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 sustained 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 excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and discentangle 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 a 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 own up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands that in all 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 investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

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 huge 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 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 has in. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this entry and 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 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 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 putting it up in cotton, and thereby double the planter's income, might 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 discount upon three of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double account, and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing heretofore 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 have hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and put in the planter choose. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly place them insure, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 12½ 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 we prefer fully and decidedly that we are going to spin them. The quotations 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 21c., which would net here 30 to 35c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 20 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, two thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fair or good price for them than we can 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 him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a competent 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, one bale or returns of his cotton would have yielded him, and three fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be his fuel, or put to my credit by his manufacturing 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 same having. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Contracts with planters looking two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information can be had of undersigned, and a model and sample of yarn to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Macdonald & McElhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. G. HENRY.

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

DIRECT TRADE.....BATLER & CO.

Notice is hereby given, that all claims which may appear upon proper examination to be due from the books of Butler & Co., and all claims which may hereafter appear to be due process of law, will be promptly paid, with interest, in full.

This occasion is taken to inform the friends of DIRECT TRADE, and the commercial interests of Boston & Co., throughout the Cotton Plantations, that during the coming business season, a company will be opened as usual in New Orleans on Cotton Street, for shipment to Europe, accompanied by all cases by guaranteed offer for the balances due on such shipments.

Orders for Cotton Bagging will be filled by direct importation from Calcutta, and the best of New Orleans.

As soon as the Cotton already sold can be identified, duplicate accounts sales will in every instance be rendered in LONDON by a Public Accountant, and sent to Messrs. Butler & Co., Liverpool. To save delay, PLANTERS who have shipped will send forward the marks and weights of their Cotton and such other information as will facilitate the sales.

All letters, periodic as well as on business, relating to the affairs of Butler & Co., will be addressed to the undersigned at

"C. G. BATLER, 44 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON."

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that at the termination of the copartnership, now existing, which will be within ninety days of agreement, between the members of the firm of Butler & Co., the same will be dissolved and the unfinished business placed in Henry Butler.

GEO. G. BATLER.
GEO. G. BATLER.

Manchester, March, 1859. m24 1m&W

CIGARS—A FEW CABANAS PRINCIPOS, to close an invoice, for sale by BARBILL & CO.,
m30 1t 67 Common street.

KATHMAN'S TROPICAL ROOFING—

Cheaper and superior to any other ever used in a Southern climate.

1st. Durable and water-proof qualities are—

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

2d. IMPERMEABILITY—Superior to any other; no stands or ponds behind parapets.

3d. EQUITY—It possesses a smooth and granite-like surface.

4th. CHEAPNESS—It costs much less than, though it is as durable, and as wood roofs and even less than the inferior composition roofing, heretofore offered to the public, saves the cost of gutters and cutting.

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

6th. CONVENIENCE—It will not salve under the heat of the climate; and protects the interior or buildings from the noxious gases of sewers.

7th. SIMPLICITY—It requires fewer and smaller fires expended, and can be applied upon roofs of any slope; such being of Slate which does not permit heavy rafters to support it; while it is applicable to any slope, and breaking, nor does it require repairs.

The "TROPICAL ROOFING" is a chemical compound of substances, covered it which are peculiar to it alone, combined in proportions discovered by actual experiment and experience in this city.

Testimonials of the excellence of the above are in the hands of the agent, and may be verified by any person wishing to engage contracting.

All orders addressed to the Post-Office, Box E, No. 2, will be promptly attended to; or apply to

J. C. KATHMAN,
Corner of Bienville and May Streets.

j 16 1t

MOSS.....MOSS.....MOSS.

Fine Pressed MOSS, put up for market. Fine Moss, Curled Hair and Cotton BATTING.

Also, FEATHERS—in lots to suit.

CAMPBELL & CO.,
a24 tf 172 Carondelet street.

OLD PRIOR BRANDY—12 b ls. Isle of Wight, in store and for sale by

S. JONES & CO., Gravier & Street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1859.

THE "LAME AND IMPOTENT CONCLUSION."

The Delta is remarkable for two things, if for nothing else, so far as the "independent" controversy itself originated, is concerned. In the first place, it never meets any argument, refutes any fact, or controverts any proposition, that is urged against its side of the political house. It evades every important issue made, and although it talks back volubly, it seldom or never says anything worthy argumentative or statistical reply; the few grains of wheat, when there are any grains in its bushels of chaff, are hardly worth the winnowing; and its changes of front on immaterial points, do not repay the trouble of following them up and exposing them.

It advocates the election of an "independent" ticket, and yet it has substantially acknowledged that the American ticket is as good a one as was ever presented to the people for their suffrages. It calls for "reform" in the city government, yet presumes to say nothing against the integrity and general usefulness of the Common Council. It attacks the American administration by innuendo and implication, and indulges in reflections addressed to taxpayers, just as though the aforesaid tax-payers were fools, and did not know and feel that, under the auspices of the administration sought to be destroyed, their taxes had been materially reduced, and their public debt immensely decreased. It asserts the very original proposition that improvements are necessary, yet fails to deny that more street improvements are contracted for, some in successful progress, by the very party it would injure, than ever were made before in the city. It grows eloquent occasionally on the question of a lack of an adequate supply of water, but never denies that the Common Council has done all it could legally, in the premises, and taken measures to provide for a copious supply of water as soon as the proper machinery can be purchased and erected. It talks about protection to person and property, but has never yet had the hardihood to dispute that the present police is not the best, by all odds, of any city in the United States. And so on to the end of the chapter. To sum up all it has said on the subject in a few words, the Delta's whole proposition amounts to this: "We don't question a word you say. Your facts are incontrovertible. Your ticket is unexceptionable, but the "Independents" we advocate ought to succeed, because politics should have nothing to do with city affairs!" Rather a "lame and impotent conclusion" for the straitest laced partisans in the land to arrive at—partisans known to be in the immediate interest of the of the most remorseless politician in the confederacy—a man, who, though true to his friends and estimable as an individual, does not tolerate, even among his friends, the expression of any opinion not calculated to further his purposes.

Twelve months ago to-day, a gentleman of character and standing assumed risks, involving ruin and death in the event of failure and prosecution, where success would have redounded to the political advancement of the Slidell party. That gentleman, as a Democrat, entertained certain preferences for Democrats. Those Democrats are not regarded with an eye of favor in high quarters. What has been the result? Why, that gentleman, after risking so much, has been removed, we understand, from a Federal office he held, simply on account of that preference! After this, we should suppose that few people could be found who would talk very glibly about "independence." The "independence" preached by the Delta brings to mind the old story of the Indian and white man who went out hunting. The trophies of the hunt were an owl and a turkey. The white man proposed "an independent" division of the spoils in this wise. Said he to the Indian: "You take the owl and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the owl." The Indian admitted that the argument of the white man was strong, but thought it rather strange that "turkey" wasn't said to him once! The "independent" propositions of the Delta are unquestionably as equitable as was that of the white man to the poor Indian. Nevertheless, we doubt much whether the intelligent masses of New Orleans are prepared to play out the *role* assigned them by the Delta.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The weather is becoming rather too warm for the usual gatherings on the different corners. They who seem desirous of a little talk seek the shady corners, where to argue and contend on the present attitude of affairs in Europe—political, commercial and financial.

The English mails by the Asia came through yesterday. The private correspondence was not of a very encouraging nature—in fact, it was depressing. The imports of cotton into Liverpool for the week ending 13th May, were 245,450 bales, against 12,703 bales for the week ending the 6th. It is difficult to say what the stock will be in Liverpool on the 10th of this month, but it will not be far from 750,000 bales. We learn that ordinary cotton, which cost here 10 cents, has been sold at 4½d @5d. This is rather alarming. This may, however, be an exceptional case, and possibly be trash, or leaves and sand, instead of cotton. However, the advices by the Asia are anything but encouraging, and though there was considerable passing to and fro on the streets yesterday the transactions in all things were circumscribed. Even tobacco partakes of the general dullness, though the talk is, if holders would reduce their prices, buyers would appear, and the weed would move. Low rates of freights and high exchange favor the general tobacco market; but foreign markets are too well supplied for shippers, speculators or operators to advance; so, as they insist on a decline and holders resist, the tobacco trade is on a limited scale, with large and accumulating receipts.

There was some disappointment in the non-receipt of the America's advices. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Cunard takes his own time now, having no real competition on the Atlantic ocean between England, New York and Boston. True, there are two very good, in fact, first-class steamers (the Arago and Fulton) running between New York, Southampton and Havre, which are allowed to take a good many passengers. Then, Mr. Vanderbilt has four showy and dandy steamers, forming something of an apology for a line, which run in summer, taking passengers at reduced rates; but our Baronet, Sir Samuel Cunard, snaps his fingers at Mr. Vanderbilt and his frail boats, obtaining as many passengers as his steamers can carry at an advance of twenty-five per cent. over Mr. Vanderbilt's line. In fact, the Atlantic trade, passengers, freight, and carrying the mails are entirely under the control of the English and German steamship owners.

Generally, yesterday passed off very quietly, though there was some talk of two or three suspensions, brought about by over-accepting and advancing. The chief theme of comment, locally, is the Tehuantepec Company. There is a convention of the stockholders called for the 16th inst., to take some steps in regard to it. Nothing of a satisfactory nature has yet been received from the holders of the bills now running to maturity to New York. It is talked of that the charter and privileges will go out of the hands of the present Company, and our good city be deprived of the advantages and gains to be realized. *Quien sabe?* Can we obtain any light on the subject? One of the steamers is in distance here, and the other presumed to be in the same position in New York, and the interruption of the steamships is a bad feature in the case, but the hopes are for the best. We should not be surprised that a new Company started up under the ownership and control of English capitalists, and the question arises, "where will the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company *land?*"

[Washington Constitution, 27th.

SPRYCHNINE WHISKY.—Sylvanus Powers, of Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., took a drink of whisky at a "raising" a few days ago, and died almost immediately afterward. The physicians gave the opinion that his death was caused by the large quantity of strychnine contained in the whisky.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Race between Ethan Allen and Flora Temple.

(BY THE NATIONAL LINE).

NEW YORK, June 1.—The great match between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen came off to-day over the Fashion Course, Long Island.

The match was for $2000. Mile heats—best three in five—harnessed to wagons.

Flora Temple won the race in three straight heats. Time—First heat 2:25, second heat 2:27¼, third heat 2:27½.

The greatest interest was felt in the race, and a large concourse of spectators was present.

Virginia State Election.

RICHMOND, June 1.—There are yet some ten or fifteen counties to hear from, but from the returns already in, there is no doubt of Letcher's election by a majority of over 4000 votes.

Prominent Democrats estimate Letcher's majority at 5000.

Mr. Letcher, the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, is sick, confined to his house.

There is no truth in the report that has been circulated, that Mr. Caskie was elected to Congress in the Third District.

War Vessels for the Gulf Squadron.

NORFOLK, June 1.—The United States sloop-of-war John Adams sailed from this port to-day for the West Indies to reinforce our squadron in the Gulf, which is to be augmented to nine vessels of war.

The sloop-of-war Preble is to sail from this port for the Gulf in a few days.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The overland California mail has arrived here, with dates from San Francisco to the 9th ult., which are four days later than those brought by the Coatzacoalcos at New Orleans.

The advices from San Francisco, however, comprise nothing of material interest or importance.

Business at San Francisco was good, and the markets were generally unchanged.

Accounts from the mining districts continued favorable.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The cotton market closed quiet. The sales to-day amount to 700 bales, generally at yesterday's quotations.

The flour market closed quiet. The sales to-day were 6000 bbls., prices ranging from $5 85 to $6 55.

White corn closed steady. The sales to-day were 19,000 bushels at 92 to 93c.

Sugar closed quiet at 6¾ to 7c.

Coffee closed firm at previous quotations. Mess Pork closed quiet, and quotations are generally unchanged. Lard closed steady at yesterday's quotations.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The Flour market closed quiet at $5 50 to $5 75 for superfine. Western Mess Pork closed quiet at $16 50 to $16 62½. Sugar closed dull at 7¼ to 7½ for good fair qualities. Molasses closed steady at 38c.

River Intelligence.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The river at this point has fallen nine inches during the past twenty-four hours, and is still falling rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The Mississippi at this point has risen two inches during the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising slowly.

VICKSBURG, June 1.—The steamboat Messenger passed down at 1, the E. H. Fairchild at 3, and the New Uncle Sam at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Union passed down at 2 o'clock this evening.

Point Pleasant Crevasse Closed.

VICKSBURG, May 31.—Col. Augenar has finally succeeded in closing the Point Pleasant crevasse.

The break was closed to-day, and the levee will be made secure against any future danger.

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY-WEST, May 26, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—The schooner V. Barkelow, Hopkins, of Newport, R. I., from Mobile, arrived the 22d in ballast. She has been chartered, and is loading with cotton, sponge, old iron, hemp, etc., for New York, and will sail early next week.

The schooner Sylvanus, Allen, arrived at Garden Key the 19th from Pensacola. She struck before her arrival on the Marquisas, and knocked off her false keel. She will discharge her cargo, and then come up to Key-West, and haul out on the ways for repairs.

The British schooner John W., Capt Demeritt, arrived from Nassau the 24th. She reports the wrecking at sea of the bark Delegate, Capt. Chase, on the 15th inst., when twenty-five miles from the Bahamas. All hands escaped. Capt. Chase came over in the schooner J. W., and leaves in the Isabel for Charleston, S. C.

Spoken, off Key-West, May 13, three-masted schooner Fleetwing, Davis, from Mobile for Havana. May 14, schooner Nathan, Gay, fifteen days from Philadelphia for New Orleans; schooner Edward S. Jones, twenty-eight days from New York for New Orleans; schooner J. C. Atwater, Allen, from New York for Tortugas.

The brig L. J. Knight was spoken in lat. 26 deg. 50 min., lon. 76 deg. 28 min., the 7th inst.

The U. S. store-ship Relief, Lieut. Comdg. Perry, sailed from this port the 22d for New York.

Bark Cavallo, Washington, from Galveston for New York, passed the 25th.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—It is stated in a recent telegraphic dispatch from the West that Mr. Griffith, "postmaster of Amaria," has been murdered by a mob of disappointed gold-seekers while on his way to take possession of the office. On inquiry at the department, we learn that Henry Allen is postmaster at Amaria, and has resided at that place for some months. The person alluded to in the dispatch may, perhaps, be D. T. Griffith, who was in January last appointed postmaster at *Mealame*, an incipient settlement eight miles south of Amaria.

[Washington Constitution, 27th.

HOMICIDE IN BIBB COUNTY, ALABAMA.—We regret to learn that Samuel H. Cox was killed at Maplesville on last Wednesday night, by a man named Alfred Palmer. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows: Cox was Justice of the Peace, and Palmer was the Constable. Cox issued an execution and placed it in the hands of Palmer, and instructed him to levy on some property, which Palmer refused to do; a dispute arose, which resulted in the death of Cox. The weapon used by Palmer was a knife, with which he stabbed Cox in several places, who lived but a short time after the wounds were inflicted. Palmer fled, and had not been arrested when our informant left Maplesville. Cox was a quiet, sleepy gentleman, and has left a family and a large number of friends to mourn his sudden death.

[Selma Reporter, 28th.

OUTSIDE EXCITEMENT ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TWO-YEARS AMENDMENT.—Since the passage of the Massachusetts amendments on the 9th inst., the German press throughout the country is full of speculation as to what is to be done next.

The "*Stockwacher*" (Cincinnati) proposes to unite the Germans of all States, and that they insist on the passage of resolutions to the following effect:

1. That the acts of the Massachusetts legislature and electors be condemned as unconstitutional; and

2. That Massachusetts delegates be excluded from the national convention. If the Massachusetts delegates are not excluded, the German and all liberal men should hold a convention to decide any further measures.

The Democrat insists that in case the national republican convention refuses to condemn the Massachusetts acts, the German republicans must break off from the republican party entirely.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Miss Matilda Curtain residing in Prince George's county, some fifteen miles from this city, was bitten by a viper on Monday last. It appears that she went into the woods for the purpose of collecting faggots for fuel, and, upon raising some brushwood from the ground, the snake was found coiled up beneath. The reptile dashed at her and bit her upon her hand and arm, causing great pain, and immediate inflammation and swelling. Some thirty-six hours she lingered in agony before medical aid was called. The skill of the physician, however, proved efficacious, and yesterday she was reported as out of danger and doing quite well.

[Washington Constitution, 27th.

A CELEBRATED itinerant preacher of the present day held forth, a short time since, at Danville, Penn. In giving notice of his intention to preach, he requested the ladies not to fetch their children, when they came to hear him, for fear he might be enough to have one crying aloud in the wilderness at a time.

Local Intelligence.

WE HAVE A CORRECTION to make with regard to the position of Recorder Wiltz, of the Second District, on the new law relative to the sale of liquor to slaves. In our mention of the subject yesterday, we had the following paragraph:

"Recorder Wiltz having declined to enforce the law, considering it too severe and unjust and unconstitutional, no arrests under that law have yet been made in the Second District, which is by far the worst District of the city for the liquor traffic with slaves."

We penned the above paragraph upon information given by the police. We asked different policemen why it was, that whilst arrests were being made under the new law in the First, Third and Fourth Districts, none were made in the Second District, which is by all record, most cursed by the evil of selling grog to slaves. We were given to understand that the reason why there had been no arrests, was that the Recorder had expressed his opinion that the law was unjust and unconstitutional, and that, knowing this opinion of his, they (the police) did not deem it worth while to watch or arrest persons amenable to that law. No one told us that the Recorder had *declined* taking cognizance of arrests under the new law; but from what we heard, and from our not having seen the Recorder himself upon the subject, we supposed we were representing him fairly when we penned the above paragraph.

We find, however, that we were mistaken, in a delicate and rather serious view of the case. The Recorder does not deny having expressed his *personal* and *private* opinion, that the law was too severe and was unconstitutional; but he does emphatically deny that he declined enforcing it, as we stated. His position is, that if such cases come before him, the arrests being based upon a legislative enactment, he will deal with the offenders just as he would under any other legislative enactment, no matter what his private opinion might be; it not being at all in his province, as a district magistrate, to decide whether the law were constitutional or not.

He has not had anything to do with the law, no arrests under that law having yet been made in his District, and he not yet being officially apprised of the existence of the law. Hearing that the law was being enforced in the other Districts, he expressed his personal opinion as to the defects of that law; but in so doing, he never intimated that he would oppose it any way whenever it might be brought before him for enforcement. His personal opinion and his official duty were and are entirely separate and distinct.

We regret having misrepresented the Recorder in this matter; for though we have not always been able to agree with him as to the justice of his decisions, we will still bear willing testimony to the fact that in the discharge of his magisterial duties he has been gentlemanly and conscientious.

We may add, that Recorder Wiltz's opinion of the new law in question does not differ materially from that of some of the other Recorders; and that the whole question is about to undergo the test of standard law. The suit of the coffeehouse keepers, for a writ of prohibition against the Recorders, is to come up to-day in the Third District Court.

ANOTHER GERMAN-AMERICAN political meeting was held in the Third District last night. It was at Jacob Zimmer's new house on the burnt ground, at the corner of Greatmen and Montegut streets. Citizens of all nationalities were present, and the meeting was gratifying to all. Speeches were made by different speakers, in English and in German. Mr. Zimmer, who called the meeting among his fellow Germanic citizens, is well-known, respected and influential, in that part of the city; and we consider that the meeting was another handsome and well-deserved compliment to the American party. If there was anything wrong about the meeting, it was only this, that the Germans did not get a permit for it from the ancient demagogues who now call themselves Independents.

A FIRE broke out yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, at the house belonging to Mr. Jas. Titus, in Algiers, and occupied as a public school for boys. The fire was kindled with paper and shavings under the house, but did not do much damage, as the firemen were quickly on hand. This is the second or third time that an attempt has been made to burn the house.

BANKS' ARCADE came near being destroyed by fire last night. At about half-past seven o'clock, a fire started in the office of Mr. Reizenstein, civil engineer, in the second story, over Jerolleman's barber-shop, in the back range of buildings which front on Arcade Passage. The fire spread, not owing to the absence of the firemen and their machines, but owing to the absence of water in the plugs. For a full half hour after the fire broke out, the firemen were powerless for want of water.

The consequence was that about 75 or 100 feet front of the offices and shops on the Passage were destroyed, as follows: Jerolleman's barber-shop, beneath the office in which the fire started, and all the building from bottom to top; the auction office of N. Vignie & Co., adjoining Jerolleman's, with all the building above that. The dining-room of the hotel, next Vignie & Co.'s, was badly damaged, though more by the water (when at last it arrived) than by the fire; the story over the dining-room being, however, burned.

The Bulletin newspaper office narrowly escaped destruction. The northern limit of the fire was the rear wall of the Bulletin office. The office was much damaged, as the firemen had to drag their hose in at the third story window, into the composing room, and thence through the scuttle to the roof, from which point they did effective service; whilst another hose-pipe was dragged through the composing room and editorial room, and made to play on the fire through a hole picked in the rear wall by the hook-and-ladder men. Fortunately but little pi was made, though the whole building, from top to bottom, was a slop of water and fallen plaster. The contents of the Arcade bar-room were removed, though unnecessarily, as it happily proved. It gratifies us to know, as we write, that the Bulletin will issue from its usual place this morning at its usual hour.

The amount of loss or insurance we are unable to give, but should judge the loss to be from $15,000 to $20,000. Nothing was saved from Jerolleman's. N. Vignie & Co.'s books and papers were saved, but everything else went, including a large number of pictorial plans of property to be sold.

It being a notorious fact that repeated attempts have been made to destroy the Arcade buildings, by firing it in different parts within a year or two past, it is more than probable that the fire of last night was kindled by the same old incendiary hand. We heard different stories as to the particular spot in which this fire started, but that which was most precise and minute, was the one which fixed the start of it in Mr. Reizenstein's office. One story was, that the fire, when discovered, was raging fiercely in the rear of that office, as if it might have communicated from the outside.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the firemen, for the promptness of their arrival and the energy of their action. The steam fire-engine John Adams was on hand in due time, and remained wetting down the fire whilst the hand engines went home singing to their rest.

THE CORONER held an inquest on Tuesday evening, on the body of one Murphy, found drowned in the river. Deceased was the watchman of the ship Calhoun, and fell overboard last Friday.

Another inquest was held yesterday on the decomposed body of an unknown white man, found floating in the river opposite Post 28, Second District. It appears it was the same body found the other day at Post 28, and which was washed away just as a negro was trying to hook it.

AN AFFRAY happened on St. Louis street, between Claiborne and Dorbigny, on Tuesday evening, between A. Delpit, a young white man, and a saucy free negro named J. B. Montesquieu. As reported to us, some casual matter led to high words between them, when the darkey struck the white man with his fist. Mr. Delpit at once started to draw a knife, when the darkey snatched up a hatchet, and aimed to chop him. Delpit parried the hatchet, and, closing in with his musky antagonist, whittled him on his head and his neck and arms, letting out quite a quantity of his rascally and impudent blood. The nigger was sent to the hospital. Delpit, who had received a cut in his hand, at once surrendered himself to the police. It was not the first time that the black rascal had insulted and struck a white man. He was sent to the workhouse, some years ago, for assaulting a magistrate. There ought to be a law for selling such free niggers as Mr. J. B. Montesquieu.

A BOY, named P. Fayette, was shot in the foot last night, on St. Peter street, by a negro boy, who was fooling with a pistol. The thing was supposed to be accidental. The negro, Jacques, and his companion, Picaillon, both slaves of Mr. Billneau, were arrested by Lieut. Gastinel.

AUGUSTE GARCIA, or Garzia, whom we mentioned on Tuesday as having been stabbed by Hyppolyte Percival, on Monday, on the Bayou St. John shell road, died of his wounds at four o'clock yesterday morning, at Charity Hospital. The post mortem examination showed three stabs in the back, one in the side of the abdomen, and one in the arm; and the return was that he had died of peritonitis, resulting from a stab wound in the abdomen. The testimony as to the circumstances of the stabbing, was as follows:

John Motsch, the cab driver, who took the parties out, swore: On Monday morning, a little after 9 o'clock, I met Percival, Garcia and Peter Labatt, at or near the corner of St. Peter and Rampart streets. Percival called me and said he wanted a cab; I had two women in my cab; I stopped; the women got down, and Percival and Garcia got in the cab. Labatt said something to Garcia in Spanish which I could not understand, and he went away. I asked them where they wanted to go, and Percival told me to go down the Old Basin; I drove on till we crossed the bridge below the draining machine, when Percival told me to stop.

Percival got down first. He said to Garcia, "We came here to have a fair fist fight, and I want you to be searched by the driver and give up your weapons." Garcia answered, "He would not be searched nor give up his weapons; a fair fight was a monkey fight." He said, "You do what you can, and I'll do what I can; I told you to bring a cannon, if you choose." Both spoke in English; Garcia was still in the cab. Percival said, "Do you think I came out here to go with you in the woods and get a ball through my head?" Garcia made no direct answer to this, but told Percival, "Hey! by the driver, and let him go back to town; we don't want him here." Percival then told him to get out of the cab and let it go back, and told me he would pay me in town. Garcia got out of the cab, and as soon as he touched the ground Percival struck him in the side; I cannot say if he struck him with a knife or not; I saw nothing in his hand. They closed together, and then I saw a knife in Percival's hand, striking Garcia in the back. I saw several blows—perhaps three, four or five; it was done very quickly. I was alone with them. Percival then let go and ran, and Garcia drew his revolver and tried to cock it; but before he could fire, Percival was off at least a square. I did not see any weapon in Garcia's hands during the scuffle.

After Percival let go of him, Garcia reeled back a few steps with his hand to his side, exclaiming "I am killed!" It was then that he drew his revolver from behind his back. Percival was running off during this. Garcia crossed the bridge and laid down. Some gentlemen came up, and we put him into the cab. The revolver that Garcia had was handed to me by one of the gentlemen, and also a knife [witness identifies the smallest of the two knives showed him] was handed to me by some person; the other knife [an apparently new knife] I afterwards found under the cushion of the cab.

I brought Garcia to his house. The same day Percival's woman paid me four dollars for my fare; she asked me about the fight, and I told her the same as I have said here. I received no other money, and was seen by nobody else concerning this affair.

Pierre Labatt testified that a grudge existed between Garcia and Percival, for some days, on account of some oyster shells having been thrown at Garcia and witness, as they passed one day in front of Percival's oyster shop, and Garcia thought it was Percival did it. Monday morning Garcia came to see witness, and told him he had some words with Percival the night before, and they were going to have a fist fight back of town. They started; Garcia gave witness a knife, (the new knife in evidence) telling him that in case he was arrested for fighting, he did not wish to be found with a weapon about him. They went for Percival, who went into his room to dress, and came out with them. When they hailed the cab, Percival objected to witness's going with them; witness then spoke to Garcia in Italian, telling him to beware and not get himself into trouble.

Witness and a lad who was with him, followed the cab until they lost sight of it; kept on, and when they got near the Draining Machine, met Percival running without his hat, and crying murder. Witness ran up to him and asked him what he had done with Garcia, and whether he had murdered him. Percival turned back, and went to hide himself behind a house opposite the bridge; the police officers then came up and arrested him. Percival told them to arrest witness, who wanted to kill him. Witness asked the officers to go and look for Garcia, whom he supposed to have been foully dealt with; found him wounded, and put him in the cab. It was then that, knowing he would have to go to the police station, and not wishing to be found armed, witness threw the knife, given to him by Garcia that morning, under the cushion of the cab.

Leopold Verdella, a lad, testified much as Labatt did, adding, that when they came up to the Draining Machine he was a long distance ahead of Labatt, and saw Percival first; he had a knife in his hand and cried to witness, "Holo! how me as a friend, I have cut Garcia," and asked witness if Labatt was behind, to which witness answered no.

A verdict was rendered attributing the death of Garcia to a stab inflicted by Percival. Percival is in prison. Garcia was a native of Genoa, aged 27 years.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Edward Donnegan pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of larceny, and was remanded to await sentence.

John Stevens was tried and acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

P. Sirechofsf, indicted for a similar offense, was found "guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court."

Louis Orosco charged with stealing from the office of Dr. Boehle a case of dental for instruments belonging to Dr. Nelson, was tried, but the jury were unable to agree, and he was remanded.

So was Robt. Burns, defended by Col. Field, from a charge of assault and battery.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—Kate McGinnis, Teresa Riley, Ann Scully, and Bridget Dolan, were the chief thieds yesterday sent to the workhouse. They were so disposed of for the little irregularities of loving whisky and being no better, morally, than they should be.

John Nartney, for getting mad at Catherine Perline, on Julia street, with a Rackensack toothpick under his vest, was asked for $25. Not having such a trifle about him, he took a ride down town with Barney, and any friends who wish to see him, can do so any day for the next two months, upon application at the Hotel de Freemanx.

James McDonald, for suspiciously concealing himself beneath the bed of Lackey Condon, in said Condon's house on Ohio street, was sentended to ten days' concealment from the public gaze, at the Hotel de Freemanx.

Michael Allen was made a member of the Peace Society, for talking wickedly to and shaking a knife at Chaney, of Dryades street.

Paul Malloy and Richard Malally were dismissed from the charge of walloping Sabina Hosba, Sabina not appearing. John Harper, charged with assaulting Rhoda Ann Wilson, was also dismissed at Buck's request. Solomi Seizena, who on the 16th ult. pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing John Brown of $103 in gold, and was committed to the First District Court, was re-examined and discharged.

The following parties were arraigned and booked for future examination:

Miles Riley, charged with being the thief who robbed L. D. Brindley's house, No. 300 Magazine street, of nearly $1,000 in cash and over $4,000 worth of jewelry, on the night of the 21st ult., whilst Mr. and Mrs. Brindley were at one of the theatres; (the same robbery for which the servant women, Margaret Mooney and Mary Malloy, were previously hauled up;) it being charged that Riley entered the house by means of false keys. Sent to prison, in default of $1,000 bail, to be examined on the 10th inst.

Frederick Stevens, sent down by Recorder Adams, of the Fourth District, on a charge of having run a dick into the arm of Wm. Lynch, at the corner of Celestina and Religious streets, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Case fixed for Friday.

Leopold Bouseman, charged with violently kicking Mrs. Elizabeth Collins' son, Wm. Lynch, 11 years old, in Poydras market, on Saturday evening last. Bail given to appear on the 10th.

Catherine Palmer, charged with robbing Joaquin Casliu of two dollars and four dimes in her crib on Dryades street. Bail given to appear on the 7th.

At an evening session of the court, Benjamin R. Warner was examined on a charge of having obtained the sum of $1080 from