NEW COTTON SPINNER.

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

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

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

The 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 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 crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands the 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 expenses 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 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 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 on 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 at it. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and sense, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter 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 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 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 expenses save those of commission, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount, and which results 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 off, if such the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½c to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. To putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them in one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have taken 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 proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will gin 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 the cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchants 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 its gurey bagging. 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. Mardenville & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. G. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m31 1caW cow1w&w 1

DIRECT TRADE.....BAYLOR & CO.

Notice is hereby given, that all claims which may appear upon proper examination to be due from the books of Baylor & Co., and all claims which may be established by 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 correspondents of Baylor & Co. throughout the Cotton Districts, that during the coming business season, advances will be made as usual in New Orleans on Cotton for direct shipment to Europe, accompanied in all cases by guarantees for the balances due on each shipment.

Orders for Cotton Bagging will be filled by direct importation from Dundee into the port of New Orleans.

As soon as the Cotton already sold can be identified, duplicate account sales will be every instance be made out in LONDON by a Public Accountant and sent to those interested. To a few delay, PLANTERS who have shipped will send forward the marks and weights of their Cotton and such other information as will facilitate the matter.

All letters, private as well as on business, relating to the Business of Baylor & Co., and "Direct trade," will be addressed to "C. G. BAYLOR, 44 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON."

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that, at the termination of the copartnership now existing, according to written articles of agreement, between the undersigned, members of the firm of Baylor & Co., the same will be dissolved and the unfinished business divided in Liquidation. C. G. BAYLOR.

Mark-Sholder, March, 1859. 4 1caW

CIGARS—A FEW CABANAS FRESSADOS, to close an invoice, for sale by BARRERE & CO., m30 tf 61 Common street.

KATHMAN'S TROPICAL ROOFING—

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

Its tested and recognized qualities are—

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

2d. IMPERMEABILITY—Superior to any other; no cracks or leaks being possible.

3d. BEAUTY—It presents a smooth and granite-like surface.

4th. CHEAPNESS—It costs much less than, though it looks and lays slate or wood shingles, and even less than the inferior composition roofing heretofore offered to the public, saves the cost of gutters and valleys.

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

6th. CONSISTENCE—It will not soften under the heat of this climate, and protects the interior of buildings from the intense heat of summer.

7th. SOLIDITY—It becomes harder and smoother from exposure; can be put upon roofs of any slope; and being of light weight, does not require heavy rafters to support it; while it is not liable to crack and break, it can be easily repaired.

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

Testimonials of the correctness of the above are in the hands of the agent, and may be verified by any person wishing it before contracting.

All orders left at the Post-Office, Box R, No. 2, will be promptly attended to; or apply to J. C. KATHMAN,
m30 1y corner of Hinrichs and Marigny-st

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

Fine Dressed MOSS, put up for market. Fine Moss, Curled Hair and Cotton MATRESSES.

Also, FEATHERS—in lots to suit.

CAMPBELL & CO.,
m26 tf 127 Carondelet street.

OLD PEACH BRANDY—12 b hds. Isle of Wight, in store and for sale by H. JONES & CO., Gravier & Baronne-sts.
m23

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1859. NUMBER 75.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1859.

CITY ADMINISTRATION AND TAXATION!

Under the foregoing quoted caption, the Delta of yesterday evening, uses up nearly the whole of one of its ample columns in reply to a few plain propositions of the Crescent. It does not answer, much less refute, one of them. It dodges every material issue, and tries, with a good deal of skill and ingenuity, we are free to admit, to quibble around every essential point. Our neighbor's ability, in these particulars, is unquestioned, but it will not avail him in this instance.

Only one point, made by our neighbor, is entitled to anything like serious consideration. The balance is all bosh, fustian, subterfuge, and wholly inapplicable to the case under consideration. The ill-temper displayed by our neighbor, and the trivial, absurd and unfounded allegations he brings forward to get himself out of a tight place, we can freely forgive, for we know that when a man is cornered, no matter how honorable he is, he will generally resort to any expedient sooner than acknowledge the fact. The Delta, being cornered, and no avenue of escape being left for it, of course we will not pursue it vindictively. We have too friendly a regard for its editorial *personnelle* to do that.

The point we allude to is the material reduction of the rate of taxation on real estate, enacted by American Common Councils. The Delta would fain deny this, and essays to do so, but fails completely. Now we assert that the rates of taxation on real estate have been largely reduced by American Councils, while the public debt, for which that real estate was mortgaged, has been decidely decreased within the last four years. This is a fact—an indisputable fact—unparalleled in the history of any city in the United States within that period. It stands out in bold relief, and he who disputes it disputes the truth.

We say further, that for the support of the city government proper, the taxes are lighter than in any large city in the confederacy. We challenge investigation—we dare examination. If the other taxes are heavy, it is no fault of the Common Council. They had nothing to do with the creation of what is known as the Consolidated debt. They had nothing to do with the creation of the Railroad debts. They had nothing to do with the creation of any of the other old debts, and except to pay them, diminish them, and reduce taxation—which they have done—could have had nothing to do with them.

With this statement of incontrovertible truths, we take leave of the Delta's column article. There is nothing else in it to reply to, to explain, or to refute.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There was considerable talk on general matters. From the advanced stage of the season, the daily gatherings on Carondelet street are falling off. The several arrivals of steamboats this week keep up a fair stage of activity, particularly on the upper levee, which reacts on Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, in some manner or another, and we trust satisfactorily to our Western merchants. Western produce to arriving in large quantities for the season of the year. From all accounts the prospects for a large yield of grain throughout the West, the Northwest, were never more flattering than at this time, and stocks which were held over are now reported in most sections as being sufficient in quantity to cover any demand that may arise from Europe. It must not be forgotten that the granaries in Europe are under full supply for six months, and that the great surplus now in that country must all be absorbed before any change in price can be realized.

The America's advices were announced before meridian, and were deemed by some parties as decidedly depressing. There were some branches of trade (breadstuffs and provisions) that felt the intelligence, but very slightly. The sales of cotton for the week ending the 21st May reached 38,000 bales. The financial advices may be deemed favorable or unfavorable, just as interest dictates. Money was reported to be easy of access in London, and the talk is, that financial affairs will move along steady if the war is confined to the present locality. It will be observed that no battle has yet taken place, and the *quidnuncs* are somewhat inclined to think that one army is afraid and the other dare not move. However, the next week will not pass without some fighting accounts being received.

The blooming of cotton this year may be recorded as unusually early. We learn that there were several blooms in different parts of Texas as early as the 20th of May—that there was a full and perfect bloom received in Galveston on the 23d May. Promising expectations of a good yield are favored, though it is altogether premature to consider of the results. We are, however, pleased to observe that planters are in good spirits; they, one and all, prefer good crops to poor ones, even if a short crop is made up by enhancement in price.

The following statement shows the blooming and first frost for fifteen years:

Years.	Blooms.	Early Frost.	Crop
1845	May 30	October 12	2,100,000
1846	June 18	October 19	1,778,000
1847	May 30	Nov. 29	2,347,000
1848	June 1	Nov. 20	2,728,000
1849	June 5	Nov. 8	2,093,000
1850	June 24	October 26	2,355,000
1851	June 5	Nov. 1	1,015,000
1852	June 3	Nov. 7	3,262,000
1853	June 13	October 25	2,955,000
1854	June 12	Nov. 5	2,847,000
1855	May 30	October 25	3,527,000
1856	June 1	October 16	2,940,000
1857	June 12	Nov. 10	3,113,000
1858	May 29	Nov. 6 & 7	3,929,000
1859	May 21		

The mail via Mobile failed yesterday from beyond Augusta, Ga. The mail via Jackson came through, with dates from New York to the 28th ult. The next steamer from Liverpool will probably be the Indian of the Canadian line of the 25th. The steamer from Galway leaves on the 28th. The telegraph lines from St. John's are out of order, having been cut several times, rendering it doubtful that we shall get any communication via Cape Race. It does not make much difference in the main, as intelligence comes sufficiently fast for all purposes pertaining to commerce and finance.

TRAGEDY IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.—In the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, of the 26th ult., we find the following:

A terrible tragedy took place yesterday forenoon in the Monroe County Insane Asylum, in which one of the inmates instantly killed another with a carving knife. It appears by the statement made on oath to Coroner Brown, that a boy named Schenburgh was engaged in a shed in cleaning fish, and that John Goodwin and Edwin A. Clark, two of the inmates, were near him, either observing what was going on or walking about for exercise, when the former suddenly seized the knife with which the boy was at work, and stepping quickly up to Clark, struck him seven blows in quick succession upon the head, which proved fatal almost instantly. The blows were struck with both hands, as though striking with an ax or cleaver, and several of the wounds are alone sufficient to produce death. The top of the skull was entirely detached, and was only kept in place by a few pieces of skin which were not severed.

The maniac who perpetrated this terrible deed, was committed to the Asylum from the town of Clarkson, on the 28th of February, 1855, and is about forty years of age. His disposition has, up to the commission of this homicide, been shown to be entirely harmless, but he was inclined to be quite mischievous, so much so that it became necessary to place muffs on his hands when in the yard exercising.

The murdered man has been in the Asylum for several years. Nothing peculiar in his conduct has been observed. Occasionally, at night, he would be a little noisy, but would readily refrain when spoken to by the keeper.

SMITH (rushing in, very excited)—"I say, Brown, who do you think's dead?" Brown (heels upon the stove, and whittling the arm of his chair)—"Can't tell, my boy; perhaps you'll enlighten me." Smith (nearly bursting with the news)—"Why, old Jones, the provision man." Brown (musingly)—"What, Peter A. Jones?" Smith (panting)—"The same, sir, the very same." Brown (opening the stove door, and squirting tobacco juice on the fire)—"Is he? By gracious! I always thought he'd die one of these days."

The modern way of asking for a marriage license is to say—"Clerk, give me an order for a woman."

STREET IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

The opposition journals are making infinite promises of the distinguished results in the way of street improvements which their public spirited candidates will effect, providing the dear people are kind enough to elect them—a kindness most questionable, results most problematical. On the other hand, we have remarked that it would be impossible for any administration to do more in such regards for the public weal than has been done and is being done by the efficient, faithful and indefatigable gentlemen to whom is now entrusted the conduct of municipal affairs; and we have referred with no little, but most justifiable, pride and gratification to the extensive works now in actual progress or passing through the necessary course of legislation, without citing works which have been completed, and which speak for themselves to the sense of thousands daily, we now submit a list of a portion of the measures of improvement which have been initiated by the present administration, and "now in actual progress or passing the necessary course of legislation." So magnificent is their extent and the perfection of their character, that any anticipations of the beneficial effects which they will exercise upon property, of the conveniences and advantages which they will afford to the great body of the public, and of the altered aspect of the city for the better, will be short of the realities which they promise.

Here is a list of merely a portion of the works for the improvement of the public domain, and consequently of private property, which are either now, or are about to be, in progress, for the gentlemen whose names are upon the American ticket will carry out unfinished business in this connection upon the enlightened and liberal plan contemplated by their predecessors, who inaugurated it:

The paving of St Charles street, from Canal to Julia, with square blocks.
Paving of Magazine to Toledano street, with square blocks.
Paving of Camp street, from Canal to Calliope, with square blocks.
Paving of Poydras street, from New Levee to Rampart, with square blocks.
Paving of Prytania, from Calliope to Felicity street, with square blocks.
Paving of Prytania, from Jackson to Philip street, with square blocks.
Paving of Magazine street, from Canal to Felicity, with square blocks.
Paving of Canal street, from Tchoupitoulas to Claiborne, with square blocks.
Paving of Julia street, from New Levee to Baronne street, with square blocks.
Paving of a portion of Annunciation street with square blocks.
Paving of a portion of Race street with square blocks.
Paving of a portion of Orange street with square blocks.
Paving of Common street, from New Levee to Claiborne, with square blocks.
Paving of Camp street, from St. Mary to St. Andrew, with square blocks.
Paving of St. Mary, from Magazine to Camp, with square blocks.
Paving of Calliope street, from Tchoupitoulas to Claiborne, with square blocks.
Paving of Notre Dame, from Tchoupitoulas to New Levee, with square blocks.
Paving of St. Charles street, from Julia to Tivoli Circle and around it, with square blocks.
Paving of Carondelet street, from Canal to Felicity, with square blocks.
Paving of Girod street, from New Levee to Liberty street, with square blocks.
Paving of St. Joseph street, from New Levee to Rampart street, with square blocks.
Paving of Felicity street, from Magnolia to Prytania, with square blocks.
Paving of New Levee street, from Poydras to Race, with square blocks.
Paving of Robin street, from Camp to the river, with square blocks.
Paving of Bacon street, from Common to Gleid, with round stone.
Paving of Treme street, from St. Ann to St. Philip, with round stone.
Paving of Ursulines street, from Claiborne to Broad, with round stone.
Widening the sidewalk of Common street, from Rampart to Claiborne, to twenty-five feet.
Beautifying the central ground of Canal street, enclosing it with iron posts and chains, and making broad walk down the center.
Laying sidewalk on St. Andrew street, from Magazine to Constance.
Sidewalk on Claiborne street, from Elysian Fields to Mandeville street.
Sidewalk on Mandeville street, from Girod to St. John the Baptist.
Sidewalk on St. John the Baptist street, from Elysian Fields to Mandeville street.
Sidewalk on Moreau street, from St. Ferdinand to Washington avenue.
Sidewalk on Music street, from Girod to Morales.
Sidewalk on Marigny street, from Claiborne to Prosper.
Sidewalk on Spain street, from Goodchildren to St. John the Baptist.
Sidewalk on Elysian Fields street, from Girod to Prosper.
Sidewalk on Morales street, from Elysian Fields to Marigny.
Sidewalk on Girod street, from Elysian Fields to Mandeville.
Sidewalk on Urquhart street, from Elysian Fields to Lafayette avenue.
Sidewalk on St. Ferdinand street, from Urquhart to Goodchildren street.
Sidewalk on Clara street, from Julia to Common.
Sidewalk on Lafayette avenue, from Urquhart to Morales street.
Sidewalk on Derbigny street, from Cypress to Julia.
Sidewalk on Marigny street, from Goodchildren to St. John the Baptist.
Sidewalk on Hall street, from Urquhart to Gibson.
Sidewalk on Franklin street, from Calliope to Julia.
Sidewalk on Philip street, from Magazine to St. Charles.
Sidewalk on Johnson street, from Julia to Canal.
Sidewalk on Chippewa street, from Josephine to Canal.
Sidewalk on Gravier street, from Basin to Claiborne.
Sidewalk on Maine street, from Grape to Morales.
Sidewalk on Ursulines street, from Claiborne to Roman.
Sidewalk on Ursulines street, from Union to Broad.
Sidewalk on Basin street, from Common to Girod.
Sidewalk on Jackson street, from Bacchus to Wide.
Shelling of Canal street, from Broad to Metairie Road.
Shelling of Human Avenue, from the New to the Old Canal.

This list, long as it is, might be swelled to much greater dimensions by the enumeration of other and scarcely less important works, in the way of bridging, levee-improving, wharf-building, ditching, planking of roads, crossways, erection of public buildings, extension and repair of markets, etc., now in progress, but, as it is, it sufficiently shows that the present administration is most emphatically a working government, ever vigilant and closely devoted to public interests—more markedly so than any preceding administration. Not the least among its great measures is that which provides, at an early day, for an abundant supply of water for cleansing the city and guarding against destructive conflagrations.

Though all such schemes of improvement involve a vast outlay of money, the charge of reckless expenditure cannot be brought against an administration as discreet as it is liberal, for during its management the city's indebtedness has been diminished, and the rates of taxation decreased. Careful without being niggardly, watchful, well posted, and acting ever with a good discretion, the strings of the public purse have never been loosed or drawn with impropriety or carelessness, and the citizens of New Orleans may not hope ever to have their interests in charge of an administration more wisely economical and wisely liberal, more temperate, yet energetic and progressive, more competent and industrious, than the present, the policy of which will be carried out by the nominees of the same complexion, who are, we doubt not, in obedience to the expression of the people's will on Monday, to take their places as members elect.

THE DOG-SLAUGHTER.—Up to the present time a little rising of twelve hundred dogs have been licensed in this city. The slaughter of the unlicensed commenced on Monday last, and already over one hundred have been killed. In one case a police officer went to the owner of a dog of some value, and represented to him that he had better get out a license. The owner refused, saying that he should like to see the man who would dare to kill his dog. The officer pointed out to him the fact that it was the duty of the officers of the law to kill any unlicensed dog found in the street. The owner was obdurate, when the officer drew his club, and remarking, "I must do my duty," killed the dog upon the spot, the owner making no resistance. [Boston Traveler.

That owner was certainly a great ass and a great coward—an ass for not getting a license, and a coward for permitting his dog to be killed before his eyes.

PROBABLY A LOUISIANA VISITOR.—The Memphis Enquirer says:

An alligator twelve feet long was seen in the river yesterday opposite this city. A gentleman fired three shots at the monster but did not succeed in killing him. We believe this is the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant that such a "fish" has been seen in the waters hereabouts.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE AGAINST FRANCE, AND PROPOSED MARCH ON PARIS.

FIELD-MARSHAL HESS EN ROUTE.

BANK FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON INSPECTING THE LINE OF THE PO

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT MILAN.

DEFENSIVE TACTICS OF THE AUSTRIANS.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

Obstruction of the Adriatic Channels.

THE RESULT OF THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

LATER FROM INDIA & CHINA.

Death of Imperial Commissioner Yeh.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

HALIFAX, June 2.—The Cunard steamship America, Capt. Miller, arrived at this port last night.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., and brings three days later advices from Liverpool and the Continent than were received by the Hungarian at Quebec, and the Hammonia at New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The steamship City of Washington, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th instant.

The steamship Circassian, of the Galway line, from New York, arrived at Galway on the 19th instant.

The steamship Ariel, of the Vanderbilt, Southampton and Havre line, arrived at Southampton on the 20th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending on Friday evening, the 22d inst., amount to 38,000 bales.

All qualities of Cotton have declined during the week ¼ to ½. The decline on some of the inferior qualities is still greater. The sales on speculation here have been very small, and the sales are generally confined to the actual necessities of the trade.

LONDON, May 21.—The English funds have again declined, under the effect of unfavorable advices from the continent, and the general distrust in regard to the war being confined to Italy.

A decline of ¼ to ½ on the Asia's quotations is reported.

Consols for money closed at 91¼ to 91½.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with a declining tendency, and prices of nearly all articles have given way.

The Provision market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Asia.

Beef closed heavy, and all qualities have slightly declined.

LONDON, May 21.—The London Money market is slightly easier.

Money was abundant, and good paper easily negotiated at the advanced rates.

General Intelligence.

LONDON, May 21.—The latest advices from Turin represent that no important movement on the part of the contending armies had taken place, except at Vercelli.

No general engagement has yet taken place between the Austrian and allied armies, and the general aspect of affairs at the seat of war has not materially changed.

Gen. Gyulai, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, has removed his head-quarters to Garlasco, on the right bank of the river Ticino, about midway between Mortara, in Piedmont, and Parvia, in Lombardy, a favorable defensive position in front of the fortress of Alessandria and Casale.

The most important movement has taken place at Vercelli. The Austrian troops which occupied that place have withdrawn towards Mortara, and the French and Sardinian troops have advanced and now occupy Vercelli with a large force.

From the threatening position assumed by the allied army, and the proximity of the contending forces, a great battle is momentarily expected, and an action may take place at any moment.

All the ports of Austria in the Adriatic have been blockaded by the French squadron.

A large number of French men-of-war have arrived in the Adriatic with troops, but no attempt to land them has been reported.

Later advices from India have been received in England.

The rebellion has been everywhere crushed.

Tantia Topee, the great Sepoy chief, had been tried after his capture by the British, and sentenced to be hung, which sentence had been executed.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Of the 38,000 bales sold during the week, only 2000 were taken by speculators and 4000 by exporters.

Inferior and sandy cotton is almost unsaleable.

The sales of cotton on Friday were 6000 bales. Holders were pressing on the market.

The market closed dull at the following authorized quotations of the brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7¼d.
Fair Uplands	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	6⅝d.
Middling Mobiles	6¼d.
Middling Uplands	6¼d.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 585,000 bales, of which 501,800 is of American production.

The advices from Manchester continue to be generally unfavorable. There was, however, a better demand for goods for India.

All descriptions of yarns were dull, and had slightly declined in price.

LONDON, May 21.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £154,000 during the week, notwithstanding a heavy drain for the Continent.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report that flour closed dull, prices ranging from 11s. to 14s. 3d. per cental.

Southern white wheat they quoted at 10s. to 13s. per cental.

White corn closed at 8s. to 8s. 9d.

The weather has been unfavorable for the crops during the past week.

Coffee closed quiet, with a slight advance on inferior qualities.

Sugar closed quiet, and inferior qualities had slightly declined.

The London Sugar market closed dull, and had declined 6d. during the week.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TURIN, May 19.—Yesterday, several detachments of Austrian troops advanced to Caprisco, near Incongomond, driving of all the cattle in their reach, firing upon the peaceable peasants, and committing other depredations.

Our troops awaited the enemy at San Jermano, expecting an attack from the Austrians, but were disappointed, as the Austrians withdrew to Vercelli, after having robbed the country of everything useful to them.

The Austrians evacuated Vercelli this morning after blowing up two arches of the bridge over the river Sesia.

On the 17th the Emperor Napoleon left Alessandria and went to Vallenza to review a portion of the vanguard of the allied army and examine the course of the Po.

The organization of the French army is rapidly progressing, and the damage done by the Austrian army in places which they have occupied and abandoned, is being rapidly repaired.

The Emperor of Austria was daily expected at the Austrian headquarters to take command of the army in person, and until his arrival no important movement on the part of the Austrians was anticipated. Up to the time of the retreat of the Austrian troops from Vercelli, Count Gyulia, their Commander-in-Chief, continued his extortions of money and provisions from the Sardinian inhabitants, who were filled with consternation and terrified by their brutality, and the arrival of the allied troops was hailed by the oppressed people with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

An official Sardinian bulletin says that the Austrians occupy the right bank of the river Po as far as the Castle San Giovanni, with a force of about 12,000 troops, and are erecting fortifications at the bridge of Stella to protect their retreat, which is still continued at that point, and a general retrograde movement seemed to have taken place along the whole line of the Austrian army.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—It is reported from Turin, but not confirmed, that the Emperor of Austria had left Vienna to join the army in Italy, and had already arrived at Milan and left there for Pavia.

It is also reported that Field Marshal Hess was *en route* for Italy, and that his defensive plan of operations had already been adopted by the Emperor.

It was expected that the Austrian troops would remain on the defensive until the Emperor Francis Joseph reached the camp.

The London Morning Post publishes what it calls reliable information to the effect that the passage of the Ticino by the French army will be the signal for an alliance of all the neutral European powers against France, and that in such case the Austrian and German troops are to march on Paris.

The Post affirms that such an understanding exists between the leading neutral powers, and will be carried out. The statement, however, lacks confirmation.

Numerous dispatches from Vienna and Turin are published in the London and Liverpool journals, but they are generally of an unimportant nature.

All the various channels in the Adriatic sea leading to the Venitian capital, have been blocked up by obstructions placed across them by the Austrians, to prevent the approach of the French fleet.

Latest from London.

LONDON, Saturday Noon, May 21.—There is nothing later or important to communicate from the seat of war.

The Austrians, at the latest advices, were continuing their retreat, and the French and Sardinian troops were advancing and occupying the places evacuated by the Austrians.

It is believed the Austrians will soon make a stand and give battle.

LONDON, May 21.—There is a complete stagnation on the London Stock Exchange. The Discount market is also very dull. The rate for two and three months bills is ¾ to 4 per cent.

Large quantities of gold continue to be drawn from the Bank and exported to the continent.

The bills of Messrs. Sevastopol & Son, a rather weak firm in London, were returned yesterday.

Messrs. Trownell & Co., bankers at Augsburg, have failed.

The manager of the Bank of Tusinger has fled, and the bank has suspended.

Complete returns of the Parliamentary elections have been received at London, and the result shows a gain of twenty three members for the Derby Ministry.

The Bombay mails of the 28th of April have been received in England, with later advices from China.

The famous Chinese Imperial Commissioner, Yeh, is dead.

The export trade at Canton was active, and the import trade was firm.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP INDIANOLA.

[BY THE SALIZE LINE.]

QUARANTINE STATION, June 2.—The steamship Indianola arrived at Quarantine this morning, bringing advices from Havana to the 30th ult.

There is no general or political news of importance to communicate.

HAVANA, May 30.—The Sugar market has considerably improved in tone, and closed rather active at 8 to 8¼ rials.

The demand for Molasses has very much improved, and the market closed very brisk at 4½ to 5½.

Lard has an advancing tendency and closed at $18 to $19 per quintal. The stock of Lard at Havana and Matanzas is 800 bbls. and tierces, and 900 kegs.

Exchange on London is rather dull at 15 per cent. prem. Exchange on New York, Boston and Philadelphia 3½ per cent. prem.; Exchange on New Orleans 4 per cent. prem.—inside quotations.

Domestic Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Johnson, the contractor for the mail service between New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, via the Nicaragua transit route, has perfected his contract and sent it to Washington for acceptance by the Government.

Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, is making arrangements, in connection with Mr. Johnson, to get the transit line open by August, which is two months earlier than required by the contract.

Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of steamers to run on each side of the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, stationed at Vera Cruz, dated May 21, advising the Department that our Minister, Mr. McLane, desires the ship he commands to proceed to Tampico, in anticipation of an attack upon that city, by the troops sent against it by Gen. Miramon.

In Mr. McLane's dispatches to the State Department, he says: "I shall direct commander Turner of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn to proceed to Tampico and immediately land a force of marines to protect the American Consulate and American citizens."

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamers Alabama, Florida and Augusta, have been sold to-day at private sale to Col. Cuyler, the President of the Central Railroad Company.

RICHMOND, June 2—One hundred and twenty-nine counties have been heard from, which sum up a majority of 3709 for Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE DEGENERATE MEXICANS.—The San Antonio Texas says:

The great rendezvous of the thousands of Indians on our frontier is in Mexico. These Indians may be said literally to have possession of Northern Mexico, with the exception of some few towns. Conversing with a friend who has lately returned from Mexico, he says that it is a common occurrence for Mexican horsemen, when attacked by Indians, to put their saddles on the ground, place their heads under them, and in that condition suffer the Indians to cut them to pieces. It is a matter of common occurrence for forty Indians to ransack a town containing hundreds and even thousands of inhabitants. They close the doors, get upon their knees and commence praying to their patron Saint, and while waiting for it to come to their relief, the savages will ravish their mothers and daughters, and then flee leisurely to the mountains, loaded with plunder. To what a low condition has the blood of a Columbus, a Cortes, and a Pizarro, descended!

PRINTICIANA.—A correspondent writes to us that he has carried the Louisville Journal in his pocket throughout a journey of three hundred miles. He must be an honest fellow. He carries patriosm and integrity a great ways.

A small specimen of an editor in Illinois boasts that he is "a screamer." Any common sized man, if he were to get hold of him, could easily make him one.

The editor of the Minnesota Times says he has an idea in his head. How does he know? Does he feel it bite?

Our neighbor of the Democrat ought never to be opposed to war. He and war should have a fellow feeling for each other. Both are "grim-visaged."

Fashion is the race of the rich to get away from the poor, who follow as fast as they can.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER continues rather dry, and considerably warm'sh. Our buttons melted yesterday in crossing Canal street. Going round to Lillie's, on Customhouse street, to see how the "thermonicon" stood, we found it had been taken in and put in an ice-box, to keep it from boiling over. The soda fountains kept up an unbroken fizz all day, and some of the attendants fainted from over-work. We saw a small dog, so curled up by the heat that it was difficult to tell which end his tail belonged to.

The streets were choked with dust, and the few wandering water-carts were greeted joyfully throughout their whole line of march. The heat of the street stones kept stationary horses and mules in a perpetual dance. The flowers in the gardens drooped; the grass in the squares shriveled down, as if anxious to get back into the earth; and the trees, gray with dust, looked as if stricken with premature old age. Fat men generally anchored in the shade, near the ice and coffeehouses. Omnibus tops were all packered, and the house-tops fairly smoked. The American Hook and Ladder boys got their new truck ready, in expectation of spontaneous fires. Ladies were scarce on the street as winged angels.

Seriously speaking, the day was a regular roaster, little comfort being afforded by the tantalizing clouds and puffs of breeze that occasionally attempted to come to the rescue. The city and surrounding country are suffering from a regular drought. Many of the cisterns in the suburbs are empty, and many poor people going through great straits for water. Vegetation, of course, suffers much. Rain, rain soon, and plenty of rain, is the prayer of all.

AN OLD WOMAN, who, among the ignorant and superstitious, contrives to pass herself off for a witch, has lately been kicking up the mischief in Algiers. She succeeded in coaxing away from their homes five respectable poor young girls, between the ages of 14 and