NEW COTTON SPINNER.

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

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

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

THE FACTS AND CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over nulling 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 21c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

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 the 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 managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all his cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put 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 party buying. After the expiration of the five years 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 another and sort of contract over to plus a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Macdwillie & 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, which, upon being presented properly, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

THO. R. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1caW—5ulwwdW

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 credibly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If gentlemen are plaintiffs of truth, the Doctor needs no testimonies nor testimony, gallery from the press:

BATH, Me., Jan. 20, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.

Gentlemen—Having my attention called, a few months since, to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which, and becoming quite gray, probably one-third white; my neighbors were of same opinion. Some three months since, I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had witnessed. I used it about twice 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-two years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I then sent to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will implicitly follow your directions, will not have occasion to controlled any 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 benefits of nature in otherwise well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 23, 1858.

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 glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

This undersigned Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect is the best excellent in removing dandruff from the scalp, 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.

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small bottle half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium bottle at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large bottles 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 416 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS; also, by J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents for the South. m27 3moeod&W

ICE CREAMS,
BISCUIT GLASSE
AND SHERBETS,
To be had at all hours at
HOWARDS,
167 Canal 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. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1859. NUMBER 69.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The shady side of Carondelet street was well thronged yesterday forenoon before the sun attained its zenith. The street has lost none of the activity and talk which have prevailed for months past, though there the stock of the staple is being fast reduced. The affairs of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company formed the chief topic for comment. The opinion is strong and universal that it will be a lasting and eternal disgrace to New Orleans that this Company should pass into other hands, the only outside undertaking that would be of benefit to our city's prosperity. The paltry sum of half a million of dollars would have relieved the Company. The subscriptions to the capital stock ought to have been sufficient to have carried the association through the first year. However, the opinion prevails that the affairs of the Company are not in so straitened circumstances as was at first supposed; that hasty conclusions have been arrived at. Moreover, the talk is, that one of our large exchange dealers, who is largely interested in the bills drawn on New York, and who was in New York on the day the drawees suspended, on his way to Europe, did not not think the case of sufficient importance to detain him and proceeded on his tour by the Persia on Wednesday; consequently, there are grounds for believing that the mail advices may place the situation of affairs in a more satisfactory light.

Towards meridian the arrival of the Asia from Liverpool, with dates to the 14th inst., was announced on the street, giving some variation in the markets. Cotton had declined from the advance reported by the City of Baltimore. Middling Orleans was quoted at 6¾c. against 6¾d. on Saturday the 7th, the week previous. They had, however, advices of large shipments at sea, say 483,000 bales of all kinds, against 270,000 bales same time last year. The advices from Manchester were reported as unfavorable. To what extent this may be construed, it is difficult to divine. As regards the quotations for breadstuffs and provisions, though higher than the last advices—that is, about twelve cents per hundred on flour, and corn five to ten cents per hundred—they are immeasurably below the asking rates in this market. For instance, the best of St. Louis flour is quoted at $7 50 per barrel, and with the usual line of charges, a shipment from here would come out with Flemish balances. The same kind of flour is held in our market at this time at $8 to $8 25 and $8 37½ per barrel. It will soon be discovered that speculators in the West who became so excited last week on the Canada's telegraphic advices, will feel the effects of rash and hasty movements.

The Canada's mails were received to-day. The correspondence rends about as expected. We received the following:

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, May 7, 1859.

The war is the all engrossing subject just now. "The Thunderer" has week published an article that is now said to have been unfounded, of a treaty between France, Russia and Prussia, which played mad work with the Stock Exchange—fortunes were instantly sank and more than fifty failures announced. The condemnation of the Times has been lastly very severe, not only in London but through the country.

Enclosed you have cotton circulars—the decline caused by war is fully ¼d. ⅜ ℔ from the highest point a few weeks ago. Unless the war becomes general and Great Britain joins in the fray, I look for a recovery in prices for the staple, as the present crop is almost entirely disposed of, and it must be six or seven months before any of the new crop now to be grown can be received.

The accounts from London this morning indicate a recovery from the grand scare.

As England has in effect declared her neutrality in the present state of European affairs, it is hoped there will be no more scares in London and Liverpool, and forty or fifty stock jobbers frightened into suspension in one day.

There were several arrivals yesterday of steamboats with Western produce, with some cotton, some tobacco, with a little sugar and molasses, sufficient to keep up some show of business on the landing, fully as much as in former years at this time. The receipts of cotton are dwindling to hundreds of bales per day. There are some few thousands of bales detained by low water in upper Red river, which may not reach market this season, though there may be a June rise which may assist navigation above Shreveport. We find that there have been destroyed by fire 7815 bales, and sunk or lost by boats being snagged 1560 bales, making 9375 bales, which, it is supposed, will not be allowed to be considered as so much received, though paid for by underwriters.

We have no space for further talk at this moment—in fact, the thermometer is approaching too near 90 to talk rapidly.

The mails were received by both routes yesterday. The Hungarian, the Quebec steamer, ought to be heard of to-morrow evening. In the meantime, the talk is, that it is best to "keep cool," Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph having approached sufficiently near to each other to knock the chip off the shoulder.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, left Vera Cruz on Monday last and reached this city yesterday evening. Her obliging Purser furnishes the following manifest and memoranda:

Passengers—I. Edgerly, lady, 3 children and servant; I. Mayer and lady, T. Bel Posey Francesco, T. Navarro, L. E. Higgins, R. Barrola, and 3 steerage.

Nothing of much importance appears to have occurred since the date of our last advices, at which time both the contending factions were almost incapable of movement for want of funds. *El Progreso* says that Marquez arrived at Morelia on the 20th ult., but remained only three days. After imposing a forced loan of $40,000, and ascertaining that the place was untenable, he put his force in motion for Zamora. From six to seven thousand Constitutionalists awaited the chiefs Marquez, Mejia and Velez, at Irapanto and Guanajuato, and the Reactionary papers say that the latter had prepared to attack them.

Colonel Zuazua, it was said, had been invested with the chief command of the Constitutional army in the interior.

El Progreso states that the chiefs of the Reactionary movement, determined to resort to any means to secure the success of their plans against Mexican nationality, have agreed to recall Santa Anna and restore him to power. To this end, Corona, Miramon's Minister of War, had addressed to His Highness a communication, published in the periodicals of the capital, in which it is announced that the so-called Supreme Government has ordained that he (Santa Anna) be entered in its employ as a general of division, and it is stated that a commission, charged with the duty of placing this communication in the hands of "the evil genius of the Republic," had left the city of Mexico. He was invited to arrive via Tampico, which port Gen. Woll offered to capture for that especial purpose. However absurd this latter part of the business may appear, a rumor which appeared to be well supported prevailed that Gen. Woll had left the capital at the head of 1000 men, and was marching towards Tampico.

It appears that the British residents of the capital have spoken out in regard to the conduct of Mr. Otway with the characteristic independence of Englishmen. They have addressed a paper to him as Minister of their Government, remonstrating in strong terms against his conduct in connection with the massacre of Tacubaya.

A conducta was to leave the capital on the 24th with several millions of specie, under a strong escort, for Vera Cruz.

The steamship Cahawba, Captain Bullock, sails at eight o'clock this morning, for New York, via Havana, with $150,000 in specie for New York, and the following passengers:

For New York—Dexter Mathews, lady, child and servant; Mr Hoist, lady, and two children; Mr Gardner, lady, and two children; Miss Stanton and servant; Mr J Chauncey, lady, two children, and servant; Mr and Mrs Eustis, child, and servant; Mrs Buchner and two children; Miss Gelz; Mrs G B Young; three children and servant; Mrs Gouverneur and four children; Miss Roch, Mrs Roch, Geo Higgins and lady, Mrs Stevenson, Mr Collie, Mr Sanderson, Mr A Shaik-spear, Mr Noonan, three children, and servant; Mrs Hibbard and servant; Mr Drew, A Pollock, W G Hope, J Pillsbury, Rev J J Molloy, P Rodriguez, S Gray, Jas Hooker, N Buchner, Mr K Collie, Mr Hernandez, D W Wells, J Sanger, J H Foster, J Foster.

For Boston—A Warner, 2 Mrs, Miss Anna, Mrs Morales, Miss Gonzalez, lady, four children, and servant, Mrs Lamborn.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS STILL RETROGRADING.

ADVANCE OF THE SARDINIANS.

THE AGITATION IN TURKEY INCREASING.

RUSSIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

KING OF SARDINIA MEETS NAPOLEON.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE].

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at this port this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th inst., and brings two days later advices from London and Liverpool than were received by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The latest advices from the seat of war state that no general engagement had taken place between the opposing armies.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Marseilles on his way to Genoa about midnight on the 11th inst., and immediately went on board the Imperial steamer Reine Hortense, where he formally received the city authorities, who presented him a patriotic address.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 12th, after a delay of only two hours, he sailed for Genoa, accompanied by a brilliant staff and several vessels of war.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Genoa on the afternoon of the 12th, where he was formally recieved by the Prime Minister of Sardinia, Count Cavour, who had previously left Turin for that purpose.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed upon the announcement of the approach of the Imperial steamer, and salutes were fired from the ships-of-war in the harbor and the fortifications, while the people thronged on the quays and rent the air with shouts of "*viva l'Emperor, viva Italia!*"

The Emperor landed at the Great Molo, from whence he proceeded to the palace and issued a stirring address to the army and the Italians.

The English Government have issued a circular to their foreign Ministers, which formally declares that England will preserve a strict neutrality in the present struggle, but will be prepared to defend English interests in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

The Austrian Prime Minister, Count Buol, has resigned his position in the Ministry.

The cause of his resignation is believed to be on account of his efforts for a pacific settlement of the Italian question having failed.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The sales of Cotton during the week amounted to 53,000 bales.

The market opened at an advance of ⅛d. on the quotations by the Canada, but subsequently declined and closed at an advance of ⅛d. for the week.

The sales on speculation were 4500 bales, and 3000 bales were taken for exportation.

The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales.

The market closed steady at the following quotations of the brokers' circular: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Fair Mobile, 7 3-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; Middling Mobile, 6⅞d.; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool is 512,000 bales, of which 508,000 are of American production.

LONDON, May 14.—The funds are again depressed, and have considerably declined.

Consols for money closed on Friday at 91½ to 91¾; Consols for account closed at 91½ to 91¾.

To day, Saturday, the funds have slightly improved, and Consols for money closed at 92.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with an advancing tendency.

The Liverpool Provision market closed dull, and quotations generally are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The advices from Manchester continue to be of an unfavorable character.

The market closed quiet, and prices have a declining tendency.

LONDON, May 14.—The London Money market is slightly easier. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £165,000.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon, May 14.—The Cotton market is generally unchanged.

The Flour market is buoyant, and prices have an advancing tendency. Holders demand an advance of 6d.

Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency. Holders are demanding an advance of 6d. to to 1s.

Corn generally closed firm, and had advanced from 3d. to 6d. per cental.

Beef closed quiet, and but few transactions of importance had taken place during the week. Pork generally closed steady. Holders offer their stocks freely, but show a disposition to press sales.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The steamship Fulton, of the Southampton and Havre line, arrived at Southampton on the 13th inst.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the same day.

Baron von Stockel, the Russian Minister at Washington, has taken passage and goes to New York in the Asia.

Joseph Sturge, formerly a prominent member of the House of Commons, and distinguished for his opposition to Sir Robert Peel's Corn Law Reform measures, died at Birmingham on the 12th inst.

Latest from the Seat of War.

TURIN, May 13.—Upon the appearance of the Imperial flotilla, the King of Sardinia was notified by telegraph and immediately left the headquarters of the army at Alessandria, and proceeded to Genoa to meet the Emperor Napoleon.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Genoa on the morning of the 12th, and had a long interview with Napoleon.

The Emperor, it was expected, would leave Genoa to join the army at Alessandria on the 14th, accompanied by the King of Sardinia and a brilliant staff.

The Sardinian official bulletins contain the particulars of the retrograde movement of the Austrians, and state that the Austrian troops are still retreating, and now had their headquarters at Rabbio.

Another dispatch from Turin, of the same date states that the Austrians are increasing their forces near castle St. Giovanni, on the road from Piacenza to Stradella.

The Austrians have also constructed bridges over the river Po, near Vigevano and Motta Visconte, to protect their retreat.

An official bulletin states that the Sardinian troops have pushed forward so far as Cuscina and Distra, near Vercelli, following up the Austrian retrograde movement.

The Sadinian artillery had commenced canonading the Austrians at Vercelli, but the Austrians appear to avoid an engagement, and have not replied to the fire of the Sardinians.

The Sardinian troops have retaken the positions which they occupied previous to the advance of the Austrian troops.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that the agitation in Turkey was increasing, especially at Bosnia and in other portions of the Principalities.

The number of Porkish troops at Bosnia had been greatly increased.

The Austrian Government has stopped the transmission of political intelligence by telegraph or otherwise to Constantinople.

Constantine has strongly recommended to the Greek Government to keep itself neutral during the present struggle in Italy.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Saturday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, of which speculators took 500.

The market closed dull, generally at the quotations of yesterday.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Southern Red Wheat at 10s. 9d. to 13s. per cental.

White Corn 7s. 9d. to 8s. 4d. per cental.

Lard closed firm at 60s. to 63s.

Coffee closed dull, but quotations are generally unchanged.

LONDON, May 14.—Baring Brothers & Co., report that the sugar market closed dull and prices have declined 6d. to 1s.

Emperor Napoleon's Address to the Army of Italy.

LONDON, May 14.—The following is a translation of the Emperor Napoleon's address to the army of Italy, which was issued immediately on his arrival at Genoa:

Soldiers—I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat.

We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence and rescue it from foreign oppression.

This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world.

I need not stimulate your ardor. Every step will remind you of victory.

In the Via Sacra of Ancient Rome, inscriptions were chiseled upon marble, reminding the people of exalted deeds.

It is the same to-day. In passing Mondivi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will be in the midst of those glorious recollections—be marching in another Via Lacra.

Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army here.

Forget it not—there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle.

Remain compact—abandon not your ranks to hasten forward—beware of a too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear.

The new armes de Recession are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

Soldiers—let us all do our duty, and put confidence in our God!

Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury re-echo: "The new army of Italy will be worthy her elder sister."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Domestic Intelligence.

Democratic State Convention.

BATON ROUGE, May 26.—The Convention organized temporarily at one o'clock yesterday by the appointment of two Presidents—Gen. Munday and W. W. Pugh.

A committee of ten on credentials was then appointed, five by each of the presiding officers.

After three adjournments the committee reported at 9 o'clock last night.

They reported in favor of the Convention deciding the question of contested seats, that is Plaquemine, Livingston, and all the New Orleans precincts, except the ninth, eleventh and seventeenth.

At 11 o'clock last night, the voting for President of the Convention closed, and resulted in the election of Pugh, by a vote of 94 against 91 for Munday.

A motion to re-appoint the committee of ten on credentials, to investigate the credentials of contested seats was, overruled.

On motion, the President appointed a committee of five, viz: Ogden, La Sere, Levy, Mouton and Brusle. The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Up to this hour, 1 o'clock P. M., no report has been received from the committee.

BATON ROUGE, 1:45 P. M.—The Committee have got through the inquiry in regard to the New Orleans delegation and commenced on Livingston.

The Convention is very patiently awaiting the report of the Committee.

2 o'clock P. M.—The Convention has now adjourned until 4 o'clock, the Committee not yet being ready to report.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury requests our merchant vessels at sea, to always display the United States flag as promptly as possible whenever they meet an armed cruiser of any nation.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—A dispatch from Iowa City, states that a destructive tornado passed over that place on Tuesday, and extended its ravages for ten or twelve miles, sweeping away houses, barns and everything in its track, and killing several persons.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.

NEW YORK May 26.—The steamship Moses Taylor arrived at this port to-day, bringing the California mails and passengers of the 5th inst., and $2,000,000 in treasure on freight.

Her California advices have been anticipated by the Coatzacoalcos at New Orleans, and there is nothing of importance to communicate from Nicaragua or the Isthmus.

Pike's Peak Mines a Humbug.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—James Maginnis, of Lockport, has just arrived in this city on his return from an expedition of the Pike's Peak mining country, and publishes a statement in the St. Louis Democrat, declaring that Kansas gold mines are the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon Americans.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Mississippi at this point is slowly receding. All the upper streams are also falling.

VICKSBURG, May 26.—The steamer Falls City passed down at 2 o'clock this morning.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales to-day were 500 bales. The Flour market closed dull; sales to-day 6500 bbls. Pork closed dull, and has considerably declined; Eastern mess $16 50 to $16 62½. Lard closed steady at 11½ to 12c. Sugar closed firm at 6¼ to 7½c. Coffee closed firm; sales to-day 4500 sacks at 10¾ to 12½c.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The Flour market closed with a declining tendency. Wheat also has a declining tendency. Corn closed with a declining tendency. Sugar closed firm at 7¼ to 7½c. Molasses closed steady at 38c.

PUGILISTIC.—On Sunday last a ring fight took place between Pete Murray, of New Orleans, and Mat Hogan, of New York, on the fair grounds about a mile and a half from Memphis. Although they fought according to the rules of the P. R., the "dispute" was not for money, but to decide which was the "best man." After a struggle of one hour and fifteen minutes New York muscle and science prevailed.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—Mrs. Ann McCarty, a widow and the mother of three children, was almost instantly killed in Cincinnati a few days ago by a runaway horse which dashed against her and threw her violently to the pavement, causing a fracture of the skull.

BLANK BOOKS.—Messrs. Peter Hawes & Co., stationers, printers and blank book manufacturers, 68 Camp street, have in core something which is worth seeing, being one of books manufactured for banking and mercantile houses by themselves. They are really magnificent specimens of the art, stock, ruling, printing and binding being all alike excellent, and the styles of finish being remarkably tasteful. Blank books of every description are manufactured to order by this house, promptly and admirably in every respect, while the binding of miscellaneous works, music books, etc., is done in any manner that may be required, in the best of the firm, a practical book-binder, giving his personal attention to this department of the business. We refer to advertisement.

SKIRTS, CORSETS, AND MOSQUITO NETTING.—We direct the attention of ladies and housekeepers to advertisement of Messrs. Boutluyser, Lewis & Co., 116 Canal street, who have just received a large lot of the double-extension steel spring compressible skirts, one of the latest improvements of the article. They are also selling corsets at low prices, having just received extensive additions to their stock. Messrs. B., L. & Co. announce that they have just opened pink and white mosquito netting, a kind of fabric particularly in demand at this season.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The regular U. S. mail passenger steamer John Simonds, Capt. J. F. Smith, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, connecting at Memphis with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for all Eastern cities; also, with first-class packets for Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. For through tickets by the above routes, apply to J. H. Fraleigh, agent, Memphis packet office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

CHEAP SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 103 cases boots and shoes, Lapham Lane, white shirts, etc., to take place this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blache & Leanmont's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

COCOA AND CUBA PRODUCE.—Messrs. S. deVisser & Co., 74 Magazine street, have in store a heavy stock of Caracasa cocoa, white Havana sugar, Muscovado molasses, fine Havana cigars, china nuts, bay rum and white Cuba honey. We ask attention of the trade and others to advertisement.

BUILDING RAFTS.—We refer to the advertisement of Messrs. D. C. Lesher & Co., of the "Southern Machinery Depot," 73 Camp street, who offer for sale ready made screw bolts of every length and thickness used for building purposes.

The War in Europe.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIANS.

VIENNA, May 4, 1859.—Yesterday evening, a cannonade was commenced from the direction of Valenza, but without effect. The enemy advanced from Camhio towards Sala, on the left bank of the Po. Another advance was also made towards the Ticino. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Austrians to cross the Po below Frassinette. Twenty men were killed and wounded.

TURIN, May 5, 1859.—An official bulletin states that the attempt of the Austrians to force the passage of the Po at Frassinette, commenced on the 3d. The cannonade lasted fifteen hours, and was recommenced yesterday afternoon, and lasted for the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese only had a few wounded, while the Austrians experienced much loss. Four thousand Austrians were yesterday at Castienova Scrivia.

ALESSANDRIA, May 4—Evening.—The Austrians who had crossed the Po at Cambio, pushed their vanguard to Sala, and recrossed the river. The Austrians on the right bank still threaten the passage of the Po at Frassinette; but the river is much swollen by rains. Rain still falling, and the low grounds covered with water.

TURIN, May 7, 1859.—There are troops sent to capture war material transported by the Austrians to the Western side of the Sesia for Candia and Terronoca.

Austrians withdrawn from Trino and Poblette to Vercelli. An embargo laid on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board respected.

An Austrian corps of observation is to be posted near Cracow, to watch the Russians, who are gathering on the Austrian frontiers.

The Milan Gazette publishes the following proclamation from the Austrian General, Count Gyulai:

To the People of Lombardy and Venetia—

The provocations given to the Imperial Government by a bold faction in the Sardinian States, an enemy to all order and right, and its obstinacy in rejecting all overtures of peace and moderation, have exhausted the generous patience of our august Emperor and master, and made him resolve to protect the cause of justice and right, and make it triumph by the force of arms. Entrusted, by the sovereign will, with the chief command of the army, the powers of the civil and military government of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom are, by order of his Majesty, concentrated in my hands during the war, from the moment the imperial eagles and our glorious standard shall have reached the Piedmontese territory. The readiness with which your young men have left your flourishing fields to hasten under the imperial colors, the good will with which you have provided for the wants of our brave army, the universal feeling of personal duty, all assure me that tranquillity and public order will be maintained, notwithstanding the perfidious suggestions of the subversive party. In order to protect you in case it were disturbed by some madman, a sufficient force will remain among you to maintain the public peace, and he shall have cause to repent who, by any means whatsoever, may attempt to disturb it and to increase the difficulties of his country. Justice, respect for the laws, obedience to the authorities, such has always been my motto.

FRANCIS COUNT GYULAI.

The same officer has issued the following:

To the People of Sardinia—

In crossing your frontiers, it is not against you, people of Sardinia, that we direct our arms, but against a small destructive party, powerful by its boldness, which oppresses you by its violence, rejects all offers of peace, and attacks the rights of the Italian States, and even those of Sardinia. The Imperial eagles, if you salute them on their arrival without anger and without resistance, will bring you order, tranquility, moderation; and the peaceable citizen may be assured that liberty, honor, the laws and property, shall be respected and protected as inviolable and sacred things. The constant discipline, which in the Imperial troops equal to their valor, is a guarantee for my word. Interpreting to you the generous sentiments of my august Emperor and master, I, while treading your soil, proclaim and repeat that this war is intended neither against the people nor against the nation, but against a subversive party, which, under the specious mask of liberty, would deprive the whole world of it, if the God of armies was not also the God of nations. When your adversary and ours shall have been vanquished, when order and peace shall have been restored, you, who may now call us your enemies, will soon consider us as your liberators and friends.

The Vienna Gazette publishes the text of the Emperor's letter, which relieves the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of his functions of Governor General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The following is a translation:

Dear Brother, Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian—The calm attitude preserved by the population of my kingdom of Lombardo Venetia, in the midst of the excitement provoked by foreign influences, the zeal and devotion which they have displayed, even in these last times, in obeying the legal prescriptions of my Government, and in satisfying demands which circumstances have forced me to lay upon them, induces a confidence that, in presence of grave eventualities, there will maintain law and order, and will not allow their fidelity towards their Sovereign to be shaken by the inflammatory and perfidious arguments of fomentors of disorder. At the same time I perceive in this attitude of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces a proof that you have fulfilled to my complete satisfaction the mission with which I charged you, in calling you, as Governor General, to the head of the administration of that country. But the circumstances which have imposed on me the duty of taking extraordinary measures for defending the rights of my throne and maintaining internal repose and security, and, to this end, of placing in a single hand the civil and military powers in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, have determined me, my dear brother, to relieve you, till further orders, of the post of Governor General, which you have till now filled with prudence and devotedness, and to confer on Feldzeugmestre Comte Gyulai, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Lombardy, the functions of Governor General for the civil administration of the country.

Vienna, April 30, 1859. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

A letter from Vienna of the 2d says:

The departure of the Emperor for Italy has again been adjourned. It is said, however, that in a few days his Majesty will accompany the Empress to Munich and Pressenhofen, and will then proceed to Italy; but according to another version the Emperor will go to Berlin, and afterwards by way of Bavaria to Innspruck, where he will meet the Empress, and from Innspruck to Verona to join the army.

[Vienna (May 3) correspondence of the London Times.]

The only news received here from the seat of war is, that the whole army followed the advanced guard across the Ticino on the 30th of April. On that date the Austrian headquarters were at Garlasco, a town midway between Pavia and Mortara.

The Vienna public accuses Count Gyulai of having unnecessarily delayed the passage of the army across the Ticino, but it wrongs him grievously. The Austrian forces were to have entered Sardinia during the night between the 25th and 27th April, but at the very last moment the British Government made a proposition, which was readily accepted by Austria and scornfully rejected by France. This Government promised not to begin hostilities against Sardinia before the British Cabinet had received the reply of France to the proposal, and telegraphic instructions were therefore forwarded to Count Gyulai not to cross the Ticino until he received orders from Vienna to do so. The military authorities complained bitterly of the "senseless meddling" of the diplomatists, and irefully declared that the two or three days gained by France and Sardinia would cost Austria thousands of men and millions of florens. As it is positively known here that the Russian Government means mischief, certain battalions have received orders to return to Galicia, and a corps of observation will soon be posted in the neighborhood of Cracow.

The news of the alliance between Russia and France is said to have produced an exceedingly painful impression on the Emperor Francis Joseph. On the 1st inst. he dined in the so-called Kaiser garten, in the Prater, and persons who saw him as he was driving home in the evening were much struck by the change in his personal appearance. The Emperor and Empress were loudly cheered by the people, and such an unusual sign of kindly feeling appeared to produce an agreeable impression on them. The Viennese, who are a good-natured race, now stoutly maintain that it is entirely the fault of the "*entourage*" of the sovereign that the internal affairs of the empire are in such an unsatisfactory state.

From the Polish frontiers we learn that Russian troops are now marching towards Galicia, and at Warsaw it is stated that two corps are to be placed on the southwest frontiers of Russia. Each of them will consist, on paper, of about 60,000 men, and the one will be placed on the Galician and the other on the Bessarabian frontier. The order for raising recruits in the kingdom of Poland has not yet been issued, but the lists of this year's conscripts have been made out. A Pole writes to a friend in this city that Russia will be able to effect her purpose without any great exertion. "She will wait," says he, "until the whole world is at loggerheads and there is a general insurrection in European Turkey, and then she will renew her quarrel with the Porte." It appears as if France has accepted the offer which England some years ago declined, and that the division of Turkey is about to take place. Common prudence requires that a very watchful eye should be kept on the movements of the Russians in Turkey in Europe, and on those of the French in Egypt and Syria.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SARDINIANS.—The *Nord* says that to check the march of the Austrians upon Turin, the Sardinian Government has not only inundated all the plains of Sesia, but has destroyed the bridges and interrupted the communication by cutting trenches, at distances of 100 metres from each other, across the road.

The *Suisse* says—Our private accounts inform us that Piedmont is making arrangements for preventing the Austrians from establishing themselves too strongly in the mountainous part of the district of Novrara. A battery of artillery and some troops have arrived at Domo d'Ossola; united with the National Guard, which is strongly organized, they will offer a sufficient resistance to any *coup de main*. Garibaldi, moreover, is expected to occupy Biella, Bannes, etc., with several battalions of volunteers.

The various bulletins that have reached us from Turin state that the Austrians have augmented the garrison and war *materiel* of Ancona. They have also occupied Mortara with twenty thousand men. Almost all the troops stationed at Piacenza have left, and the Austrian authorities have proclaimed the state of siege. The arrival and departure of French troops at Turin and Genoa continue, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. The Austrians have entered the Duchy of Modena at Reggio. The valley of Scrivia is strongly occupied by the French. The Piedmontese Gazette announces that, during the temporary absence of Gen. La Marmora, Count Cavour will control the Departments of War and Marine.

[Turin (May 1.) correspondence of the London News.]

The Austrians are advancing, it is said, in great numbers. They have done nothing in Arona beyond breaking the telegraphic wires. I was assured the party which had crossed the Maggiore were no more than three hundred. Another large column has occupied Novara, and is advancing upon Vercelli. Nothing is said about the greatest mass which is supposed to be directing its course towards Alessandria. There was a general report this morning that a skirmish had taken place at the advanced post at Cassolo, opposite to Abbate-grasso. It has been an encounter of light cavalry, in which rumor said the Austrians were four to one.

A young Piedmontese officer, Captain Colli, has drawn the first blood from the enemy by a sabre cut across the