing condition in this county. Over two-thirds of the county is high and dry, and we anticipate a sufficient fall in the river, in the next ten days, to enable the whole county to be planted.

The Vicksburg Whig has received a fine specimen of cotton. The Whig says:

On Saturday last we received several cotton stalks from the plantation of J. P. Lee, on Sunflower river, fully twelve inches in height. We are informed it is from a field of several hundred acres,