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 out 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, doubting conjecture as to its practicability is satisfactorily and positively removed, 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 excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be stronger and better yarn."

But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, 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 once clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands the fall 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 in rains, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yielded by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs neither compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to its 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 these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment, with its heavy expenses as it is 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 farm; buildings and tools for one 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 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 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 is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this cost of expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and some, 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 must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present expenses 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 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 accrues to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would spin, 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 chargeable as 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 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 place, 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 the sale of yarns will pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and these 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 its Kingdom) far beyond our capacity to spin them, and all 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 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 in our 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 fourth or so of 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 acceptance. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his 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 gives, 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 yearly 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 number and sort of operatives to spin 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 North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the selections and to recommend to prompt engagements, 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.

RIO M. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1mAW—2mSw&W.

ICE CREAMS,
BISCUIT GLASSE
AND SHERBETS,
To be had at all hours at
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Opposite St. Patrick's Church.
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We have constantly on hand and for sale every description of DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.
1½ inch dressed tongued and grooved FLOORING.
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Also, and constantly on hand for sale at private and public sale, some choice Machinists, and a list of Virginia and Carolina likely Negroes.
Mr. G. DeFERIET will give his personal attendance to every sale and purchase. jel8 1f

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THE IMPROVED McCORMICK'S WASHING MACHINES—Manufactured and for sale by the subscriber. Orders left at 56 Apollo street, 204 Magazine street, Box 146, Mechanics' Exchange, or at the grocery store of James Collins, 68 Annunciation street, where a specimen may be seen, will be promptly attended to. All I ask of the public is a fair trial, and if they do not give satisfaction, return the machine and the money will be refunded. J. M. DAFFOHERTY,
y1 No. 56 Anoll street.

ENYH GONORRHEA, GLEET, WEAKNESS, PAINS in the Back, and all Urinary Affections.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, SPECIFIC SOLITUDE.—This world-renowned preparation cures all affections of the generative organs, whether recent or chronic. Physicians of England, of France, and of America, acknowledge its efficacy. Thousands of sufferers have been relieved by it. Merely agreeable to compulsion, it is as harmless as it is efficacious. The system becomes invigorated, and the debilitated body and depressed mind are restored to energy.
B. ABRAMS,
Sole agent for the United States,
m31 1y Apothecary, 30 Camp street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1859. NUMBER 72.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1859.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY OF LOUISIANA.

We publish elsewhere the Democratic Platform for this State, as manufactured by the head carpenters at Baton Rouge last week. Of course our readers will peruse it or not, just as the please; but, no matter what their action in the premises, we shall have discharged our duty by placing it on record.

The aforesaid platform contains nothing very original or startling, and the language employed bears a striking resemblance to that of similar documents which make a periodical appearance in this great and glorious country. Indeed, these pronunciamientos are all substantially alike, no matter what source they emanate from, and all generally have one object in view, viz: A desire to fill the "peoples" (as Kossuth magnificently styled them) with a stupendous amount of patriotic fervor, in order that the ends of the architects thereof may be subserved. That's about all.

The first three resolutions are well enough. Generally they enunciate principles no one disputes. Change a few unimportant words, and they would meet the cordial approval of Old Line Whigs and devoted Americans.

The fourth resolution is humcombe—nothing else. It is intended, and probably will, fool the "peeps" to the "top of their bent." The idea of Mr. Buchanan carrying out a "vigorous and patriotic foreign policy" is supremely rich. His "policy" in Nicaragua—his treatment of Gen. Walker—the unredressed murders of American citizens at Panama—the uninjured into slaughter of Americans in Mexico, by the army under Miramon—to cite no other illustrations, show that *his* "foreign policy" has alone been calculated to secure anything but protection to the persons and property of American citizens residing abroad.

The resolution about Cuba is a humbug of the most unadulterated description. The thirty millions asked for by Mr. Slidell, on behalf of the Administration, was substantially refused by an overwhelmingly Democratic Senate, and if it had been granted, would not have accomplished anything. This every sensible man knows. The Spanish Government would have spit upon any proposition, backed by only thirty millions, and very reasonably, too; for its very offering would have amounted to a gross insult. It is not likely that Government would accept an offer of three hundred millions! The island is fully worth that much. However, the resolution will, no doubt, please the fancy of many warm but unreflecting friends of the acquisition of Cuba. If so, the object of its authors will be fully accomplished.

The sixth resolution is such a splendid piece of word painting that we have no desire to comment upon it. The seventh, we suppose, is intended for the benefit of the Douglasites. We told them, long ago, to look out for breakers, and, if they haven't looked out, it is not our fault.

The last resolution is a jewel in its way. It amounts to an unqualified endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's administration, while the tariff policy, "suggested under his guidance," has been disapproved of by nearly every prominent Democratic statesman and journal in the South!

But, read the platform, gentle readers, and judge for yourselves. We have neither time nor room to pursue the subject further at this moment.

THIEVERY A BAD BUSINESS.—The impression is general that almost as much money and other property is lost in New York by thievery as is retained by watchful honesty, and that the thief gang is so numerous and dangerous that it comprises a large element of the population constantly arrayed against the decent portion of the community. Statistics do not sustain this notion, for they show that only about $40,000 per annum is known to be absolutely lost in New York by thievery in all its phases—pocket picking, flat burglary, garroting, highway robbery and the ungenteel swindling of "funks" and others of the more vulgar sorts of the *chevalier d'industrie* species of villain. As these varieties of humanity number thousands, it is apparent that their average incomes are meager, and that thievery is a bad business. It would be better, though, if the New York police were not what they are, a really sharp set of fellows; for statistics show that they recover more than sixty-five per cent. of all properties stolen, to say nothing of the preventive power they exercise. The inducement of the large rewards that are constantly offering has attracted to the detective service a body of able men, whom natural gifts and practice have rendered so exceedingly keen, that a rogue's booty is but half gained until he has expended it—in fact he does not have it certainly until it is gone, and as then he does not have it at all, why thievery is a bad business, by logical demonstration.

THE COTTON CROP is crowding the season, for we were yesterday shown by Mr. G. W. Smith, editor of the Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer, a well matured boll of cotton, taken from a field on the Guadalupe, in Gonzales county, a week ago. This precocious specimen of the vegetable kingdom may be seen by the curious at the office of Messrs. Farley, Jurey & Co. It was not alone, however, for in the vicinity where it grew there were about a thousand acres of cotton equally well advanced, and promising a vast number of "first baiers of the new crop." Cotton operators who love the ease of the summer vacation will have to make a stand against emigration to Texas and opening by railroads the trade of that vast and fertile region, for if the new crops are thus to tread on the heels of the old, the cotton business will run all round the year and allow no furlough for the expenditure of its profits in the pursuits of pleasure. Put a dozen or so more such counties as Gonzales under thorough cultivation, and their early crop would be an item of some importance, worth staying at home to look after in the lazy times of "summer in the city."

ASCENT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON IN MAY.—Mr. F. White, of Lancaster, N. H., and two other gentlemen, ascended Mount Washington on the 4th and 5th inst., for the purpose of obtaining views for the stereoscope. Half a mile from the Glen they came to the snow, and put on snow shoes—the snow being from one to ten feet deep, and much drifted. They reached the ledge at the rate of three quarters of a mile an hour, and tarried for the night. Next morning they left for the summit, without snow shoes, the crust being hard enough to bear. At noon on the 5th, they reached the Tip-Top House, and found the snow two or three feet deep and every appearance of mid-winter except the temperature, which was about 50 degrees. The snow lay up against the houses to the roofs, so much so that no part of the front door to the Tip-Top House could be seen. The atmosphere was very smoky, and distant views were not visible.

A REMINISCENCE.—The tradition now current in the papers, tells us that Washington, when a youth, was rejected by the beautiful Miss Cary, of Virginia, because, as her father phrased it, "she has been accustomed to ride in her own chariot." When Washington married the young widow Custis, who resembled Miss Cary as much as a twin sister ever did another, and after he had won fame for himself and liberty for his country, he met his old love, then a young widow, on a public occasion, and bowing profoundly, in recognition, she fainted.

AN AMOROUS GHOST.—There is a married man in Galena, Illinois, who insists that every night about ten o'clock a ghost in woman's garb appears in his chamber, looks at him with a stare that appals him, till he turns in terror to his wife, who, it seems, cannot see the apparition. He bolts the doors and fastens his windows, but all is of no use, the intruder comes. One of his old sweethearts, no doubt.

ANOTHER CAMPHENE DEATH.—On the 19th inst. a Miss Lodge, who lived near Cincinnati, was burned to death by the bursting of a camphene can from which she was filling a lamp. She stated before her death that she took every precaution, and did not have the light near the can. It seems the light of madness to trifle with so dangerous an agent, the vapor from which will ignite as readily as gunpowder.

REPORTORIAL SKETCHES OF THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1859.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

BAYOU SARA, MAY 28, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: My last contained a description of the river bottoms, as affected by the overflow, from New Carthage, Madison parish, Louisiana, down to Natchez, Mississippi, Tensas parish being the last district "sketched" by your rambling artist in "water" colors.

Concordia parish adjoins Tensas on the south, and has a river front of nearly ninety miles. The levee protecting this parish has been thoroughly watched night and day, and several slight crevasses nipped in the bud and closed in season to prevent any damage. The cost of keeping up this watch will cost the parish about $50,000, but without it, the levee must have broken in many places, and the loss to the parish computed by hundreds of thousands of dollars. As it is, there are but one or two breaks of any consequence in this levee. The first occurs about ten miles below Natchez, on the old plantation of Mr. A. C. Henderson. Mr. Henderson has about 2000 acres of fine cotton land under cultivation, nearly 1300 of which is inundated. The crevasse is a bad one, the portion of the levee which gave way, having been subjected to about six feet surface pressure for nearly a fortnight previous to giving away. The crevasse is one hundred and thirty yards in width and has an average depth of some nine feet. The surface of the river for several miles above and below this crevasse, averages about five feet above the bottom lands adjoining.

The loss to Mr. Henderson by this break will not fall short of $150,000, about one half of which consists in the damage to his buildings, machinery, fences and private levees.

Adjoining Mr. H. are the plantations of Dr. Stanton and Mr. Greene, containing about 1600 acres under plow. These gentlemen are almost entirely overflowed, and their loss is relatively the same as that sustained by the former.

About two miles below this crevasse the levee also gave way a few weeks since, by caving, forming an opening nearly as wide as the one above, and overflowing a much greater extent of country.

Mr. John Miner has a plantation here, containing about 1200 acres under cultivation. The water, however, only inundates a corner of the place, and renders only 180 acres unproductive this season.

Mr T. P. Leathers has 2000 acres next adjoining the last, of which 400 acres of cotton land is too much flooded to render it fit for planting this season. Messrs. R. P. and D. F. Miller, (Levee Inspectors) have between eleven and twelve hundred acres, about a mile below the last, one half of which is now under water.

Mr. J. Hoover has a large plantation, containing 2800 acres of cultivated land, fully one half inundated, in this vicinity.

Mr. James Porter cultivates 2500 acres, 400 of which adjoin the flooded lands of Mr. Hoover, and are inundated.

Madame St. John Elliot has a plantation of 1700 acres under cultivation, on Black Hawk Point, of which 150 acres are flooded by the water from the Henderson breaks. This lady suffers still greater on her other plantation, opposite Fort Adams, where she has 2000 acres under cultivation, fully one half of which is covered by the water.

Mr. Eustis Surget cultivates 900 acres adjoining the last, 400 of which are submerged.

Mr. Henry Videll has 1500 acres of fine cotton land adjoining Mr. S., 300 of which are under. Add to the above mentioned plantations an area of about five miles square in their rear and back from the river, and the reader has nearly the sum total of the damage done to the river side of Concordia Parish.

I say "nearly," for I must add to this a little freak of the Flood King in directing a portion of the water diverted from its natural channel by means of the above mentioned breaks, into a little bayou which empties into the Mississippi about eleven miles below the "cave," and at the plantation of Mr. Robert McCray. Mr. McC. has 1100 acres of rich cotton bottom on his plantation, usually yielding about 1200 bales, and the said little bayou, in its inflated condition, having "held itself in" until reaching this fine track, "let itself out" and completely covered the plantation.

In Western Concordia, the parish has suffered somewhat from back-water, several small bayous and creeks finding their outlets in the Mississippi choked up, venting their superfluity over their banks above. Through this means some 13,000 acres are said to be inundated in the back townships of the parish.

From the mouth of Red River, Point Coupee Parish, La., the levee is at present sound and the levees unyielding down to this point. Several desperate attempts have the destructive element made to break through this barrier, and in one or two cases were partially successful, but the crops have sustained no material injury, and at the present time the mud embankments are in a good state of preservation. The break just below the mouth of Red River, which, for a time, threatened destruction to the whole of Point Coupee Parish, was, as you are aware, speedily closed without doing any damage to the crops.

From Natchez, down to this point on the opposite, or Mississippi side, the lands adjoining the river are protected by a natural barricade, consisting of an almost unbroken range of bluffs, following the course of the river, and rising from eight to twenty feet above high water mark. At a point about twenty miles below Natchez, these bluffs retreat from the river a few miles, where several fine plantations have been laid out, as if defying the destructive propensities of the old Mississippi. Here a break occurred a few weeks since, entirely overflowing the plantation of Dr. Metcalf, containing about 1200 acres of cultivated land, and submerging 800 acres of the adjoining plantation of Dr. Harper. Several other plantations below are more or less inundated, about 6,000 acres, usually planted in cotton, being rendered unproductive this season.

From this point down to the mouth of the Homochitto river, twenty miles below, the lands are generally protected by the bluff. Only occasionally a point of low land jutting out into the river, affords a small opportunity for planting in seasons of exceedingly low water, but these are at present generally inundated. Below the mouth of this river, down to the southern boundary of West Feliciana parish, these projecting points are used for little less than pasture fields for stock.

I leave this evening to visit the new crevasse above Lobdell's store, and in my next will give you a sketch of things in that section. The river is falling slowly at this point, and for a long distance above, at Vicksburg, yesterday, it was reported at a stand, having fallen only five inches in all. The officers of boats passing down to day also confirm the telegraphic reports of the steady fall in the upper tributaries.

UBIQUITOUS.

Later from Venezuela and Dominica.

Advices from Venezuela are to the 1st inst., from Caracas. The moment before the steamer sailed, intelligence arrived of the total defeat of Monagas, at Aragua, and the rout of his whole army. The General himself escaped with an escort of five men. Gen. Zamora, of the same faction, had also been routed at Barinas, two events which it was believed would for the present put an end to the civil war.

From Dominica, the news of the incorporation of the French Mining Company, is confirmed. In consideration of the concession, the company agree to construct a road from Santiago to Puerto Plata, on the plan of the Imperial roads of France.

AN INVENTOR DEAD.—The inventor of lucifer matches, Mr. John Walker, of Stockton, England, recently died at the age of seventy-eight. A journal of the neighborhood says that this match discovery was made by Mr. Walker while experimenting with various chemical substances, and for a considerable time he realized a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1s. 6. each. Professor Faraday, being in the North, heard of the invention, and, in passing through Stockton, obtained a box, which he took with him to London. Adverting to it in one of his lectures, the discovery become famous, and was soon put to practical use everywhere.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE "INDEPENDENT" TICKET.

Editors Crescent: I discover in the Delta a list of many citizens, advising the balance of your citizens or that portion of them "who have the welfare and the advancement of the city at heart," to join them in the support of the "Independent Citizen's Ticket."

This ticket that they so highly recommend is guaranteed by these signatures to be "of well-know honor, integrity, intelligence and public spirit, regardless of their opinions on National or State politics!" Now the question arises is there any real and solid cause for the dissatisfaction and unaccountable spirit of discontent and disaffection, feeding itself with ideal grievances and visionary projects of reformation? None whatever. Another question presents itself, which is, is the ticket nominated as "the Independent Citizen's Ticket" really the fact or not? Is it not a fraud upon the credulous, unsuspecting and good citizen? In other words is it not the Simon pure Old Line Democratic trickstering? I would suggest to all who have the welfare and advancement of the city at heart to be wide awake who they give their support to. Remember the multitude are always prone to find fault with those who are set over them, and to arraign their conduct; and too often this spirit appears when the public facts, staring every one in the face, ought to silence the voice of discontent. It should be remembered that the management of a great city like New Orleans, located as it is upon a bottomless foundation, and especially during the unusually constant rainy seasons, is intricate, unwieldy and very difficult. We would ask where has the hand ever been found, or where can the hand be found so steady as never to err? Instead of the violent censures which the giddy, presumptuous, and uninformed are so ready to pour forth against the present city government, it seems to me that it would be much more wise for your "Independent Citizen's Ticket" folks to discuss impartially, in the spirit of honesty and moderation, the past conduct of the present city government and compare it with all former Administrations. Who can put his hand upon his bosom and in truth say ought against the present government? Look at the great extent of the city! Look at the many great and grand improvements that are now going forward, that heretofore have never been thought of! Look at the great movement of almost remodeling the foundation of the city and making a foundation of square granite! Who can honestly censure the present city government? Remember, citizens of New Orleans, that the art of municipal government is undoubtedly the most nice and difficult of all the arts of government in which the human mind can be engaged, and where the greatest preparation of knowledge, experience and ability are absolutely requisite to qualify men for the task. Alas! the times in which we live legislation is considered as a trade, which every man is qualified to take up.

PINAOLA.

Platform of the Democracy of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of Louisiana, while renewing their adherence to the principles and declarations set forth in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, repudiate and denounce the false and heretical construction of those principles by which the rights of the South in the Territories of the Union would be sacrificed to the hostility of a local and sectional majority; and that, while denying to the Federal Government the power to destroy those rights for the protection of which governments are established and laws should be administered, they more strenuously protest against the usurpation of any such power, either directly or indirectly, through express prohibition, unfriendly legislation, or legislative inaction by any subordinate agency.

Resolved That in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, we are glad to recognize an emphatic endorsement by our highest judicial tribunal, of the correctness of those doctrines for which the Democratic party has always contended, and of the justice of the position occupied by the Southern States during the long course of our sectional controversy.

Resolved, That all the States and sections of the Union are entitled equally, within the limits of the Constitution, to the vigilant solicitude and fostering care of the Federal Government; that, consistently with the requirements of the Constitution, every part of the country should be left alike free and unimpeded in its commercial and material development; and that territorial expansion is a legitimate expression of the healthy energies and growing capacities of our people.

Resolved, That in the application of the President to Congress at its late session, for power and means to use the army and navy for the protection of the rights of American citizens on the different transit routes in Central America and Mexico, we perceive a desire to realize the aspirations and the wishes of the Democracy, and a disposition to initiate a vigorous and patriotic foreign policy.

Resolved, That the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, is a measure demanded by the interests, and essential to the prosperity of both countries, and that we consider it the duty of Congress to lend an effective aid to the policy which the President has instituted for the consummation of that purpose.

Resolved, That the whole foreign policy of the Administration gives warrant to anticipate a complete fulfilment of the just expectations of the country; and that it has thus far been characterized by a moderation, a dignity, and at the same time determined vigor, which we welcome as the opening of a new era in our relations with foreign nations.

Resolved, That we hold those Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, who in a spirit of opposition united with the Black Republicans and Abolitionists, to oppose and defeat the wise and eminently patriotic policy of President Buchanan on the Kansas question, as justly responsible here the country for the revival of a dangerous sectional question and for all the angry and injurious agitation which has since prevailed on that subject.

Resolved, That in James Buchanan, the Democracy of Louisiana recognize the pure patriot, the wise statesman and honored Chief Magistrate; that the Democratic measures conceived and suggested under his guidance and counsel meet our most cordial approval, and that in regard to his Territorial policy, the people of the Southern States, particularly, have just reason to extend to him their highest confidence and approbation.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, of Saturday last, says:

We regret to say that the Lobdell crevasse is still open, pouring its flood of water down upon the back settlements of our parish. The water has reached the back concession settlements at Brely Landing, but we are unable to say, at the present writing, whether any damage is being done. In connection with this crevasse, we stated last week that in all probability it would not be closed unless the Swamp Land Commissioners or State Engineer undertook the task. So far as the State Engineer is concerned, he has no authority under law to close crevasses nor any supervision over levees, and cannot, therefore, as a State officer, attempt it. As a private individual, he may superintend such work when the means are furnished by the parties interested, as in the case of the McHatton crevasse last year.

The Madison Gazette, of Thursday, says:

On Saturday evening last, we were favored with a most timely and refreshing shower, resulting in the cooling off of the sultry atmosphere, and a new impetus to the growth of vegetation. The weather is delightful.

The Opelousas Patriot, of Saturday last, says:

Our farmers have availed themselves of the warm and dry weather for the past three weeks to clean out their cotton, which looks very prosperous and promising. Corn and cane at present are suffering materially for the want of rain, and should the dry season continue ten days longer, immense damage will be inflicted on the prospects of the planting interest in this parish.

We learn from the Courier that a little son of Mr. Gibbs, of Opelousas, lost his life a few days ago, by falling from a tree.

A DAFT NEW YORKER.—Piccolomini, according to the New York Leader, has been presented, by an enthusiastic admirer, with a splendid carriage and pair of horses. The devoted man first took the young lady out riding to Weehawken, and on her expressing admiration of the equipage, when they returned, he left, as he retired, a card upon her drawing room table, stating that the object of her delight was at her service hereafter, as her own property, and he would "feel obliged and honored if she would accept the slight gift as a token of his affection." Pic was compelled to accept the valuable present. The probable cost of the establishment was nearly five thousand dollars, and the initials of the young gentleman who took this romantic method of exhibiting his affection were "J. A. M." the son of a wealthy gentleman of New York city.

WITHDRAWN.—The Louisville Journal, of the 26th, says:

Messrs. Garrard and Rice, the rival Democratic candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, who had the late pistol fight at Boonville, have both retired from the canvass, leaving the party to nominate somebody else. We hope it will nominate some man who knows how to behave himself—if it has such a one.

ITEMS OF INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY.—We find the following interesting announcements in a New York paper:

Colson.—On Sunday, May 8, M'me Pauline Colson, cantatrice of the Italian Opera, of a daughter.

Bourcicault.—On Monday morning, May 23, Mrs. Agnes Robertson Bourcicault, of a son.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIAN AND HAMMONIA.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

QUEBEC, May 30.—The new steamship Hungarian, Capt. Jones, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's line, arrived at this port this morning.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and brings one day later news than was received yesterday by the steamship New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship Hammonia, of the Southampton and Bremen line, arrived at this port this morning.

She left Southampton on Wednesday, the 18th instant, and her advices are the same as those by the Hungarian at Quebec.

LONDON, May 18.—Dispatches from Turin and Vienna, dated Tuesday, the 18th, report no material change in the positions of the contending armies.

Large bodies of Austrian troops are concentrating around Vercelli, and throwing up defensive works, as if to make a permanent stand at that point, and await an attack from the allied army; but the movements of the Austrians are so irregular as to leave every one in doubt as to their real object.

The appearance of the Emperor Napoleon at Alessandria had inspired the French and Sardinian troops with the greatest confidence and enthusiasm, and a decisive movement on the part of the allied army is confidently expected within a day or two.

Large numbers of volunteers are joining the Sardinian standard from all parts of Italy, and the spirit of insurrection is rife in Lombardy.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—The sales of cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Asia, amount to 10,500 bales.

The sales on Tuesday, the 17th, were limited to 3000 bales.

The market closed very dull; there was little inquiry, and prices remain unchanged, but the decline in cotton since Saturday is scarcely ⅛d. Clare & Sons quote Middling Orleans at 6⅞d., and Middling Uplands at 6¾d.

Advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are of an unfavorable character.

The market for goods and yarns was very dull, and the prices of all manufactured goods had slightly declined.

There was also some talk of running the mills on short time, owing to the great depression in trade and want of employment.

LONDON, May 18.—The funds have slightly improved since Monday, and an advance of ¼ is reported in some cases.

Console for money closed at 91¼ to 91¾.

LIVERPOOL May 18.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with an advancing tendency. Flour has advanced 4d. to 6d. per cental. Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency; good qualities have advanced 3d. to 4d. since Saturday. Indian Corn closed generally with an advancing tendency, and had advanced 6d. to 8d. per cental since the close of the Asia's mails. The provision market generally closed quiet, and the quotations by the Asia are generally maintained.

FURTHER BY THE HUNGARIAN.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Of the 12,500 bales of cotton sold during the three days since the departure of the Asia, 1000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

All qualities of cotton have slightly declined. Quotations are nominal and irregular.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Corn closed firm. Sugar closed steady at previous quotations. Rice closed quiet, and quotations are generally unchanged. Rosin closed steady at previous quotations. Spirits of Turpentine closed dull, but quotations are generally unchanged.

HAVRE, May 17.—The Havre Cotton market closed dull. The sales of cotton during the week ending last evening, amount to 6000 bales. Orleans Bas is quoted at 98 francs. The market closed with a declining tendency. Flour closed buoyant at 29 a 30 francs.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Severe Battle with the Comanches.

ST. LOUIS, (via Baltimore and Washington,) May 30.—Advices from Fort Arkansas announce that a severe engagement had taken place between the United States troops under Major Van Dorn, and a large party of Comanche Indians.

The battle was fought near Fort Arkansas and lasted several hours.

Major Van Dorn reports that the Comanches were entirely routed, forty of their number having been killed and thirty-six taken prisoners by troops under his command.

The loss of the United States troops was small—none killed, and only three wounded.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Cotton market is very dull, and a slight decline is reported, caused by the unfavorable advices from Liverpool by the steamer New York. The advices from Liverpool have caused greater firmness in the Flour market, and holders demand an advance. Mixed Corn is selling at 90 to 92c; Yellow, 92 to 93c. Turpentine is dull at 50c. in bond. Rice is in active demand at previous quotations.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 200 bales. The quotations are nominal, and the market closed very dull.

Flour has advanced 25c. per barrel. The advance was caused chiefly by the advices from Europe.

The sales to-day were 21,000 bbls., the market closing with an active speculative inquiry.

Southern Flour is quoted at $7 50 to $7 75. Wheat closed quiet; the sales to-day were limited to 5000 bushels; white Wheat is quoted at $2 per bushel. Corn closed quiet. The sales to-day were 14,000 bushels. Mixed corn closed at 90c. Spirits of Turpentine closed dull at 49c. Rosin closed firm at previous quotations. Rice closed buoyant at 4¼ to 5c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool ⅛c.

THE BENICIA BOY TO BE MARRIED.—One of the New York weeklies understands that Mr. John Heenan, better known as the "Benicia Boy," is shortly to be married to a beautiful young lady of high position, socially and aristocratically, having been regarded by the artists of Cincinnati with much admiration. The lady is very talented, and writes a great deal for various periodicals. But her chief claims to distinction are her military honors. She was born in a soldier's barracks, and educated as a "Soldier's Daughter." This was a decided case, on both sides, of love at first sight; some blood-thirsty brothers, however, have sworn to bar the marriage, and the young lady is closely watched.

THE MOBILE FILIBUSTERS.—The Mobile Register of Sunday says:

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Capt. H. Maury and Col. E. H. McDonald moved that they be discharged from the accusation of having violated the neutrality laws of the United States, on the ground that since they had been held over by the United states Commissioner, a grand jury had made their inquest for this district and returned no bill of indictment: that this was an adjourned Court from the February term, and presented the first reasonable opportunity for the making of the motion, which in justice should be granted to them. Judge Campbell holds the motion under advisement.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a little more windy, and a little more cloudy and dusty, than the day before. The sunshine was hot whilst it lasted, in its various intervals. The green of the gardens about town is no more, in its Quaker drab made by the dust. Some of the cisterns about town are empty, and the dry spell begins to be a drought. Rain cannot be far off.

THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGERS," some three or four years ago, perpetrated a series of the most daring and adroit burglaries, which made their name, (accidentally disclosed,) notorious enough, if not famous. It is our opinion that the remnants of that band and of the equally notorious "Sicilian gang," have gone into business in this city of late; for nocturnal robberies are not only frequent, but ingenious and daring.

On Sunday night, a sailor boarding-house on Frenchmen street, nearly opposite the Mint, was plundered in all its rooms, which rooms were deprived of all their movable valuables, including what moneys were in the pockets of the sleeping boarders. One boarder was eased of $250 in cash. As will be seen by our report elsewhere, the keeper of the house and two other men have been arrested by the Third District police as parties concerned in the robbery.

On Sunday evening, at about seven o'clock, the jewelry-store and pawnbroker's of Mr. Heidingsfelder, on Chartres street, between St. Ann and Main, was entered and robbed of about $2300 worth of jewelry.

The story, as reported to the police, is, that a son of Mr. Heidingsfelder, passing the store, which had been closed at the hour named, saw a light shining through the crack of the door, and was farther alarmed by the suspicious barking of his father's faithful dog, who was with him. His father was taking his evening game of dominoes, with some friends, in